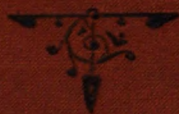


COLLINS'
GLOBE DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE





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THE
GLOBE
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Collins' Series of Illustrated Dictionaries.

THE
GLOBE
DICTIONARY

OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
ETYMOLOGICAL, EXPLANATORY, AND PRONOUNCING.

ILLUSTRATED BY
FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.



LONDON AND GLASGOW:
WILLIAM COLLINS, SONS, AND COMPANY.

1873.

P R E F A C E.

UNTIL recent times the smaller English School Dictionaries were considered sufficient if they contained a tolerably full list of common words, with one or two definitions attached to each; and if, in addition, the words were accented or marked so as to indicate in a loose and general way their proper pronunciation, they were pronounced by critics and reviewers to be worthy of high praise. And as the lessons in school reading books were ordinarily extracts from the historians, divines, poets, and essayists of the last century, and chiefly of a narrative or didactic nature, they probably served their purpose fairly enough. But reading books now contain lessons from philosophical and scientific works; to specify one class only, the study of natural science has introduced many new terms requiring explanation of their meaning; and the essayists of this age, not to speak of its poets, have a nomenclature, partly of classic, partly of continental origin, quite unknown to our fathers. Besides, the schoolmaster of the present day is not content with getting from his pupil a correct *meaning* for a word; he asks also its derivation, and if at all competent for his work, will ask for, or at least will give, some account of its history, in the changes of form and signification which from time to time it may have experienced. A fuller *vocabulary*, therefore, a definite *etymology*, and a more copious and discriminating *definition* of words are required even in our small dictionaries, to answer the requirements of modern teaching or learning. The Globe Dictionary is specially intended and adapted to satisfy these.

The *Vocabulary* has been considerably extended and enriched, so that few words will be found wanting which the scholar or ordinary reader may have to look for. Without pretending to give all the

technical terms to be met with in the higher scientific and philosophical treatises, yet many, if not most, of these are contained in it; and numerous additions have been made of terms colloquial and artistic which have latterly crept into our idiom.

The *Definitions* have been so framed as to give a full, clear, and accurate exposition of all the senses in which a word has been at different times employed. So far as possible, the historical development of the word has been designated, the disconnecting hyphens noting the different changes and shades of meaning, while every effort has been made to give precision and distinctiveness combined with terseness.

The *Etymology* has been prepared with due consideration of the labours of former Lexicographers, and of the later philologists; and, as the origin of many of our words is still matter of dispute, and the space at our command is limited, it was deemed right to concentrate the attention upon one root-form, seemingly the best out of several possible roots, to show how the word assumed its form, and acquired its primary meaning.

The *Pronunciation* of the words is clearly and unmistakably indicated by reprinting them in phonetic spelling, with distinct syllabication, distributed accents, and marked vowel sounds.

Numerous Illustrations have been added of interesting objects in natural history, of mechanical contrivances, of scientific and artistic forms and productions, &c.

The form and character of the typography, the fulness of the matter, the simplicity of its arrangement, and the price at which it is offered, are such as cannot fail to make it generally acceptable, and secure a large and increasing circulation among all who are prosecuting the study of the English language.

LONDON, April, 1873.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

<i>a</i> stands for adjective.	<i>n.</i> stands for noun.
<i>adv.</i> . . . adverb.	<i>neut.</i> . . . neuter.
<i>Amer.</i> . . . American.	<i>Norm. F.</i> . . . Norman French.
<i>A.</i> . . . Arabic.	<i>Nor.</i> . . . Norse.
<i>Armor.</i> . . . Amorian.	
<i>A.-S.</i> . . . Anglo-Saxon.	
<i>Braz.</i> . . . Brazilian.	
<i>Catal.</i> . . . Catalan.	<i>p.</i> . . . participle.
<i>Celt.</i> . . . Celtic.	<i>p. a.</i> . . . participle adjective.
<i>cf.</i> . . . confer (compare).	<i>pass.</i> . . . passive.
<i>Ch.</i> . . . Chaldee.	<i>Per.</i> . . . Persian.
<i>Chin.</i> . . . Chinese.	<i>Pg.</i> . . . Portuguese.
<i>comp.</i> . . . comparative.	<i>pl.</i> . . . plural.
<i>conj.</i> . . . conjunction.	<i>Pol.</i> . . . Polish.
<i>Copt.</i> . . . Coptic.	<i>pp.</i> . . . participle past.
	<i>ppr.</i> . . . participle present.
<i>D.</i> . . . Dutch.	<i>Pr.</i> . . . Provençal.
<i>Dan.</i> . . . Danish.	<i>prep.</i> . . . preposition.
<i>dim.</i> . . . diminutive.	<i>pret.</i> . . . preterite.
	<i>priv.</i> . . . privative.
<i>Eng.</i> . . . English.	<i>pron.</i> . . . pronoun.
<i>e. g.</i> . . . <i>exempli gratia</i> (for example).	
<i>fem.</i> . . . feminine.	<i>q. v.</i> . . . <i>quod vide</i> (which see).
<i>F.</i> . . . French.	
	<i>R.</i> . . . Roman.
<i>Gael.</i> . . . Gaelic.	<i>R. C.</i> . . . Roman Catholic.
<i>Ger.</i> . . . German.	<i>Russ.</i> . . . Russian.
<i>Go.</i> . . . Gothic.	
<i>G.</i> . . . Greek.	<i>S.</i> . . . Saxon.
	<i>sc.</i> . . . <i>scilicet</i> (being understood).
<i>H.</i> . . . Hebrew.	<i>Scot.</i> . . . Scottish.
<i>Hung.</i> . . . Hungarian.	<i>sing.</i> . . . singular.
	<i>Skr.</i> . . . Sanskrit.
<i>Icel.</i> . . . Icelandic.	<i>Slav.</i> . . . Slavonic.
<i>i. e.</i> . . . <i>id est</i> (that is).	<i>Sp.</i> . . . Spanish.
<i>imp.</i> . . . imperfect.	<i>superl.</i> . . . superlative.
<i>interj.</i> . . . interjection.	<i>Sw.</i> . . . Swedish.
<i>Ir.</i> . . . Irish.	<i>Syr.</i> . . . Syriac.
<i>It.</i> . . . Italian.	
	<i>Turk.</i> . . . Turkish.
<i>L.</i> . . . Latin.	
	<i>v.</i> . . . verb.
<i>masc.</i> . . . masculine.	<i>v. i.</i> . . . verb intransitive.
<i>Malay</i> . . . Malayan.	<i>v. t.</i> . . . verb transitive.
	<i>W.</i> . . . Welsh.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

THE consonants employed in the Phonetic spelling, with the exception of *g*, retain their *name* sounds, and the vowels, unless marked, retain their *short* sounds. The diphthong *au* or *aw* represents the sound of *a*, as heard in all; *ou* or *ow*, that of *ow*, as in now; and *oo* unmarked, as in book; the short sound of *oo*, as in moon. The sharp sound of *th* is indicated by common letters, as in thin; the flat sound by small capitals, as in then. The syllabic sound of *ble*, whether terminal or incidental, is represented by *bl*, and the termination *bley* by *ble*. By referring to the following key, it will be seen that the notation of long and peculiar vowel sounds is remarkably simple:—

Fāte, fār; mē, hēr; mine; nōte; tūne; móon.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

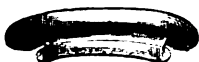
A

A, The first letter of the alphabet in most languages:—the indefinite article, signifying *one* or *any*, placed before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective *few* or the phrase *great many* is interposed. It is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *an*, or *æne*, one, and is substituted for *an* before all words beginning with a consonant sound, except words beginning with the sound of *h* and having the accent on any other syllable than the first; as, *a* table, *a* woman, *a* year. *A sharp* (A ♯), a musical tone between A and B. *A fat* (A ♮), a tone between A and G.

Aaronic, (ā-rōn'ik) *a*. Pertaining to Aaron or to his priestly office.

Aback, (a-bak') *adv.* Backward, against the masts —mid of the sails when pressed by the wind.

Abacus, (ab'a-kus) *n*. [L.] The upper plate upon the capital of a column, supporting the architrave;—an instrument for effecting arithmetical calculations with sliding balls.



Abacus.

Aft, (a-baft') *prep.* Towards the stern; farther aft.

Abaisance, (a-bā'sans) *n*. Obeisance; a bow.

Abalienate, (ab-ā'lyen-āt) *v. t.* [L. *abalienare*.] To transfer the title of property to another.

Abandon, (a-ban'dun) *v. t.* [F. *abandonner*.] To give up finally, or with a view never to resume.

Abandoned, (a-ban'dund) *p. a.* Given up entirely, as to a vice. [thing is abandoned.]

Abandonee, (a-ban'dun-ē) *n*. One to whom a

Abandonment, (a-ban'dun-ment) *n*. Act of abandoning; entire desertion or relinquishment.

Abase, (a-bā's) *v. t.* [F. *abaissér*.] To bring low,

as to the ground; to cast down.

Abasement, (a-bā's-ment) *n*. Act of bringing low.

Abash, (a-bash') *v. t.* [F. *abaissér*.] To destroy the self-possession of, as by suddenly exciting a consciousness of guilt, inferiority, or the like.

Abate, (a-bāt') *v. t.* [F. *abattre*.] Literally, to beat down; to reduce from a higher to a lower state; to diminish; to lessen;—*v. i.* To decrease; to become less in strength or violence.

Abatement, (a-bāt'ment) *n*. Act of abating; decrease; specifically, a remitting, as of a tax; failure, as of a writ; removal, as of a nuisance.

ABDUCTION

Abatis, (a-ba-tis') *n*. [F.] A row of sharpened branches of trees turned outward for defence.

Abattoir, (a-bat-twār') *n*. [F.] A slaughterhouse.

Abb, (ab) *n*. Among weavers, yarn for the warp.

Abba, (ab'ba) *n*. A Syriac word meaning father, used to denote a religious superior.

Abbacy, (ab'ba-se) *n*. The condition or privileges of an abbot.

Abbe, (ab'ba) *n*. [F.] Originally, an abbot; but now an ecclesiastic devoted to teaching, &c.

Abness, (ab'bes) *n*. The governess of a nunnery.

Abbey, (ab'be) *n*. A residence of monks or nuns;—a church attached to a monastery.

Abbot, (ab'but) *n*. [L. *abba*.] Head of a community of monks; superior of an abbey.

Abbreviate, (ab-brē've-āt) *v. t.* [L. *ab* and *breviare*.] To bring within less space; to reduce by contraction or omission.

Abbreviation, (ab-brē've-ā'shun) *n*. The act of abbreviating;—the form to which a word is reduced by contraction, as *Gen.* for *Genesis*.

Abbreviator, (ab-brē've-ā-ter) *n*. One who abbreviates or reduces to a smaller compass.

Abbreviature, (ab-brē've-ā-tür) *n*. An abbreviation;—an abridgment or compend.

A, B, C, The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet.

Abdicant, (ab'de-kant) *n*. One who abdicates.

Abdicate, (ab'de-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *abdicare*.] To give up right or claim to; to withdraw from;—*v. i.* To relinquish an office, right, power, trust.

Abdication, (ab-de-kā'shun) *n*. The abandonment of a public officer or of a right or trust.

Abdicative, (ab'de-kā-tiv) *a*. Causing, or implying abdication.

Abdicator, (ab-de-kā-ter) *n*. One who resigns.

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

Abdominal, (ab-dom'in-al) *n*. A kind of fish, like salmon, &c., with ventral fins behind the pectoral.

Abduce, (ab-dūs) *v. t.* [L. *abducere*.] To draw away; to draw to a different part.

Abduct, (ab-dukt') *v. t.* [L. *abducere*.] To take away by stealth or by unlawful force.

Abduction, (ab-duk'shun) *n*. The act of carry-



Abdominal.

ing away, especially of a person, by fraud or force.

Abductor, (ab-duk'ter) *n.* A person guilty of abduction;—a muscle which serves to draw a part out or from the median line of the body.

Abeam, (a-bēm') *adv.* On the beam; at right angles with the ship's keel.

Abecedarian, (a-be-se-dā're-an) *n.* One who teaches or who learns the letters of the alphabet.

Abed, (a-bed') *adv.* In bed; on the bed.

Abelmosk, (a-bel-mosk) *n.* The Syrian mallow.

Abeltree, (a-bel-trā) *n.* The white poplar.

Aber, (a'ber) *n.* [*Celtic*.] The mouth of a river.

Aberrance, (ab-er'ans) *n.* [*L. aberrare*.] Deviation from rectitude.

Aberration, (ab-er-nā'shun) *n.* Act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude;—alienation of mind;—a small periodical change of position in a star or heavenly body.

Abet, (a-bet') *v. t.* [*Old F. abeter*.] To encourage or incite by aid or countenance;—to encourage to commit a crime, or assist in a criminal act.

Abetment, (a-bet'ment) *n.* Act of abetting or enabling.

Abettor, (a-bet'er) *n.* One who abets, aids, or encourages; an instigator.

Abeysance, (a-bā'ans) *n.* [*F. bayer*.] A state of suspension with the expectation of a revival.

Abhor, (ab-hor') *v. t.* [*L. abhorre*.] To regard with horror or detestation;—to hate extremely.

Abhorrence, (ab-hor'rens) *n.* Detestation; hatred.

Abhorrent, (ab-hor'rent) *a.* Abhorring; detesting; hating; struck with abhorrence;—repugnant.

Abib, (a'bib) *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.

Abide, (a-bid') *v. i.* To continue in a place;—to continue firm or stable, as to *abide* by a contract;—*v. t.* To stand firm under; to endure without shrinking.

Ability, (a-bil'le-te) *n.* [*L. habilitas*.] Quality, state, or condition of being able; power to act, whether bodily, moral, intellectual, conventional or legal.

Abintestate, (ab-in-tes'tāt) *a.* Inheriting the estate of one who died without a will.

Abirritation, (ab-ir-re-tā'shun) *n.* Want of strength; debility.

Abject, (ab'jekt) *a.* [*L. abjectus*.] Sunk to a low condition; despicable.

Abject, (ab'jekt) *n.* One in a miserable state.

Abjection, (ab-jek't'shun) *n.* Meanness of spirit.

Abjectness, (ab-jekt-ness) *n.* State of being abject.

Abjudicate, (ab-joo'de-kāt) *v. t.* To give away in judgment.

Abjudication, (ab-joo'de-ka't'shun) *n.* Act of abjudication.

Abjuration, (ab-joo'r-ā'shun) *n.* The act of renouncing under oath, or solemnly.

Abjure, (ab-joo'r) *v. t.* [*L. abjurare*.] To renounce under oath, or with great solemnity.

Ablation, (ab-lak-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. ab and lac*.] A weaning of a child;—a method of grafting.

Ablaqueate, (ab-lā'kwē-āt) *v. t.* To lay bare or expose, as the roots of a tree.

Ablaqueation, (ab-lā-kwē-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. ablaqueatio*.] The process of laying bare the roots of trees.

Ablation, (ab-lā'shun) *n.* A carrying away.

Ablative, (ab-lā-tiv) *a.* [*L. ablativus*.] Taking away or removing;—applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns.

Ablative, (ab-lā-tiv) *n.* The sixth case of Latin

Ablaze, (a-blāz') *adv.* On fire; in a blaze;—in a state of ardent desire; highly excited.

Able, (ā'bl) *a.* [*L. habilis*.] Having physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object; having property, skill, or the like.

Able-bodied, (ā'bl-bod-id) *a.* Having a sound, strong body; robust; vigorous.

Ablegate, (ā'ble-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. ab and legare*.] To send abroad.

Ablepsy, (ā'blip-sē) *n.* [*G. ablepsia*.] Want of insight; blindness.

Abluent, (ā'blu-ent) *n.* Something reputed to have the power of purifying the blood.

Abolution, (ā'blū'shun) *n.* [*L. ablutio*.] Act of cleansing or washing;—religious purification.

Ably, (ā'ble) *adv.* In an able manner; with skill.

Abnegate, (ā'ne-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. abnegare*.] To reject.

Abnegation, (ā-ne-gā'shun) *n.* Denial and renunciation.

Abnormal, (āb-normal) *a.* [*L. ab and norma*.] Contrary to rule, law, or system; irregular.

Abnormality, (āb-norm-e'tē) *n.* State or quality of being abnormal or irregular.

Aboard, (ā'bōrd') *adv.* On board; in a vessel.

Abode, (ā'bōd') *n.* State or place of residence.

Abolish, (ā-bol'ish) *v. t.* [*L. abolere*.] To do away with utterly; to put an end to; to annul.

Abolishment, (ā-bol'ish-ment) *n.* Act of abolishing; abolition.

Abolition, (āb-ō-līsh'un) *n.* Act of abolishing, or state of being abolished; a doing away with finally—applied particularly to slavery.

Abolitionist, (āb-ō-līsh'un-ist) *n.* One who favours abolition, especially the abolition of slavery.

Abominable, (ā-bom'in-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of, or causing abhorrence; odious in the highest degree.

Abominably, (ā-bom'in-a-ble) *adv.* In an abominable manner; detestably; execrably.

Abominate, (ā-bom'in-āt) *v. t.* [*L. abominare*.] To hate in the highest degree.

Abomination, (ā-bom-in-ā'shun) *n.* Act of abominating; loathing;—an object of hatred and disgust.

Aboriginal, (āb-ō-rīj'in-al) *n.* An original inhabitant.

Aborigines, (āb-ō-rīj'in-ez) *n. pl.* [*L. ab and origo*.] The original inhabitants of a country.

Abortion, (ā-bor'shun) *n.* [*L. abortio*.] The act of miscarriage;—anything which fails to come to maturity.

Abortive, (ā-bort'iv) *a.* Immature; failing in its purpose.

Abound, (ā-bound') *v. i.* [*L. abundare*.] To be in great plenty;—to be copiously supplied.

About, (ā-bout') *prep.* [*A.-S. abutan*.] On every side of; all over or around;—near, in place, time, quantity, or the like.

Above, (ā-buv') *prep.* [*A.-S. abufan*.] Higher in place than;—more in number, quantity, or degree than.

Above, (ā-buv') *adv.* Overhead;—before in order of place;—higher in rank or power.

Abacadastra, (ā-brā-ka-dab'tra) *n.* A combination of letters, in the form of an inverted cone.

Abrade, (āb-rād') *v. t.* [*L. abrudere*.] To wear off.

Abrasion, (āb-rā'shun) *n.* A rubbing or scraping off;—substance worn off by attrition.

Abrast, (ā-brest') *adv.* Side by side; on a line with.

Abridge, (ā-brij') *v. t.* [*F. abréger*.] To bring within less space; to make shorter;—to deprive;—to reduce to a more simple expression.

Abridgment, (ā-brij'ment) *n.* A cutting off or shortening;—a work abridged or epitomized.

Abroach, (ā-brōch') *adv.* Broached; letting out liquor, or in a condition to do so.

Abroad, (ā-brawd') *adv.* At large; without con-

inment within narrow limits;—out of a house or other inclosure;—in foreign countries.

Abrogate, (ab-rō-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. abrogare.*] To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by authority. [*gating, annulling, or setting aside.*]

Abrogation, (ab-rō-gā'shun) *n.* The act of abrogating, (ab-rup't) *a.* [*L. abruptus.*] Broken, steep, craggy;—without notice to prepare for the event; sudden;—unconnected.

Abruption, (ab-rup'shun) *n.* A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

Abruptly, (ab-rup'tle) *adv.* In an abrupt manner; suddenly.

Abruptness, (ab-rup'tness) *n.* State of being abrupt; steepness; suddenness; great haste.

Abscissa, (ab'ssā) *n.* [*L. abscissus.*] A collection of pus or purulent matter in an accidental cavity of the body. [*off.*]

Abscind, (ab-sind') *v. t.* [*L. abscindere.*] To cut

Abscissa, (ab-sis'sā) *n.* [*L. abscissus.*] One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilinear coordinate axes.

Abscission, (ab-sizh'an) *n.* [*L. abscisio.*] Act of cutting off;—the state of being cut off;—*a. a. a.* Abscissa.

Figure of speech when a speaker stops abruptly.

Abseond, (ab-akond') *v. i.* [*L. absconder.*] To secrete one's self

Absence, (ab'sens) *n.* [*L. absentia.*] A state of being absent or withdrawn from a place or from companionship;—inattention to things present.

Absent, (ab'sent) *a.* Withdrawn from, or not present in, a place;—inattentive to what is passing; heedless;—*v. t.* To take or withdraw to such a distance as to prevent intercourse.

Absentee, (ab-sen-tē') *n.* One who absents himself from his country, office, post, or duty.

Absinth, (ab-sinth') *n.* [*L. absinthium.*] A cordial of brandy tinctured with wormwood.

Absolute, (ab-sō-lūt) *a.* [*L. absolutus.*] Freed or loosed from any limitation or condition; uncontrolled; unconditional;—complete; finished; perfect; total;—positive; clear; certain; authoritative;—self-existent; self-sufficing.

Absolutely, (ab-sō-lūt-le) *adv.* In an absolute manner; positively; arbitrarily.

Absoluteness, (ab-sō-lūt-ness) *n.* Quality of being absolute; completeness; arbitrary power.

Absolution, (ab-sō-lū'shun) *n.* An acquittal, or sentence declaring an accused person innocent;—a remission of sin pronounced by the Roman Catholic Church in favour of one who makes confession thereof. [*ment or its principles.*]

Absolutism, (ab-sō-lū-tizm) *n.* Absolute government.

Abolve, (ab-zolv') *v. t.* [*L. absolvere.*] To set free from, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility.

Absorb, (ab-sorb') *v. t.* [*L. absorbere.*] To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe as a sponge;—to engross or engage wholly.

Absorbent, (ab-sorb'ent) *n.* A substance or a bodily organ which absorbs.

Absorption, (ab-sorp'shun) *n.* Act or process of being absorbed and made to disappear by mechanical means;—process or act of being made passively to disappear in some other substance, through molecular or other invisible means; entire engrossment or occupation of mind.

Abstain, (ab-stān') *v. t.* [*L. abstinere.*] To forbear, or refrain, voluntarily, and especially from an indulgence of the passions or appetites.



Abstemious, (ab-stē-me-us) *a.* [*L. abstemius.*] Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; abstinent;—sparingly used, or used with temperance.

Abstemiously, (ab-stē-me-us-le) *adv.* Temperately; sparingly.

Abstemiousness, (ab-stē-me-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being abstemious; a sparing use of food or strong drink. [*detergent.*]

Abstergent, (ab-sterj'ent) *a.* Serving to cleanse; **Abstinence**, (ab'ste-nens) *n.* The act or practice of abstaining; voluntary forbearance of any action; moderation.

Abstinent, (ab'ste-nent) *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.

Abstract, (ab-strakt') *v. t.* [*L. abstractus.*] To draw from or separate;—to draw off, in respect to interest or attention;—to epitomize or reduce; to take secretly from the property of another.

Abstract, (ab'strakt) *n.* That which comprises in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing, or of several things; an inventory or epitome.

Abstractedly, (ab-strakt'ed-le) *adv.* By itself; in a separate state. [*being abstracted.*]

Abstractedness, (ab-strakt'ed-ness) *n.* The state of abstraction, (ab-strak'shun) *n.* Act of abstracting, or state of being separated;—a recluse life;—absence of mind; inattention to present objects;—the taking surreptitiously the property of another.

Abstractive, (ab-strakt'iv) *a.* Having the power of abstracting. [*tract.*]

Abstractness, (ab-strakt'ness) *n.* State of being abstractive.

Abstruse, (ab-strōos') *a.* [*L. abstrusus.*] Literally, thrust away; hidden; difficult to be understood.

Abstrusely, (ab-strōos'le) *adv.* Not plainly.

Abstruseness, (ab-strōos'ness) *n.* State or quality of being abstruse.

Absurd, (ab-surd') *a.* [*L. absurdus.*] Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense; contradictory.

Absurdity, (ab-surd'e-te) *n.* The quality of being absurd, or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment.

Absurdness, (ab-surd'ness) *n.* Inconsistency.

Abundance, (a-bund'ans) *n.* [*L. abundantia.*] An overflowing fulness; ample sufficiency; plenty.

Abundant, (a-bund'ant) *a.* Fully sufficient.

Abundantly, (a-bund'ant-le) *adv.* Plentifully; amply.

Abuse, (a-būz') *v. t.* [*L. abusus.*] To make an improper use of; to use with bad motives;—to treat rudely; to revile;—to deceive or impose on.

Abuse, (a-būs') *n.* Ill usage; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose;—rude or reproachful language; contumely.

Abusive, (a-būs'iv) *a.* Practising abuse; offering harsh words or ill treatment.

Abusiveness, (a-būs'iv-ness) *n.* Quality of being abusive; ill usage.

Abut, (a-būt') *v. i.* [*F. aboutir.*] To terminate or border; to be contiguous; to meet.

Abutment, (a-būt'ment) *n.* That on which a thing abuts; the solid part of a pier or wall, which receives the lateral pressure of an arch.

Abyss, (a-bis') *n.* [*G. abussos.*] A bottomless depth; a gulf; hence, any deep.

Acaia, (a-kā'āe-a) *n.* [*G. akasia.*] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs with thorns.

Academic, (ak-a-dem'ik) *a.* Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato;—belonging to an academy or other institution of learning.

Academician, (ak-a-dū-miāh'e-an) *n.* A member of a society for promoting arts and sciences.

Academy, (a-kad'e-me) *n.* A garden or grove near Athens, belonging originally to a person named Academus, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences;—a school, or seminary, holding a rank between a university and a common school;—a society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences.

Acanthus, (a-kan'thus) *n.* [*G. akantos.*] A genus of herbaceous prickly plants;—an ornament used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

Acatalectic, (a-kat-a-lek'tik) *n.* [*G. akatalēktos.*] A verse which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity.

Accede, (ak-sēd) *v. i.* [*L. accedere.*] To agree or assent to terms proposed by another.

Accelerate, (ak-sel'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. accelerare.*] To cause to move faster;—to add to the natural or ordinary progression of.

Acceleration, (ak-sel'er-ā'shun) *n.* The act of accelerating; increase of motion or action.

Accent, (ak-sent) *n.* [*L. accentus.*] A superior force of voice upon some particular syllable of a word;—a mark used in writing to regulate the pronunciation;—words, language, or expressions in general. [mark with accent.]

Accent, (ak-sent') *v. t.* To pronounce, utter, or

Accental, (ak-sent'ū-al) *a.* Relating to accent.

Accentuate, (ak-sent'ū-āt) *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent or accents.

Accentuation, (ak-sent'ū-ā'shun) *n.* Act of placing accents in writing, or in pronouncing.

Accept, (ak-sept') *v. t.* [*L. acceptare.*] To receive with a consenting mind;—to admit and agree to;—to receive as obligatory and promise to pay.

Acceptable, (ak-sept'a-bl) *a.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure. [of being acceptable or agreeable.]

Acceptableness, (ak-sept'a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality

Acceptably, (ak-sept'a-bl) *adv.* In an acceptable manner.

Acceptance, (ak-sept'ans) *n.* The act of accepting; favourable reception;—an engagement on a bill of exchange, to pay it when due; the bill itself when accepted.

Acceptation, (ak-sep-tā'shun) *n.* Kind reception.

Acceptor, (ak-sept'er) *n.* A person who accepts; specifically, who accepts a bill of exchange.

Access, (ak-ses, ak'ses) *n.* [*L. accessus.*] A coming to, or near approach; admittance;—addition.

Accessory, (ak'ses-sē-r-e) *a.* Additional;—uniting in a crime. [being approachable.]

Accessibility, (ak-ses-se-bil'e-ty) *n.* Quality of

Accessible, (ak-ses'e-bl) *a.* Easy of approach.

Accession, (ak-sesh'un) *n.* [*L. accessio.*] Act of ascending and becoming joined;—increase by something added;—act of arriving at a throne.

Accessorial, (ak-ses-sō're-al) *a.* Pertaining to an accessory. [some effect.]

Accessory, (ak'ses-sē-r-e) *a.* Aiding in producing

Accessory, (ak'ses-sē-r-e) *n.* One guilty of a felonious offence, though not present at its perpetration.

Accidence, (ak'se-dens) *n.* A small book containing the accidents or rudiments of grammar.

Accident, (ak'se-dent) *n.* [*L. ad and cado.*] An event which is not expected; casualty; contingency.

Accidental, (ak-se-dent'al) *a.* Happening unexpectedly;—non-essential; not necessarily belonging.

Accidental, (ak-se-dent'al) *n.* Any thing happening accidentally; a casualty.

Accidentally, (ak-se-dent'al-le) *adv.* By chance; unexpectedly.

Acclaim, (ak-klām) *v. t.* [*L. acclamare.*] To honour or meet with applause;—to salute.

Acclaim, (ak-klām) *n.* A shout, expressive of assent, choice, or approbation. [applause.]

Acclamation, (ak-klā-mā'shun) *n.* A shout of

Acclimat, (ak-klī'māt) *v. t.* To habituate to a climate not native.

Acclimation, (ak-klī-mā'shun) *n.* The process of becoming, or the state of being fitted, acclimated.

Acclimatise, (ak-klī'mā-tiz) *v. t.* To acclimate.

Acclimature, (ak-klī'mā-tūr) *n.* Act of acclimating.

Acclivity, (ak-kliv'e-te) *n.* [*L. acclivitas.*] A slope or inclination of the earth; rising ground; ascent.

Accommodate, (ak-kom'mō-dāt) *v. t.* [*L. accommodare.*] To render fit; to adapt;—to furnish with something desired, or convenient;—to bring into agreement.

Accommodating, (ak-kom'mō-dāt-ing) *a.* Affording or disposed to afford accommodation; obliging.

Accommodation, (ak-kom-mō-dā'shun) *n.* The act of fitting, or the state of being fitted; adaptation;—an adjustment of differences;—a loan of money;—a fictitious bill to raise money on.

Accompaniment, (ak-kum'pa-ne-ment) *n.* That which accompanies; that attends as a circumstance, or is added by way of ornament or for symmetry; a part performed by instruments accompanying voices.

Accompanist, (ak-kum'pa-nist) *n.* The performer in music who takes an accompanying part. [to keep company with.]

Accompany, (ak-kum'pa-ne) *v. t.* To go with;

Accomplish, (ak-kom'plish) *n.* A co-operator or associate in general; a partner in guilt.

Accomplish, (ak-kom'plish) *v. t.* [*F. accomplir.*] To finish in time; to complete;—to bring to pass;—to furnish with whatever may render complete, &c.

Accomplished, (ak-kom'plish) *p. a.* Complete and perfected, as the result of training.

Accomplishment, (ak-kom'plish-ment) *n.* Act of accomplishing;—excellence of mind or manners.

Accord, (ak-kord') *n.* [*From L. cor, cordia.*] Agreement; consent;—harmony of sounds.

Accord, (ak-kord') *v. t.* To make to agree or correspond; to adjust;—to concede;—*v. i.* To agree;—to agree in pitch and tone.

Accordance, (ak-kord'ans) *n.* Agreement; conformity. [sonant; agreeable.]

Accordant, (ak-kord'ant) *a.* Corresponding; con-

According, (ak-kord'ing) *p. a.* In harmony with; suitable. [with; consequently.]

Accordingly, (ak-kord'ing-le) *adv.* In accordance

Accordion, (ak-kord'ē-un) *n.* A small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.

Accost, (ak-kost') *v. t.* [*L. ad and costa.*] To address; to speak first to.

Accouchement, (ak-kōsh-mong) *n.* [*F.*] Delivery in child-birth.



Accordion.

Accoucheur, (ak-kóuh-ur) *n.* [F.] A man who assists women in child-birth; a man-midwife.

Account, (ak-kóunt) *n.* A reckoning;—a written or printed statement of pecuniary transactions;—a statement of reasons; a relation or description;—an estimate;—importance; value.

Account, (ak-kóunt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *computare*.] To reckon;—to estimate;—*v.i.* To render a relation of particulars or reasons in a reckoning or judgment.

Accountability, (ak-kóunt-a-bí'l-e-to) *n.* The state of being accountable, or liable to pay for injury done. [called to account.]

Accountable, (ak-kóunt'a-bl) *a.* Liable to be accounted;—*accountant*.

Accountant, (ak-kóunt'ant) *n.* One who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts.

Account-book, (ak-kóunt'bóók) *n.* A book used for keeping accounts.

Accountre, (ak-kóó't'er) *v.t.* [F. *accountrer*.] To furnish with dress or equipments. [trappings.]

Accountments, (ak-kóó't'er-ments) *n. pl.* Dress.

Accredit, (ak-kred'it) *v.t.* [L. *accreditus*.] To give trust to; to credit;—to send with credentials.

Accretion, (ak-kre'shun) *n.* [L. *accretio*.] An increase by natural growth.

Accrue, (ak-króó') *v.t.* [F. *accrue*.] To increase; to be added, as profit, or damage.

Accubation, (ak-kú-bá'shun) *n.* A lying on a couch, as practised by the ancients at meals.

Accumbent, (ak-kum'bent) *a.* Leaning or reclining.

Accumulate, (ak-kú-mú-lá'shun) *v.t.* [L. *accumulus*.] To heap up in a mass; to collect;—*v.i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly.

Accumulation, (ak-kú-mú-lá'shun) *n.* Act of accumulating, or that which is accumulated.

Accumulative, (ak-kú-mú-lá-tiv) *a.* Causing accumulation; increasing greatly.

Accuracy, (ak-kú-rá-sé) *n.* State of being accurate; conformity to truth or rule; exactness.

Accurate, (ak-kú-rát) *a.* [L. *accuratus*.] In conformity to truth, or to a standard; free from error, or defect. [manner.]

Accurately, (ak-kú-rát-le) *adv.* In an accurate manner.

Accurse, (ak-kurs') *v.t.* To imprecate evil or misery upon.

Accursed, (ak-kurs'ed) *pp.* or *a.* Doomed; detestable; execrable.

Accusation, (ak-kú-zá'shun) *n.* Act of accusing;—that of which one is accused.

Accusative, (ak-kú-rát-iv) *a.* Producing or containing accusations.

Accusative, (ak-kú-rát-iv) *n.* The fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns.

Accuse, (ak-kúr) *v.t.* [L. *accusare*.] To charge with a crime or fault; in law, by public process.

Accuser, (ak-kú-z'er) *n.* One who brings a charge.

Accustom, (ak-kus'tum) *v.t.* To make familiar by use; to habituate or inure. [array.]

Accustomary, (ak-kus'tum-a-re) *a.* Usual; ordinary.

Ac, (á) *n.* [L. *ac*.] A single point on a card or die; or the card so marked;—a particle; an atom.

Aceldama, (a-sel'da-ma) *n.* [C. *khakel* and *dem*.] A field purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master—the field of blood. [out a head.]

Acéphalous, (a-sel'á-us) *a.* [G. *aképhalos*.] Without a head.

Acerbity, (a-sér-be-to) *n.* Sourness, with a stringency;—bitterness or severity.

Assent, (a-ses'ent) *a.* [L. *assensus*.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid.

Acetate, (as'se-tát) *n.* A salt formed by acetic acid united to a base.

Acetic, (a-sét'ik) *a.* [L. *aceticus*.] Composed of four parts each of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; relating to such an acid, as, *acetic ether*.

Acetification, (a-sét-e-fé-ká'shun) *n.* The act of making acetic or sour, or of making vinegar.

Acetify, (a-sét'e-fi) *v.t.* or *i.* [L. *acetum* and *facere*.] To turn into acid or vinegar.

Acetimeter, (as-e-tím'e-tér) *n.* [L. *acetum* and *metrum*.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

Ache, (ák) *v.i.* [G. *achos*.] To suffer pain; to have, or be in, pain; to be distressed.

Ache, (ák) *n.* Continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain.

Acheron, (ák'er-on) *n.* [G. *achos* and *ron*.] A fabled river in the lower regions. [achieved.]

Achievable, (a-chév'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being achieved.

Achieve, (a-chév) *v.t.* [F. *achever*.] To carry to a final close; to bring into a perfected state; to accomplish.

Achievement, (a-chév'ment) *n.* Act of performing;—a heroic deed;—an escutcheon.

Achromatic, (ak-ró-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *achromatos*.] Free from colour; not showing colour.

Acicular, (a-sik'ú-lar) *a.* [L. *ucicula*.] Needle-shaped.

Acid, (as'id) *a.* Sour; having the taste of vinegar.

Acid, (as'id) *n.* [L. *acidus*.] A sour substance;—a substance combining with alkalies and alkaline oxides, and reddening most blue vegetable colours, usually with a strong, sharp taste.

Acidifier, (a-sid'e-fi-er) *n.* A simple or compound principle necessary to produce acidity.

Acidify, (a-sid'e-fi) *v.t.* To make acid.

Acidity, (a-sid'e-te) *n.* Quality of being acid or sour; sharpness; sourness. [acid.]

Acidulate, (a-sid'ú-lát) *v.t.* To make slightly acidulous.

Acidulous, (a-sid'ú-lus) *a.* [L. *acidulus*.] Sourish.

Acknowledge, (ak-nol'ej) *v.t.* [Old E. *aknowledge*.] To avow, or confess a knowledge of; to recognize as a truth;—to recognize in a particular character;—to own with gratitude.

Acknowledgment, (ak-nol'ej-ment) *n.* Act of acknowledging;—something done in return for a favour;—a declaration of one's act, to give it validity. [highest point of a thing; crisis.]

Acme, (ak'mé) *n.* [G. *akmé*.] The height, top, or acolyte, (ak'o-lit) *n.* [G. *akolouthos*.] A companion; an associate;—an attendant star.

Aconite, (ak'o-nit) *n.* Wolf's-bane, a poison.

Acorn, (ák'orn) *n.* [A.-S. *accern*.] The seed or fruit of the oak.

Acotyledon, (a-ko-tíl-'don) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *kotyledón*.] A plant in which the seedlobes are not present.

Acoustic, (a-kous'tik) *a.* [G. *akoustikos*.] Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the science of sounds.

Acoustics, (a-kous'tiks) *n. sing.* The science of Acoustic, (ak-kwánt) *v.t.* [Old F. *accounter*, from L. *ad cognitare*.] To make fully or intimately known.

Acquaintance, (ak-kwánt'sans) *n.* A state of being acquainted; familiar knowledge;—a person well known.

Acquiesce, (ak-kwé-sé) *v.t.* [L. *acquiescere*.] To rest satisfied;—to concur upon conviction.

Acquiescence, (ak-kwé-sé-ens) *n.* A silent assent or a submission with apparent compliance.



Acorn.

Acquiescent, (ak-kwě-sé-ent) *a.* Submitting; disposed to submit. [*acquiescent*.]
Acquirable, (ak-kwí-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being acquired.
Acquire, (ak-kwí-r) *v.t.* [*L. acquirere.*] To gain, usually by one's own labour or exertions.
Acquirement, (ak-kwí-r-ment) *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired.
Acquisition, (ak-kwě-zí-sh'un) *n.* Act of acquiring;—the thing gained. [*acquisitions*.]
Acquisitive, (ak-kwí-tí-iv) *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions.
Acquisitiveness, (ak-kwí-tí-iv-ness) *n.* State or quality of being acquisitive;—the organ which is supposed to give rise to this desire.
Acquit, (ak-kwí-t) *v.t.* [*F. acquitter.*] To set free; to discharge from an accusation or suspicion; to release from duty;—to conduct one's self.
Acquittal, (ak-kwí-t'al) *n.* Deliverance from the charge of an offence.
Acquittance, (ak-kwí-t'ans) *n.* The act of discharging from debt, or obligation;—a writing in evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full.
Acrose, (a-kró-z) *v. t.* To make crazy; to impair.
Acre, (á-kér) *n.* [*A.-S. acer, L. ager.*] A piece of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet.
Acres, (á-kér-áj) *n.* A sum total of acres.
Acid, (á-kí-d) *a.* [*L. acer.*] Of a biting taste; sharp; pungent; harsh.
Acridness, (á-kí-d-ness) *n.* A sharp, harsh quality.
Acrimonious, (á-kre-mó-ne-us) *a.* Abounding with acrimony;—sarcastic.
Acrimony, (á-kre-mun-e) *n.* A quality which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys;—sharpness of language or temper.
Acritude, (á-kre-túd) *n.* [*L. acritudo.*] Biting heat.
Acrobat, (á-kro-bat) *n.* [*G. akros and buainein.*] One who practises high vaulting, &c.
Acropolis, (a-krop'o-lis) *n.* A citadel, and especially the citadel of Athens.
Acospire, (á-kro-spir) *n.* [*G. akros and spira.*] A sprout at the end of a seed.
Across, (a-kros) *prep.* From side to side, or in a direction opposed to the length of.
Acrostic, (a-kros'tík) *n.* [*G. akrostichon.*] A composition in verse, the first or last letters of the lines conjunctly form a name or sentence.
Act, (ákt) *v.t.* [*L. actus.*] To exert power;—to be in action or motion;—to behave or conduct;—*v. t.* To perform on the stage;—to assume the office or character of.
Act, (ákt) *n.* That which is done or doing; performance; deed;—the decision of a legislative body, court, or magistrate;—a record containing laws and determinations;—one of the principal divisions of a play.
Actinism, (ákt'in-izm) *n.* A property in the solar rays which produces chemical changes, as in photography.
Action, (ákt'shun) *n.* Exertion of power or force; motion produced;—an act or thing done; behaviour;—gesture;—a process in a court of justice;—an engagement between troops in war.
Actionable, (ákt'shun-a-bl) *a.* Admitting a suit, or the bringing of an action at law.
Active, (ákt'iv) *a.* Having the power or quality of acting; communicating action;—energetic;—producing real effects—opposed to *speculative*;—expressing the transition from agent to object, as verbs.
Actively, (ákt'iv-le) *adv.* In an active manner.
Activity, (ákt'iv-e-te) *n.* Nimbleness.

Actor, (ákt'ér) *n.* One who acts; especially, one who represents characters on the stage.
Actual, (ákt'ü-al) *a.* [*L. actualis.*] Existing in act—opposed to *possible* or *theoretical*;—existing at the present time. [*actual*.]
Actuality, (ákt'ü-al-e-te) *n.* The state of being actual.
Actualise, (ákt'ü-al-iz) *v. t.* To make actual.
Actually, (ákt'ü-al-e) *adv.* In act or fact; really.
Actuary, (ákt'ü-a-re) *n.* A registrar or clerk;—the manager of an insurance company.
Actuate, (ákt'ü-át) *v. t.* To put into action; to move or incite to action.
Aculeate, (a-kú-le-át) *a.* Having sharp points.
Acumen, (a-kú-men) *n.* [*L. acere.*] Quickness of perception; penetration; nice discrimination.
Acuminate, (a-kú-min-át) *v. t.* To render sharp or keen;—*v. t.* To end in, or come to, a sharp point. [*ing*; termination in a sharp point.
Acumination, (a-kú-min-á-shun) *n.* A sharpening.
Acupuncture, (á-kü-pungk'tür) *n.* [*L. acus, and punctura.*] The introduction of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.
Acute, (a-küt') *a.* Sharp at the end—opposed to *blunt*;—shrewd—opposed to *dull*;—high, or shrill—opposed to *grave* or *low*;—attended with symptoms of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis—opposed to *chronic*.
Acute-angled, (a-küt'aug-gld) *a.* Having sharp angles. [*keenly*.]
Acutely, (a-küt'le) *adv.* Sharply; shrewdly;
Acuteness, (a-küt'nes) *n.* Sharpness of intellect.
Adage, (ad'áj) *n.* [*L. adagium.*] A saying which has obtained credit by long use.
Adagio, (ad-á-je-ó) *n.* [*It.*] A piece of music in slow time.
Adamant, (ad-a-mant) *n.* [*G. adamas.*] A name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness;—loadstone.
Adamantine, (ad-a-mant'in) *a.* Made of, or having the qualities of, adamant.
Adamio, (ad'am-ik) *a.* Pertaining to Adam.
Adam's-apple, (ad'amz-ap'pl) *n.* A species of citron. [*for suitable*.]
Adapt, (a-dapt) *v. t.* [*L. adaptare.*] To make fit.
Adaptability, (a-dapt-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of suitableness. [*adapted*.]
Adaptable, (a-dapt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being adapted.
Adaptation, (a-dap-tá'shun) *n.* The act of fitting; fitness.
Adapter, (a-dapt'ér) *n.* One who adapts;—a vessel with two necks between a retort and a receiver.
Add, (ad) *v. t.* [*L. addere.*] To join or unite one thing or sum to another, to form into one aggregate. [*added*; an appendix.
Addendum, (ad-den'dum) *n.* [*L.*] A thing to be added.
Adder, (ad'ér) *n.* [*A.-S. atter.*] A venomous serpent; a viper.
Adder's-wort, (ad'erz-wért) *n.* Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.
Addict, (ad-dikt') *v. t.* [*L. addictus.*] To apply habitually; to devote.
Addictedness, (ad-dikt'ed-ness) *n.* Devotedness.
Addition, (ad-dish'un) *n.* The act of adding two or more things together;—any thing added; increase;—the branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers.



Additional, (ad-dish'un-al) *a.* Added; something more. [addition.]
Additionally, (ad-dish'un-al-le) *adv.* By way of.
Addle, (ad'dl) *a.* [A.-S. *adl*.] Having lost the power of development; corrupt; barren.
Addle, (ad'dl) *v. t.* To make corrupt.
Address, (ad-dres) *v. t.* [L. *directus*.] To direct words or discourse to;—to direct in writing, as a letter;—to court.
Address, (ad-dres) *n.* A formal application or speech;—manner of speaking;—dexterity;—direction of a letter.
Adduce, (ad-düs) *v. t.* [L. *adducere*.] To offer; to bring forward by way of proof. [duced.]
Adducible, (ad-düs-bl) *a.* Capable of being adduced.
Adept, (a-dept) *n.* One well skilled in any art.
Adept, (a-dept) *a.* [L. *adeptus*.] Well versed or acquainted with. [to; fully sufficient.]
Adequate, (ad'e-kwät) *a.* [L. *adequatus*.] Equal
Adequately, (ad'e-kwät-le) *adv.* In proportion; sufficiently.
Adhere, (ad-hër) *v. i.* [L. *adherere*.] To stick fast; to become united;—to be attached or devoted. [adhering;—steady attachment.]
Adherence, (ad-hër-ens) *n.* Quality or state of adhering.
Adherent, (ad-hër-ent) *a.* United with or to.
Adherent, (ad-hër-ent) *n.* One who cleaves to, or supports some person or cause. [manner.]
Adherently, (ad-hër-ent-le) *adv.* In an adherent manner.
Adhesion, (ad-hë'shun) *n.* The force with which bodies adhere when brought into contact.
Adhesive, (ad-hë'siv) *a.* Sticky; tenacious.
Adhesively, (ad-hë'siv-le) *adv.* In an adhesive manner. [sticking or adhering.]
Adhesiveness, (ad-hë'siv-nes) *n.* The quality of adhering.
Adhortatory, (ad-hor'ta-to-re) *a.* [L. *adhortari*.] Containing counsel or warning.
Adieu, (a-dü) *adv.* [F. *à Dieu*, to God.] Good-by; farewell.
Adieu, (a-dü) *n.* A farewell.
Adipose, (ad'e-pöz) *a.* [L. *adiposus*.] Fatty.
Adit, (ad'it) *n.* [L. *aditus*.] A horizontal or inclined entrance into a mine; a drift;—access.
Adjacency, (ad-jä'sen-se) *n.* [L. *adjacere*.] State of being contiguous.
Adjacent, (ad-jä'sent) *a.* Lying near, close.
Adjective, (ad'jek-tiv) *n.* [L. *adjectivum*.] A word used with a noun or substantive, to describe it, or to denote some property of it.
Adjectively, (ad'jek-tiv-le) *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.
Adjoin, (ad-join) *v. t.* [F. *adjoindre*.] To join or unite to;—*v. i.* To be contiguous; to be in contact.
Adjourn, (ad-jurn) *v. t.* [F. *ajourner*.] To put off to another day;—*v. i.* To suspend the session of a public body.
Adjournment, (ad-jurn'ment) *n.* The putting off to another day;—the interval during which a public body defers business.
Adjudge, (ad-juj) *v. t.* [L. *adjudicare*.] To decree judicially;—to sentence; to condemn.
Adjudicate, (ad-jöö'de-kät) *v. t.* To determine, as a court. [sentence; decision.]
Adjudication, (ad-jöö'de-kä'shun) *n.* Judicial decision.
Adjudicator, (ad-jöö'de-ka-tër) *n.* One who determines or adjudicates.
Adjunct, (ad-jungkt) *n.* [L. *adjunctus*.] Something joined to another; an appendage.
Adjunct, (ad-jungkt) *a.* Added or united.
Adjunction, (ad-jungkt'shun) *n.* The act of joining. [of joining.]
Adjunctive, (ad-jungkt'iv) *a.* Having the quality

Adjuration, (ad-jöö-rä'shun) *n.* A solemn charging on oath;—the form of oath.
Adjure, (ad-jöör) *v. t.* [L. *adjurare*.] To charge or entreat under oath.
Adjust, (ad-just) *v. t.* [L. *adjustare*.] To make exact;—to reduce to order;—to set right.
Adjustable, (ad-just'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being adjusted. [adjusta.]
Adjuster, (ad-just'er) *n.* One who, or that which, adjusts.
Adjustment, (ad-just'ment) *n.* Act of reducing to order; arrangement. [adjustment.]
Adjutancy, (ad-jöö-tan-se) *n.* The office of an adjutant.
Adjutant, (ad-jöö-tant) *n.* An officer who assists the superior officers in the execution of orders, conducting correspondence, &c.;—a very large species of stork, a native of India.
Admeasure, (ad-mezh'ür) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *mensurare*.] To take the dimensions of;—to appor-tion.
Admeasurement, (ad-mezh'ür-ment) *n.* Act of ascertaining the dimensions;—the dimensions ascertained. [Adjutant.]
Admensuration, (ad-men-sür-ä'shun) *n.* Admeasurement.
Administrator, (ad-min'is-trër) *v. t.* [L. *adminis-trare*.] To conduct, as affairs;—to dispense, as justice; to tender, as an oath;—to settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will;—*v. i.* To bring aid.
Administration, (ad-min-is-trä'shun) *n.* The executive part of government;—distribution;—management of the estate of an intestate.
Administrative, (ad-min'is-trät-iv) *a.* Administering; that by which a thing is administered.
Administrator, (ad-min-is-trät'er) *n.* One who manages or dispenses laws and rights.
Administrators, (ad-min-is-trät'er-ship) *n.* Office of administrator. [who administers.]
Administratrix, (ad-min-is-trät'riks) *n.* A woman administrator.
Admirable, (ad'me-ra-bl) *a.* Worthy of admiration. [manner.]
Admirably, (ad'me-ra-bl) *adv.* In an admirable manner.
Admiral, (ad'me-ral) *n.* [A. *amir-al-bähr*.] A naval officer of the highest rank.
Admiralship, (ad'me-ral-ship) *n.* The office of an admiral.
Admiralty, (ad'me-ral-te) *n.* The body of officers appointed for the management of naval affairs;—the building where they sit.
Admiration, (ad'me-rä'shun) *n.* Wonder; wonder mingled with love or veneration.
Admire, (ad-mir) *v. t.* [L. *admirari*.] To regard with wonder;—to prize highly;—*v. i.* To wonder; to marvel.
Admirer, (ad-mir'er) *n.* One who admires; a lover. [ty of being admirable.]
Admissibility, (ad-mis-se-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being admissible.
Admissible, (ad-mis'se-bl) *a.* Capable or worthy of being admitted.
Admission, (ad-mish'un) *n.* Act of admitting;—power to enter;—the granting of a point in argument.
Admit, (ad-mit) *v. t.* [L. *admittere*.] To grant entrance to;—to receive as true.
Admittance, (ad-mit'ans) *n.* Act of admitting;—permission to enter;—act of giving possession.
Admix, (ad-miks) *v. t.* To mingle with something else. [mixed.]
Admixture, (ad-mikt'shun) *n.* A mixing;—what is mixed.
Admonish, (ad-mon'ish) *v. t.* [L. *admonere*.]



To reprove gently;—to counsel against wrong;—to instruct.

Admonisher, (ad-mon'ish-er) *n.* A reprover.

Admonition, (ad-mō-nish'un) *n.* Gentle reproof; friendly advice. [*ishes.*]

Admonitor, (ad-mon'is-ter) *n.* One who admon-
Adnascent, (ad-nas'ent) *a.* [*L. adnascens.*] Growing to or on something else. [*trouble.*]

Ado, (a-dō') *n.* [*Prefix a, to do.*] Bustle;
Adolescence, (ad-ō-les'ens) *n.* Youth; the period between childhood and manhood.

Adolescent, (ad-ō-les'ent) *a.* [*L. adolescens.*] Growing; advancing to manhood.

Adopt, (a-dopt') *v. t.* [*L. adoptare.*] To receive the child of another and treat it as one's own; to choose or select.

Adopter, (a-dopt'er) *n.* One who adopts.

Adoption, (a-dop'shun) *n.* The act of adopting, or state of being adopted.

Adorable, (a-dōr'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of adoration.

Adorableness, (a-dōr'a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being adorable. [*worship.*]

Adorably, (a-dōr'a-ble) *adv.* With adoration or
Adoration, (ad-ō-rā'shun) *n.* Worship paid to the Divine Being;—homage paid to one in high esteem.

Adore, (a-dōr') *v. t.* [*L. adorare.*] To worship with reverence;—to love in the highest degree.

Adorer, (a-dōr'er) *n.* A worshipper; a lover.

Adorn, (a-dorn') *v. t.* [*L. adornare.*] To render beautiful; to decorate.

Adornment, (a-dorn'ment) *n.* Ornament.

Adown, (a-doun) *prep.* Down; toward the ground. [*dom; at large.*]

Adrift, (a-drift) *a.* or *adv.* Floating at ran-
Adroit, (a-droit') *a.* [*F. a droit.*] Possessing skill or dexterity; ready in invention.

Adroitly, (a-droit'le) *adv.* In an adroit manner.

Adroitness, (a-droit'nes) *n.* Dexterity; readiness of body or mind.

Adry, (a-dri') *a.* Thirsty; in want of drink.

Adscititious, (ad-se-tish'us) *a.* [*From L. adscitice.*] Taken as supplemental; additional.

Adulation, (ad-ū-lā'shun) *n.* [*L. adulatio.*] Servile flattery; sycophancy.

Adulatory, (ad-ū-lā-tō-re) *a.* Flattering to excess.

Adult, (a-dult') *a.* [*L. adultus.*] Having mature years, or full size and strength.

Adult, (a-dult') *n.* A person grown to maturity.

Adulterant, (a-dul'ter-ant) *n.* A person or thing that adulterates.

Adulterate, (a-dul'ter-it) *v. t.* [*L. adulterare.*] To make impure by admixture of baser materials.

Adulterate, (a-dul'ter-it) *a.* Tainted; corrupted.

Adulteration, (a-dul'ter-ā'shun) *n.* Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.

Adulterer, (a-dul'ter-er) *n.* [*L. adulter.*] A man who is guilty of adultery.

Adulteress, (a-dul'ter-es) *n.* A woman who has committed adultery. [*adultery.*]

Adulterine, (a-dul'ter-in) *n.* A child born in
Adulterous, (a-dul'ter-us) *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, adultery. [*marriage vow.*]

Adultery, (a-dul'ter-ē) *n.* A violation of the
Adulthood, (a-dult'nes) *n.* The state of being an adult. [*shadow.*]

Adumbrant, (ad-um'brant) *a.* Giving a faint
Adumbrate, (ad-um'br-it) *v. t.* [*L. adumbrare.*]

To shadow faintly forth; to typify.

Adumbration, (ad-um-brā'shun) *n.* The act of shadowing forth;—a faint resemblance.

Adust, (a-dust') *a.* [*L. adustus.*] Burnt or scorched; hot and fiery.

Advance, (ad-vans') *v. t.* [*Old F. avancer.*] To bring forward;—to raise to a higher rank;—to offer;—to supply beforehand;—*v. i.* To go forward;—to improve;—to rise in rank.

Advance, (ad-vans') *n.* Act of moving forward;—improvement;—additional price or profit;—a furnishing of something beforehand.

Advance, (ad-vans') *a.* Before in place, or in time.

Advancement, (ad-vans'ment) *n.* Act of advancing or state of being advanced; promotion.

Advancer, (ad-vans'er) *n.* One who advances.

Advantage, (ad-vant'aj) *n.* [*F. avantage.*] Benefit; profit. [*note.*]

Advantage, (ad-vant'aj) *v. t.* To benefit; to pro-

Advantageous, (ad-van-taj'us) *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing opportunity to gain benefit; profitable. [*advantageous manner.*]

Advantageously, (ad-van-taj'us-le) *adv.* In an

Advent, (ad'vent) *n.* [*L. adventus.*] A coming; specifically, the coming of Christ.

Adventitious, (ad-ven-tish'us) *a.* [*L. adventitiuus.*] Added extrinsically; accidental;—out of the proper place. [*adventitious manner.*]

Adventitiously, (ad-ven-tish'us-le) *adv.* In an

Adventual, (ad-vent'ū-al) *a.* Pertaining to the season of advent.

Adventure, (ad-vent'ūr) *n.* [*L. aventura.*]

Enterprise; a bold undertaking.

Adventure, (ad-vent'ūr) *v. t.* To put at hazard; to risk;—*v. i.* To try the chances; to dare.

Adventurer, (ad-vent'ūr-er) *n.* One who adventures; one who relies on his good fortune.

Adventurous, (ad-vent'ūr-us) *a.* Inclined to adventure; daring; enterprising.

Adverb, (ad'verb) *n.* [*L. adverbium.*] A word used to modify the sense of another.

Adverbial, (ad-ve'rb-e-al) *a.* Relating to or like an adverb. [*An enemy.*]

Adversary, (ad'ver-sar-ē) *n.* [*L. adversarius.*]

Adverse, (ad'ver-s) *a.* [*L. adversus.*] Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting;—calamitous.

Adversely, (ad-ve'r-s-le) *adv.* With opposition; unfortunately.

Adversity, (ad-ve'r-si-tē) *n.* Adverse circumstances; severe trials or misfortunes.

Advert, (ad-vert') *v. i.* [*L. advertere.*] To turn the mind or attention.

Advertence, (ad-vert'ens) *n.* Attention; regard.

Advertent, (ad-vert'ent) *a.* Attentive; heedful.

Advertise, (ad-ver'tiz) *v. t.* or *i.* [*From L. advertere.*] To give notice to; to inform;—to make known through the press.

Advertisement, (ad-ver'tiz-ment) *n.* Informa-
tion;—public notice through the press.

Advertiser, (ad-ver'tiz'er) *n.* One who advertises.

Advice, (ad-vis') *n.* [*F. avis.*] An opinion offered; counsel; suggestion;—intelligence.

Advisable, (ad-viz'a-bl) *a.* Fit to be done.

Advisableness, (ad-viz'a-bl-nes) *n.* Fitness to be done; propriety; expediency. [*wisely.*]

Advisably, (ad-viz'a-ble) *adv.* With advice;

Advise, (ad-viz') *v. t.* [*L. advisor.*] To give advice to;—to give information to;—*v. i.* To deliberate. [*ledge.*]

Advisedly, (ad-viz'ed-le) *adv.* With full know-

Advisedness, (ad-viz'ed-nes) *n.* Deliberation.

Advisement, (ad-viz'ment) *n.* Counsel.

Adviser, (ad-viz'er) *n.* One who gives advice; a counsellor. [*wise.*]

Advisory, (ad-vi'zō-re) *a.* Having power to ad-

Advocacy, (ad-vō-kā-se) *n.* Act of pleading for defence; intercession.

Advocate, (ad'-vô-kât) *n.* One who pleads.
Advocate, (ad'-vô-kât) *v. t.* [*L. advocatus.*] To plead in favour of; to maintain by argument.

Advocation, (ad'-vô-kâ'shun) *n.* Act of pleading.
Advocacy, (ad'-vô-kâ'shun) *n.* The right of presenting to a living in the church.

Adze, (adz) *n.* A carpenter's tool for chipping,

furnished with a thin arching blade, and its edge at right angles to the handle.



Adile, (v'dil) *n.* [*L. adilia.*] An officer in ancient Rome who had the care of public buildings, &c.

Adze.

Aegis, (é'jia) *n.* [*G. aigis.*] A shield;—any thing that protects.

Aelian, (â-é-le-an) *a.* Pertaining to the wind.

Aerate, (â-ér-â-t) *v. t.* [*L. aer, G. aer, air.*] To combine with carbonic acid;—to supply with air.

Aeration, (â-ér-â'shun) *n.* Act of combining with carbonic acid;—the process of respiration.

Aerial, (â-é-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to the air;—having its place in the air; lofty.

Aerie, (é're) *n.* The nest of an eagle, or other bird of prey.

Aeriform, (â-ér-e-form) *a.* Having the form of, or resembling, air.

Aerify, (â-ér-e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. aer and facere.*] To change into an aeriform state.

Aerolith, (â-ér-ô-lith) *n.* [*G. aer and lithos.*] A stone falling from the air.

Aerology, (â-ér-ô-lô-je) *n.* [*G. aer and logos.*] That science which treats of the air.

Aerometry, (â-ér-ô-man-é) *n.* [*G. aer and metria.*] Divination by means of the air.

Aerometer, (â-ér-ô-m-é-ter) *n.* [*G. aer and metron.*] An instrument for measuring the density of air and gases.

Aerometry, (â-ér-ô-m-é-ter) *n.* The art of ascertaining the density of air.

Aerial, (â-ér-ô-nawt) *n.* [*G. aer, air, and nautis, sailor.*] An aerial navigator; a balloonist.

Aeronautics, (â-ér-ô-nawt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to aeronautics.

Aeronautics, (â-ér-ô-nawt'iks) *n. sing.* The science or art of sailing in the air.

Aerostat, (â-ér-ô-stat) *n.* [*G. aer and statos.*] A name given to air balloons.

Aerostatic, (â-ér-ô-stat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to aerostatics.

Aerostatics, (â-ér-ô-stat'iks) *n. sing.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of aerial navigation.

Aeruginous, (ê-rû'jin-us) *a.* [*L. aeruginosus.*] Pertaining to copper-rust.

Aesthetic, (æ-thet'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the perception of the beautiful.

Aesthetics, (æ-thet'iks) *n. sing.* [*G. aisthanesthai.*] The science of the beautiful in nature and art.

Ætiology, (ê-te-ô-lô-je) *n.* [*G. aitiologia.*] That science which is concerned with the causes or reasons of phenomena.

Afar, (a-far) *adv.* At a great distance; remote.

Affability, (af-fa-bil'ê-te) *n.* The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; ease of access.

Affable, (af-fa-bl) *a.* [*L. affabilis.*] Ready to converse.

Affably, (af-fa-bly) *adv.* In an affable manner.

Affair, (af-far) *n.* [*L. ad and facere.*] Business of any kind; public business;—an engagement or trope.

Affect, (af-fekt') *v. t.* [*L. affectare.*] To act upon;—to influence;—to covet;—to put on a pretence of.

Affectation, (af-fek-tâ'shun) *n.* Artificial appear-

Affected, (af-fekt'ed) *a.* Assuming or pretending what is not natural or real.

Affectedly, (af-fekt'ed-ly) *adv.* In an affected manner.

Affectiveness, (af-fekt'ed-ness) *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

Affecting, (af-fekt'ing) *a.* Having power to excite the passions or move the affections.

Affectingly, (af-fekt'ing-ly) *adv.* In an affecting manner.

Affection, (af-fek'ahun) *n.* An attribute, quality, or property;—a state of mind bent toward a particular object;—attachment;—disease; as, a pulmonary affection.

Affectionately, (af-fek'ahun-ât) *a.* Having great affection; tenderly.

Affectionately, (af-fek'ahun-ât-ly) *adv.* With affection; tenderly.

Affectedness, (af-fek'ahund) *a.* Inclined; disposed.

Affective, (af-fek'tiv) *a.* Affecting or exciting emotion.

Affiance, (af-fi'ans) *n.* [Old F.] Plighted faith; the marriage contract;—confidence.

Affiance, (af-fi'ans) *v. t.* To betroth; to pledge one's faith in marriage;—to trust.

Affidavit, (af-fe-di'vit) *n.* [*L. ad and fides.*] A declaration made upon oath before a magistrate.

Affiliate, (af-fil'ê-ât) *v. t.* [*L. affluere.*] To adopt as a son; to receive into fellowship; to ally.

Affiliation, (af-fil-ê-â'shun) *n.* Adoption.

Affinity, (af-fin'ê-te) *n.* [*L. affinitas.*] Relationship by marriage;—agreement.

Affirm, (af-ferm') *v. t.* [*L. affirmare.*] To assert positively;—*v. i.* To make a solemn promise, before a tribunal, to tell the truth.

Affirmable, (af-ferm-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being affirmed.

Affirmance, (af-ferm'ans) *n.* Confirmation.

Affirmant, (af-ferm'ant) *n.* One who affirms or asserts.

Affirmation, (af-ferm-â'shun) *n.* Act of declaring;—that which is asserted;—a declaration.

Affirmative, (af-ferm-a-tiv) *a.* Affirming;—ratifying.

Affirmative, (af-ferm-a-tiv) *n.* A word expressing affirmatively.

Affirmatively, (af-ferm-a-tiv-ly) *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively.

Affirmor, (af-ferm'er) *n.* One who affirms or asserts.

Affix, (af-fiks) *v. t.* [*L. affixus.*] To add at the close;—to connect;—to fasten.

Affix, (af-fiks) *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word.

Affixture, (af-fiks'tür) *n.* That which is affixed.

Afflation, (af-fâ'shun) *n.* [*L. afflare.*] A blowing or breathing on.

Afflatus, (af-fâ'tus) *n.* A breath of wind;—in-

Afflict, (af-flikt') *v. t.* [*L. afflicare.*] To give pain; to cause distress.

Afflioter, (af-flikt'er) *n.* One who afflicts or distresses.

Afflicting, (af-flikt'ing) *p. a.* Causing pain; grievous; distressing.

Affliction, (af-flik'ahun) *n.* Cause of pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, &c.;—a state of pain, distress, or grief.

Afflictive, (af-flikt'iv) *a.* Giving pain.

Afflictively, (af-flikt'iv-ly) *adv.* In a manner to give pain.

Affluence, (af-flu-ens) *n.* [*L. affluere.*] Abundance.

Affluent, (af-flu-ent) *a.* Wealthy; abundant.

Affluent, (af-flu-ent) *n.* A stream flowing into a river or lake.

Affluxion, (af-fluk'shun) *n.* The act of flowing.

Afford, (af-ford) *v. t.* [*F. afferre.*] To yield or produce;—to give, or confer;—to expend.

Affranchise, (af-fran'chiz) *v. t.* [*F. franchir.*] To make free; to enfranchise.

Affray, (af-frá') *n.* [*F. cfrayer.*] The fighting in a public place;—a tumultuous assault.

Affright, (af-frát') *v. t.* [*F. affréter*, to hire.] To hire a ship, for the transportation of goods.

Affright, (af-frit') *v. t.* [*A.-S. afyrhtan.*] To impress with sudden fear.

Affright, (af-frit') *n.* Sudden fear; terror.

Affront, (af-frunt') *n.* A reproachful or contemptuous act or word exciting resentment.

Affront, (af-frunt') *v. t.* [*From L. ad and frons.*] To offend by disrespect, as by crossing a person or opposing his progress.

Affrontive, (af-fruntiv) *a.* Giving offence; abusive; insulting.

Affuse, (af-füz') *v. t.* [*L. affundere.*] To pour out.

Affusion, (af-füz'zhun) *n.* Act of pouring upon; sprinkling in baptism.

Afield, (a-feld') *adv.* To, in, or on, the field.

Afire, (a-fir') *a. or adv.* On fire.

Afloat, (a-flo't') *adv.* In a floating state;—at sea.

Afoot, (a-foot') *adv.* On foot; in a condition for action.

Afore, (a-for') *adv. or prep.* Before.

Aforegoing, (a-for-gö-ing) *a.* Going before; previous.

Aforehand, (a-for-hand) *adv.* Beforehand; before.

Aforementioned, (a-for-men-shund) *adv.* Spoken of or named before.

Aforethought, (a-for-thawt') *a.* Premeditated.

Aforetime, (a-for-tim) *adv.* In time past; of old.

Afoul, (a-foul') *a. or adv.* Not free; entangled.

Afraid, (a-früd') *a.* Struck with fear or apprehension.

Afresh, (a-fresh') *adv.* Anew; over again.

Afront, (a-frunt') *adv.* In front.

Aft, (aft) *adv. or a.* Astern, or toward the stern of a ship or boat.

After, (aft'er) *prep.* [*A.-S. æfter.*] Behind in place;—later in time;—in pursuit of;—in imitation of. [*place.*]

After, (aft'er) *adv.* Subsequently in time or

After-ages, (aft'er-áj-éz) *n.* Later periods of time.

After-birth, (aft'er-berth) *n.* The membrane inclosing the fetus.

After-crop, (aft'er-krop) *n.* A second crop.

Afternoon, (aft'er-nóon) *n.* Time from noon to evening. [*after a play.*]

Afterpiece, (aft'er-pés) *n.* A piece performed

After-thought, (aft'er-thawt') *n.* A later thought or expedient. [*subsequently.*]

Afterwards, (aft'er-werds) *adv.* In later time;

Again, (a-gen') *adv.* [*A.-S. agén.*] Another time; once more;—in return; back.

Against, (a-genst') *prep.* [*A.-S. agén.*] Abreast of;—in opposition to;—in preparation for.

Agape, (a-gáp') *adv.* [*Prefix a and gape.*] Gaping, having the mouth wide open.

Agario, (ag'a-rik) *n.* [*G. agarikon.*] A large family of fungi; touchwood. [*stone.*]

Agate, (ag'át) *n.* [*G. achatés.*] A precious

Agatine, (ag'a-tin) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling agate.

Agave, (a-gü've) *n.* [*G. agaué.*] The American aloë, or century plant.

Age, (áj) *n.* [*L. ætas.*] Whole duration of a being;—the latter part of life;—period when a person is enabled by law to act for himself;—a period of time in history;—the people who live at that period.

Age, (áj) *v. i.* To grow old; to become aged.

Aged, (áj'ed) *a.* Advanced years;—having a certain age.

Agedly, (áj'ed-le) *adv.* Like an aged person.

Agency, (áj'en-ee) *n.* [*L. agens.*] Quality of acting; instrumentality;—office or duties of an agent.

Agent, (áj'ent) *n.* A person who has the power to act;—one intrusted with the business of another;—an active power or cause.

Agglomerate, (ag-glom'er-át) *v. t.* [*L. ad and glomerare.*] To wind into a ball;—*v. i.* To collect into a mass.

Agglomeration, (ag-glom'er-át'shun) *n.* Act of gathering into a mass.

Agglutinant, (ag-glú'utin-ant) *a.* Uniting, as glue.

Agglutinate, (ag-glú'utin-át) *v. t.* [*L. agglutinare.*] To unite with glue or other viscoous substance.

Agglutination, (ag-glú'utin-át'shun) *n.* Act of uniting, or state of being united.

Aggrandize, (ag-gran-diz) *v. t.* [*L. ad and grandis.*] To enlarge;—to make great.

Aggrandizement, (ag-gran-diz'ment) *n.* The act or state of being made greater.

Aggravate, (ag-gra-vát) *v. t.* [*L. ad and gravis.*] To make worse;—to give an exaggerated representation of;—to provoke.

Aggravation, (ag-gra-vát'shun) *n.* Act of making worse;—provocation.

Aggregate, (ag-gré-gát) *v. t.* [*L. aggregare.*] To bring together; to collect into a sum or mass.

Aggregate, (ag-gré-gát) *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole.

Aggregate, (ag-gré-gát) *n.* A sum, or assemblage of particulars.

Aggregation, (ag-gré-gát'shun) *n.* Act of aggregating, or state of being aggregated.

Aggression, (ag-gresh'un) *n.* [*L. aggredi.*] To approach.] First act leading to war or controversy.

Aggressive, (ag-gres'iv) *a.* Tending to attack; prone to encroachment.

Aggressiveness, (ag-gres'iv-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being aggressive.

Aggressor, (ag-gres'er) *n.* The one who first makes an aggression.

Aggrievance, (ag-grév'ans) *n.* Injury; grievance.

Aggrieve, (ag-grév') *v. t.* [*L. ad and gravis.*] To give pain or sorrow to; to vex.

Aggreup, (ag-gróup) *v. t.* To bring together; to group. [*amazement.*]

Aghast, (a-gast') *a. or adv.* Struck with

Agile, (áj'il) *a.* [*L. agere.*] Quick of motion; nimble.

Agility, (a-jil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being agile; quickness of motion.

Agio, (áj'e-o) *n.* [*It. agio.*] Difference in value between metallic and paper money;—premium.

Agitate, (áj'it-át) *v. t.* [*L. agitare.*] To move with violent action;—to distract;—to discuss with earnestness. [*mind;—discussion.*]

Agitation, (áj'it-át'shun) *n.* Perturbation of

Agitator, (áj'it-át'er) *n.* One who agitates; a disturber. [*nail; a whitlow.*]

Agnail, (ag'nál) *n.* An inflammation round the

Agnate, (ag'nát) *n.* [*L. agnatio.*] A relation by the father's side.

Agnate, (ag'nát) *a.* Related on the father's side.

Ago, (a-gó) *adv. or a.* [*Old E. agone.*] Past; in time past.

Agog, (a-gog) *a. or adv.* [*Corrupted from agoing.*] Highly excited by eagerness after an object. [*to go.*]

Agoing, (a-gó'ing) *ppr.* In motion; ready

Agonist, (ag'ón-ist) *n.* [*G. agonistés.*] One who contends for the prize in public games.

Agonize, (ag'ô-niz) v. i. [G. *agonizien*.] To writhe with agony; to suffer anguish;—v. t. To torture. [treme anguish.]

Agonizingly, (ag'ô-niz'ing-le) adv. With agony. (ag'ô-ne) n. [G. *agonia*.] Pain that causes writhing of the body; extreme distress of mind.

Agonize, (a-gr'ô-re-an) a. [L. from *ager*, a field.] Relating or tending to equal division of lands.

Agonizism, (a-gr'ô-re-an-izm) n. Equal division of land or property, or the principles of those who favour such a division.

Agree, (a-grê) v. i. [L. *ad* and *gratus*.] To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action;—to come to terms;—to correspond in gender, number, or case. [agreeable.]

Agreeability, (a-grê-a-bil'e-te) n. Quality of being agreeable. (a-grê-a-bl) a. Agreeing or suitable;—in conformity;—pleasing.

Agreeableness, (a-grê-a-bl-nes) n. The quality of being agreeable; conformity.

Agreeably, (a-grê-a-ble) adv. In an agreeable manner;—conformably.

Agreement, (a-grê'ment) n. A state of agreeing;—concord of one word with another;—union in council or action; a bargain.

Agricultural, (ag-re-kul'tür-al) a. Relating to agriculture.

Agriculture, (ag-re-kul'tür) n. [L. *ager* and *cultura*.] The art or science of cultivating the ground; farming.

Agriculturist, (ag-re-kul'tür-ist) n. One skilled in agriculture; farmer.

Agrionomy, (ag-re-mun-e) n. [L. *agrimonia*.] A genus of plants; liverwort. [stranded.]

Aground, (a-ground) adv. On the ground; **Ague**, (ä'gü) n. Chilliness;—an intermittent fever, attended by cold and hot fits.

Aguish, (ä'gü-ish) a. Having the symptoms of an ague.

Ah, (ä) interj. An exclamation expressive of surprise, pity, joy, &c.

Aha, (ä-hä) interj. An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise.

Ahead, (ä-head) adv. Farther forward; farther in front or in advance; onward.

Aid, (äd) v. t. [L. *ad* and *juvare*.] To support; to relieve. [aids.]

Aid, (äd) n. Help;—the person or thing that **Aid-de-camp**, (äd'dä-kang) n. [F.] An officer selected to assist the General in his military duties.

Aidless, (äd'les) a. Helpless; unsupported.

Ail, (äl) v. t. [A.-S. *eylan*.] To affect with pain; to trouble;—v. i. To feel pain; to be troubled.

Ail, (äl) n. Disorder; indisposition; pain.

Ailment, (äl'ment) n. Morbid affection of the body; disease.

Aim, (äm) v. i. [L. *astimare*.] To point with a missile weapon; to endeavour after;—v. t. To direct to a particular object.

Aim, (äm) n. The direction to a particular object;—the point to be hit, or object to be effected;—purpose.

Aimless, (äm'les) a. Without aim or purpose.

Air, (är) n. [G. *äer*.] The fluid which we breathe;—a state of the atmosphere;—a light breeze;—a tane;—peculiar look, or carriage of a person;—pl. an affected manner. [late.]

Air, (är) v. t. To expose to the air; to ventilate. **Air-bath**, (är'bath) n. An arrangement for drying substances in air.

Air-bed, (är'bed) n. A case of India-rubber cloth, air-tight, and inflated through tubes.

Air-bladder, (är'blad-der) n. An organ in fishes, containing air.

Air-cells, (är'sels) n. pl. Cells containing air.

Air-engine, (är-en'jin) n. An engine put in motion by heated air.

Air-gun, (är'gun) n. A gun discharged by air.

Air-hole, (är'höl) n. An opening to admit or discharge air.

Airily, (är'e-le) adv. In an airy manner; gayly.

Airiness, (är'e-nes) n. Openness to the air;—gayety.

Airing, (är'ing) n. A short excursion.

Air-pipe, (är'pip) n. A pipe for drawing off air.

Air-plant, (är'plant) n. A plant nourished by air.

Air-pump, (är'pump) n. A machine for exhausting the air from a closed vessel.

Air-shaft, (är'shaft) n. A passage for air into a mine.

Air-tight, (är'tit) a. So tight as not to admit air.

Air-vessel, (är'ves-el) n. A vessel in plants or animals which contains air.

Airy, (äre) a. Having the nature or properties of air;—exposed to the air;—unsubstantial.

Aisle, (il) n. [L. *ala*, wing.] The wing of a building;—a passage in a church.

Ajar, (ä-jär) adv. Partly open, as a door.

Akimbo, (ä-kim'bô) a. With a crook; bent.

Akin, (ä-kin) a. Related by blood;—allied by nature; partaking of the same properties.

Alabaster, (äl'a-bas-ter) n. [G. *alabastron*.] A variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum.

Alack, (älak) interj. An exclamation expressive of sorrow. [readiness.]

Alacrity, (äl-lak're-te) n. [L. *alacritas*.] Cheerful

Alamode, (äl-a-môd) adv. According to the fashion.

Alarm, (älärm) n. [It. *allarme*.] A summons to arms;—information of approaching danger;—a contrivance for awaking persons from sleep.

Alarm, (älärm) v. t. To call to arms; to disturb.

Alarm-bell, (älärm-bel) n. A bell that gives notice of danger.

Alarm-clock, (älärm'klok) n. A clock made to ring loudly at a particular hour.

Alarmingly, (älärm'ing-le) adv. So as to alarm.

Alarmist, (älärm'ist) n. One who intentionally excites alarm.

Alarm-watch, (älärm'woch) n. A watch that strikes at a particular hour.

Alas, (ä-las) interj. [From L. *lassus*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, &c.

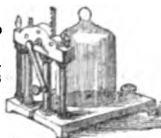
Alb, (alb) n. [L. *albus*, white.] An ecclesiastical vestment of white linen.

Albata, (äl-bä'ta) n. German silver.

Albatross, (äl'ba-tros) n. [Corrupted from Sp. & Pg. *alcatraz*.] A very large, web-footed sea-bird, found chiefly in the Southern Ocean.

Albeit, (awl-bëit) conj. or adv. Although; be it so; notwithstanding.

Albigenses, (äl-bo-jen'sez) n. pl. A party of reformers who separated from the church of Rome



Air-pump.



Albatross.

in the twelfth century—so called from *Albi*, in Languedoc.

Albino, (al-bī'no) *n.* [From *L. albus*, white.] A person of a preternatural whiteness of the skin and hair, and the eye of a peculiar pink colour.

Album, (al'bum) *n.* [*L. albus*.] A white tablet;—a blank book in which to insert autographs, &c.

Albumen, (al-bā'men) *n.* [*L. albus*.] A viscous substance, as the white of an egg.

Alburnum, (al-burn'um) *n.* The softer part of wood next the bark. [Judge.]

Aloaide, (al-kād') *n.* In Spain, a magistrate or Alchemist, (al'kem-ist) *n.* One skilled in alchemy.

Alchemy, (al'ke-me) *n.* [*A. al-kīmīā*.] Occult chemistry; a science which aimed to transmute metals into gold.

Alcohol, (al'kō-hol) *n.* [*A. al-kohl*.] Pure or highly rectified spirits; ardent spirits in general.

Alcoholic, (al'kō-hol'ik) *a.* Relating to alcohol.

Alcove, (al'kōv) *n.* [*A. al-gubba*.] A recess.

Alder, (awl'der) *n.* [*A.-S. alder*.] A tree or shrub of the *Alnus* genus.

Alderman, (awl'der-man) *n.* [*A.-S. ealdor*, older.] A magistrate of a city next in rank to the mayor.

Ale, (āl) *n.* [*A.-S. eale*.] A liquor made from malt by fermentation. [wind.]

Alee, (a-lē) *adv.* On the side opposite to the Ale-house, (āl'hou) *n.* A house or place where ale is retailed or sold.

Alembic, (a-lem'bik) *n.* [*A. al-ambīq*.] A chemical vessel, used in distillation.

Alert, (a-lert') *a.* [From *It. all'erta*.] Watchful; upon the alert, guarding against surprise.

Alertly, (a-lert'le) *adv.* Quickly; nimbly.

Alertness, (a-lert'nes) *n.* Watchful activity.

Ale-wife, (al'wif) *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house. [twelve syllables, or six Iambic feet.]

Alexandrine, (al-egz-an'drin) *n.* A verse of *Algebra*, (al'je-bra) *n.* [*A. gabara*, to bind.] The method of computing by means of letters and symbols.

Algebraic, (al-je-brā'ik) *a.* Pertaining to algebra.

Algebraist, (al-je-brā'ist) *n.* One skilled in algebra. [weed.]

Algous, (al'gus) *a.* [*L. alga*.] Pertaining to sea.

Alias, (ā'le-as) *adv.* [*L. from alius*, another.] Otherwise;—a term in law, as *Smith, alias* Simpson.

Alibi, (al'e-be) *n.* [*L. alibi*, elsewhere.] When a person on trial shows that he was in another place at the time when the crime was committed, he is said to prove an *alibi*.

Alien, (āl'yen) *a.* [*L. alienus*.] Not belonging to the same country;—different in nature.

Alien, (āl'yen) *n.* A foreigner. [alienated.]

Alienable, (ā'yen-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being Alienated, (ā'yen-āt) *v. t.* [*L. alienare*.] To convey to another;—to estrange.

Alienate, (ā'yen-āt) *a.* Estranged; stranger to.

Alienation, (ā'yen-ā'hun) *n.* A transfer of title, or conveyance of property;—estrange.

Aliform, (al'e-form) *a.* Having the shape of a wing. [to dismount;—to fall upon.]

Alight, (al-lit') *v. t.* [*A.-S. alhtan*.] To get down; **Align**, (a-lin') *v. t.* [*L. ad and linea*, line.] To adjust by a line;—*v. i.* To form in line, as troops;—to lay out a road.

Alignment, (a-lin'ment) *n.* The act of adjusting to a line; the line of adjustment.

Alike, (a-lik') *a.* Having resemblance; similar.

Alike, (a-lik') *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree.

Aliment, (al'e-ment) *n.* [*L. alimentum*.] That which feeds or supports.

Alimentary, (al-e-ment'a-re) *a.* Pertaining to food; nutritive;—Alimentary canal, the great intestine by which aliments are conveyed through the body. [gan of appetite for food or drink.]

Alimentiveness, (al-e-ment'iv-nes) *n.* The oral.

Alimomious, (al-e-mō'ne-us) *a.* Affording food.

Alimony, (al'e-mun-e) *n.* [*L. alimonia*.] A separate allowance.

Aliped, (al'e-ped) *a.* [*L. ala*, a wing, and *pes*, foot.] Wing-footed.

Aliquant, (al'e-kwant) *a.* [*L. aliquantus*.] Not dividing without a remainder.

Aliquot, (al'e-kwot) *a.* [*L. aliquot*.] Dividing exactly, or without remainder.

Alive, (a-liv') *a.* Having life; active; susceptible.

Alkaliescent, (al-ka-lē-sent) *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali.

Alkali, (al'ka-li) *n.* [*A. al-gali*.] One of a class of caustic bases, soda, potash, ammonia, and lithia, neutralizing acids. [into an alkali.]

Alkalify, (al-ka-lē-fi) *v. t.* To form or convert

Alkalimeter, (al-ka-lim'e-ter) *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies.

Alkaline, (al'ka-lin) *a.* Having the qualities of alkali. [ing in some vegetables.]

Alkaloid, (al'ka-loid) *n.* A salifiable base exist-

Alkoran, (al'kō-ran) *n.* [*A. al, the, and koran*, book.] The Mohammedan Bible.

All, (awl) *a.* [*A.-S. eall*.] Every one; the whole number, quantity, extent, or degree of.

All, (awl) *adv.* Wholly; completely.

All, (awl) *n.* The aggregate.

Allay, (al-lā) *v. t.* [*L. alligare*.] To make quiet; to pacify;—to mitigate.

Allayment, (al-lā'ment) *n.* Act of allaying;—that which allays.

Allegation, (al-le-gā'hun) *n.* Positive affirmation;—that which is asserted.

Allege, (al-lej') *v. t.* [*L. allegare*.] To bring forward with positiveness;—to produce an argument or excuse. [alleged.]

Allegeable, (al-lej'a-bl) *n.* Capable of being

Alliegiance, (al-lēj'ans) *n.* The obligation which a subject owes; loyalty.

Allegorical, (al-le-gor'ik-al) *a.* In the manner of allegory; figurative.

Allegorize, (al'le-gō-riz) *v. t.* To turn into allegory;—*v. i.* To use allegory.

Allegory, (al'le-gō-re) *n.* [*G. allēgoria*.] A figurative discourse in which the literal meaning is not the principal one; a parable.

Allegro, (al-lē-grō) *a.* [*It.*] Quick; lively.

Allegro, (al-lē-grō) *n.* A sprightly strain or piece of music.

Alleluiah, (al-le-lū'ya) *n.* Praise to Jehovah.

Alliuviate, (al-lē've-āt) *v. t.* [*L. alluviare*.] To make light;—to remove in part; to assuage.

Alluviation, (al-lē've-ā'hun) *n.* Act of making more light; lessening.

Alley, (āl'e) *n.* [*F. allée*.] A walk in a garden;—a narrow passage.

All-fools'-day, (awl-fool'dā) *n.* The first of April, when it is a custom to play tricks.

All-fours, (awl-fōrz) *n.* A game at cards, with four chances, for each of which a point is scored.

All-hail, (awl-hāl) *interj.* All health.

All-hallowmas, (awl-hāl'o-mas) *n.* [*A.-S., halleg, holy, masses, feast.*] All-Saints'-day, the first of November.

Alliance, (al-lī'ans) *n.* [*F. allier*.] State of being allied; union by marriage or treaty.

Alligate, (aſſi-găt) v. t. [*L. alligare.*] To tie together; to unite.

Alligation, (al-lô-gă'hun) n. A rule to find out the quantities and values of ingredients in a compound.

Alligator, (al-lô-gă'tôr) n. [*Sp. el lagarto, L. lacerta.*] A large carnivorous amphibious reptile, of the Saurian family. The American *crocodila*.



Alligator.

Allision, (al-lîzh'un) n. [*L. allisio.*] A striking against.

Alliteration, (al-lit-er-ă'hun) n. [*L. ad and littera.*] In composition the use of words beginning with the same letter.

Allocate, (aſſo-kăt) v. t. To distribute; to set apart.

Allocation, (al-lô-kă'hun) n. [*L. allocatio.*] Act of putting one thing to another.

Allocution, (al-lô-kû'hun) n. [*L. ad and loqui, to speak.*] An address; particularly of the pope to his clergy.

Allodial, (al-lô-de-al) a. Pertaining to allodium; free of rent or service.

Allodium, (al-lô-de-um) n. [*Old Ger. al, and öd, property.*] Freehold estate.

Allege, (al-lunj) n. [*F. allonger.*] A pass or thrust in fencing.

Allopathic, (al-lô-path'ik) a. Pertaining to allopathy.

(medicine by allopathy.)

Allopathist, (al-lô-p'a-thist) n. One who practises allopathy.

Allopathy, (al-lô-p'a-the) n. [*G. allos, other, and pathos, suffering.*] Employment of medicines to produce effects different from those resulting from disease—opposed to homeopathy.

Allot, (al-lot) v. t. [*F. alloter.*] To divide by lot;—to distribute; to grant in general.

Allotment, (al-lot'ment) n. Act of allotting;—part allotted.

Allow, (al-lou) v. t. To yield;—to acknowledge;—to abate;—to permit;—v. i. To make deduction.

(proper to be allowed; lawful.)

Allowable, (al-lou'a-bl) a. Capable of being, or

Allowably, (al-lou'a-bl) adv. In an allowable manner.

Allowance, (al-lou'ans) n. Act of granting;—permission;—that which is allowed; a stated quantity;—a deduction.

Alloy, (al-lô) v. t. [*F. aloi.*] To reduce the purity by mixing;—to corrupt.

Alloy, (al-lô) n. Any compound of metals;—a base metal mixed with a finer.

All-saints'-day, (awl-saintz'dä) n. The first day of November.

All-searching, (awl-sêrch'ing) a. Pervading every thing—applied to the Divine Being.

All-souls'-day, (awl-sôlz'dä) n. The second day of November.

All-spice, (awl-spis) n. The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies.

Allude, (al-lüd') v. i. [*L. alludere.*] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to hint by suggestion.

Aluminate, (al-lû'min-or) n. [*L. illuminare.*] One who paints upon paper or parchment; a painter.

Allure, (al-lûr) v. t. [*F. leurrer.*] To draw to; to tempt by the offer of good.

Allurement, (al-lûr'ment) n. That which entices.

Allurer, (al-lûr'gr) n. One who tempts.

Allusion, (al-lû'zhun) n. Indirect reference.

Allusive, (al-lû'v) a. Hinting at; referring to indirectly.

(allusive.)

Allusiveness, (al-lû'v-ness) a. Quality of being allusive.

Alluvial, (al-lû've-al) a. [*L. alluvio.*] Pertaining to alluvium;—washed down.

Alluvium, (al-lû've-um) n. Deposits of earth, gravel, and other matter.

(wisdom.)

All-wise, (awl-wîz) a. Possessed of infinite

Ally, (al-lî) v. t. [*L. alligare.*] To form a connection by marriage or by treaty.

(erate.)

Ally, (al-lî) n. One who is united; a confederate.

Alma Mater, (al'ma măt'r) n. [*L.*] A college where one is educated.

Almanac, (awl'ma-nak) n. [*A. mand, measure.*] A yearly calendar of days, weeks, and months.

Allmightiness, (awl-mî'te-ness) n. A power to do all things; omnipotence.

Almighty, (awl-mî'te) a. [*A.-S. al, all, and mihtig, mighty.*] All-powerful; omnipotent.

Almightiness, (awl-mî'te) n. God; the Supreme Being.

Almond, (ă'mund) n. [*F. amande.*] The fruit of the almond-tree;—one of the tonsils.

(alms.)

Almoner, (al'mun-er) n. One who distributes

Almshouse, (al'mun-re) n. A place for distributing alms, or where they are stored for distribution.

Almost, (awl'môst) adv. Nearly; well-nigh; for the greatest part.

Alms, (ămz) n. pl. [*A.-S. almes.*] Any thing given to relieve the poor; a charitable donation.

Alms-deed, (ămz'dêd) n. An act of charity.

Alms-house, (ămz'hus) n. A house appropriated for the use of the poor.

Aloe, (al'ô) n. [*L. aloë.*] A genus of herbaceous plants;—the juice of aloe, used as a purgative.

Aloetic, (al-ô-et'ik) a. Pertaining to, or partaking of the qualities of, aloes.

Aloft, (a-lôft) adv. On high;—at the mast head.

Alone, (a-lôn) a. Apart from others;—solitary; only.

Alone, (a-lôn) adv. By itself; separately.

Along, (a-lông) adv. [*A.-S. andlang.*] In a line with; lengthwise;—onward;—in company; together.

(guished from across.)

Along, (a-lông) prep. By the length of, as distinction.

Alongside, (a-lông'aid) adv. By the side of, especially of a ship.

Aloud, (a-lôd) adv. [*All off.*] At a distance, but within view; apart.

Aloud, (a-lôd) prep. At or to a distance from; away from.

Aloud, (a-lôd) adv. With a loud voice; loudly.

Alp, (alp) n. [*Of Celtic origin.*] A very high mountain; pl. the mountains of Switzerland.

Alpaca, (al-pă'ka) n. An animal of Peru, having long, fine, woolly hair; a species of the llama;—a thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca, mixed with silk or cotton.

Alpha, (al'fa) n. The first letter of the Greek alphabet, used to denote first.

Alphabet, (al'fa-bet) n. [*G. alpha, and beta,* the first two Greek letters.] The letters of the alphabet arranged in order.

Alphabetical, (al'fa-bet'ik-al) a. Pertaining to, or in the order of, the alphabet.



Alpaca.

Alphabetically, (al-fa-bet'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to, or in the order of, the alphabet.

Alpine, (al'pin) *a.* Pertaining to the Alps, very lofty.

Already, (awl-red'e) *adv.* Before this time; now.

Also, (awl'so) *adv.* or *conj.* In like manner; likewise; further; in addition to.

Alt, (awit) *a.* or *n.* [From *L. altus*, high.] The higher part of the scale.

Altar, (awl'ter) *n.* [*L. altare*.]

A table on which gifts and sacrifices are offered.

Altar-piece, (awl'ter-pis) *n.* A painting over the altar.

Alter, (awl'ter) *v. t.* [*L. alterare*.] To make a change;—to change materially;—*v. i.* To be different; to vary.

Alterable, (awl'ter-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being altered.

Alteration, (awl'ter-ā-shun) *n.* Act of altering or state of being altered;—the change made.

Alternative, (awl'ter-at-iv) *a.* Having power to alter. [induces a change.]

Alternative, (awl'ter-at-iv) *n.* A medicine which

Alternate, (al'ter-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. altercari*.] To contend in words; to wrangle.

Altercation, (al'ter-kā'shun) *n.* Warm contention in words; controversy.

Alternate, (al-tern'āt) *a.* [*L. alternatus*.] Being by turns; reciprocal.

Alternate, (al-tern'āt) *n.* That which happens by turns; vicissitude.

Alternate, (al-tern'āt) *v. t.* To perform or change by turns;—*v. i.* To happen by turns.

Alternately, (al-tern'āt-le) *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns.

Alternation, (al-tern-ā'shun) *n.* Reciprocal succession of things in time or place;—interchange.

Alternative, (al-tern'at-iv) *a.* Offering a choice.

Alternative, (al-tern'at-iv) *n.* A choice of two things. [that; notwithstanding.]

Although, (awl-rhō) *conj.* Grant all this; admit

Alloquence, (al-tū-o-kwen) *n.* Lofty speech.

Altimeter, (al-tim'e-ter) *n.* [*L. altus* and *metrum*.] An instrument for taking altitudes.

Altitonant, (al-tis'on-ant) *a.* High-sounding.

Altitude, (al'to-tūd) *n.* [*L. altitudo*.] Space extended upward; height; the elevation of an object above a given level. [soprano.]

Alto, (al'tō) *n.* The part between the tenor and Altogether, (awl-too-ger'ter) *adv.* With united action; conjointly;—completely.

Alum, (al'uin) *n.* [*L. alumen*.] A double sulphate of alumina and potassa.

Alumina, (al-ū'min-a) *n.* One of the earths—two parts of aluminum and three of oxygen.

Aluminous, (al-ū'min-us) *a.* Pertaining to alum.

Aluminum, (al-ū'min-um) *n.* [*L.*] A light metal, with a bluish tinge, not easily oxidized.

Alumnus, (a-lum'nus) *n.* A pupil.

Alveary, (al've-ar-e) *n.* [*L. alvearium*.] A beehive;—the hollow of the ear.

Alvine, (al'vin) *a.* [*L. alvus*, belly.] Pertaining to the intestines.

Always, (awl'wāz) *adv.* Perpetually; throughout all time;—invariably.

Am, (am) The first person singular of the verb to be, indicative mood, present tense.

Amain, (a-mān') *adv.* [Profix *a* and *main*.] Violently and suddenly.



Altar.

Amalgam, (a-mal'gam) *n.* [*G. malagma*.] A compound of mercury with another metal.

Amalgamate, (a-mal'gam-at) *v. t.* To compound or mix metals.

Amalgamation, (a-mal-gam-ā'shun) *n.* Act of compounding; separating gold and silver ore by mixing with mercury.

Amanuensis, (a-man-ū-en'sis) *n.* [*L. manus*.] One who writes what another dictates, or copies what another has written.

Amaranth, (am'a-ranth) *n.* [*G. marainein*, to wither.] A genus of annuals with green, purplish, or crimson flowers in spiked clusters;—a flower that never fades.

Amaranthine, (am-a-ran'thin) *a.* Unfading.

Amass, (a-mas') *v. t.* [*L. massa*.] To collect into a heap; to gather a quantity of.

Amassment, (a-mas'ment) *n.* A heap; accumulation.

Amateur, (am-a-tūr') *n.* [*L. amator*.] One who cultivates art from taste or attachment.

Amative, (am'a-tiv) *a.* Full of love; amorous.

Amativeness, (am'a-tiv-nes) *n.* Propensity to love.

Amatory, (am'a-tō-re) *a.* Relating to love.

Amaze, (a-māz') *v. t.* [*A.-S. mæse*.] To confound with surprise.

Amaze, (a-māz') *n.* Astonishment.

Amazement, (a-māz'ment) *n.* A feeling of surprise and perplexity.

Amazing, (a-māz'ing) *a.* Wonderful.

Amazon, (a-mā-zun) *n.* [*G. mæzōs*.] One of a fabulous race of female warriors; a masculine woman.

Ambassador, (am-bas'a-der) *n.* [*F. ambassadeur*.] An envoy of the highest rank sent to a foreign government. [by friction.]

Amber, (am'ber) *n.* A yellowish resin electric

Ambergria, (am'ber-gris) *n.* A fragrant substance used in perfumery.

Ambidexter, (am-be-deks'ter) *n.* One who uses both hands with equal facility; a double-dealer.

Ambidexterity, (am-bo-deks-ter'e-te) *n.* The power of using both hands;—double-dealing.

Ambient, (am'be-ent) *a.* Encompassing.

Ambiguity, (am-be-gū'e-te) *n.* Quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of signification.

Ambiguous, (am-big'ū-us) *a.* [*L. ambigere*.] Doubtful or uncertain; equivocal.

Ambiguously, (am-big'ū-us-le) *adv.* In an ambiguous manner. [compass.]

Ambit, (am'bit) *n.* [*L. ambitus*.] Circuit or

Ambition, (am-bish'un) *n.* [*L. ambitio*.] An inordinate desire of superiority or power.

Ambitious, (am-bish'us) *a.* Possessing ambition;—aspiring; eager for fame.

Amble, (am'bl) *v. i.* [*L. ambulare*.] To move, as a horse;—to move affectedly. [pacer.]

Ambler, (am'bler) *n.* A horse which ambles; a

Ambrosia, (am-brō'zhe-a) *n.* [*G. a priv.* and *brōtos*.] The fabled food of the gods, which conferred eternal youth.

Ambulance, (am'bū-lans) *n.* [*L. ambulare*, to walk.] A flying hospital, so organized as to follow an army in its movements, and intended to succour the wounded as soon as possible.

Ambulant, (am'bū-lant) *a.* Walking from place to place.



Ambulance.

Ambulation, (am-bū-lā'shun) *n.* The act of walking about.

Ambulatory, (am'bū-lā-tor-e) *n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in, as a cloister or portico.

Ambuscade, (am'būs-kād) *n.* [It. *imboscar*.] A lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy:—a place in which troops lie hid.

Ambush, (am'būsh) *n.* *Vid.* Ambuscade.

Ameliorate, (a-mel'yer-āt) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *meliorare*.] To make better;—*v. i.* To grow better.

Amelioration, (a-mel-yer-ā'shun) *n.* Act of ameliorating, or state of being ameliorated; improvement.

Amen, (ā-men') *n.* [G.] An expression used at the end of prayers, meaning, *So be it*;—at the end of a creed, *So it is*. When it introduces a declaration, equivalent to *truly*, *verily*.

Amenable, (a-mén-a-bl) *a.* [F. *amener*.] Liable to be brought to account or punishment; responsible.

Amend, (a-mend') *v. t.* [L. *emendare*.] To change for the better;—*v. i.* To grow better; to improve morally.

Amendable, (a-mend-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being amended.

Amende, (a-mongd') *n.* [F.] A pecuniary fine; reparation; retraction.

Amendment, (a-mend'ment) *n.* A change for the better; reformation of life.

Amends, (a-mendz') *n. sing. & pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; satisfaction.

Amenity, (a-men'e-te) *n.* [L. *amānus*.] Quality of being pleasant or agreeable.

Amerce, (a-mer's) *v. t.* [L. *merces*, wages.] To punish by a pecuniary penalty;—to punish in general.

Amercement, (a-mer'sment) *n.* A fine. [fines.]

Amercer, (a-mer's'er) *n.* One who amerces or America.

America, (a-mer'e-kan) *n.* Pertaining to America; or to the United States.

Americanism, (a-mer'e-kan-izm) *n.* A word or idiom peculiar to America.

Americanize, (a-mer'e-kan-iz) *v. t.* To render American.

Amethyst, (am'ē-thist) *n.* [G. *amethystos*.] A precious stone of a bluish violet colour.

Amiability, (ā-mē-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Amiability; gentleness of disposition.

Amiable, (ā'mē-a-bl) *a.* [L. *amabilis*.] Worthy of love; deserving of affection.

Amiability, (ā'mē-a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of deserving love; agreeableness.

Amiably, (ā'mē-a-blē) *adv.* In an amiable manner.

Amiability, (am-e-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being amicable; friendliness.

Amicable, (am'e-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *amare*.] Friendly; peaceable; harmonious in intercourse.

Amicably, (am'e-ka-blē) *adv.* In an amicable manner.

Amice, (am'ēs) *n.* [L. *amicire*.] A loose garment like a cloak;—a piece of linen like a hood or cape.

Amidships, (a-mid'ships) *adv.* Halfway between the stem and the stern.

Amidst or **Amid**, (a-midst') *prep.* In the middle; surrounded by; among.

Amis, (a-mis') *a.* [Prefix *a* and *miss*.] Wrong; faulty; out of order.

Amis, (a-mis') *adv.* Wrongly; improperly.

Amity, (am'ē-te) *n.* [L. *amicus*.] Friendship between individuals, societies, or nations.

Ammonia, (am-mō'nē-a) *n.* A volatile alkali; spirit of hartshorn.

Ammoniacal, (am-mō'nē-ak-al) *a.* Pertaining to ammonia.

Ammonite, (am'mon-it) *n.* A fossil shell belonging to the tribe of Cephalopoda.

Ammonium, (am-mō'nē-um) *n.* The metallic base of ammonia;—a combination of hydrogen and nitrogen.

Ammunition, (am-mū-nish'un) *n.* [L. *munire*.] Military stores or provisions.

Amnesty, (am'nes-te) *n.* A pardon of offenses against government; proclamation of pardon.

Among, (a-mung') *prep.* [A.-S. *among*.] Mixed with;—making part of.

Amorous, (am'or-us) *a.* [L. *amor*.] Inclined to love; having a propensity to sexual enjoyment.

Amorously, (am'or-us-le) *adv.* In an amorous manner; lovingly. [amorous.]

Amorosity, (am'or-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being amorous.

Amorphous, (a-mor'fus) *a.* [G. *morphē*.] Having no determinate form; irregular.

Amortization, (a-mor-tiz-ā'shun) *n.* Act or right of alienating lands to a corporation.

Amortize, (a-mor'tiz) *v. t.* [L. *suor*.] To alienate in mortmain.

Amount, (a-mount') *v. i.* [L. *mon*.] To rise to by accumulation of sums or quantities; to compose in the aggregate. [effect or result.]

Amount, (a-mount') *n.* The sum total;—the

Amour, (a-moor') *n.* [F.] A love intrigue.

Amphibia, (am-fib'e-a) *n. pl.* [G. *amphi*, on both sides, *bios*, life.] The class of reptiles which includes the saurians, crocodiles, lizards, serpents, frogs, turtles. [animal.]

Amphibian, (am-fib'e-an) *n.* An amphibious

Amphibious, (am-fib'e-us) *a.* Having the power of living in air and water.

Amphibiousness, (am-fib'e-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being amphibious; ability to live in two elements.

Amphibological, (am-fib-o-loj'ik-al) *a.* Of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.

Amphibology, (am-fe-bol'o-je) *n.* [G.] A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations.

Amphibrach, (am'fe-brak) *n.* [G.] A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short.

Amphictyons, (am-fik'te-onz) *n. pl.* [G.] An assembly of deputies from the several states of Greece.

Amphimacer, (am-fim'a-ser) *n.* [G.] A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long.

Amphilogy, (am-fil'o-je) *n.* [G.] Double speaking.

Amphiscii, (am-fis'se-i) *n. pl.* [G. *skia*.] The inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast north, and in the other south.

Amphitheatre, (am-fe-thē'a-ter) *n.* [G.] An oval or circular edifice, having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, used for public sports.

Ample, (am'pl) *a.* [L. *amplus*.] Of large dimensions;—fully sufficient;—diffusive.

Amplification, (am-ple-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of amplifying; enlargement;—diffuse narration.

Amplifier, (am'ple-fi-er) *n.* One who amplifies.

Amplify, (am'ple-fi) *v. t.* [L. *amplus* and *facere*.] To render larger;—to treat copiously;—*v. i.* To become large;—to dilate.

Amplitude, (am'ple-tūd) *n.* State of being ample; largeness of dimensions;—extent of capacity, means, or resources.

Amply, (am'ple) *adv.* Largely; fully; sufficiently.
Amputate, (am'pū-tāt) *v. t.* [*L. putare.*] To cut off.

Amputation, (am-pū-tā'shun) *n.* Act or operation of cutting off a limb.

Amulet, (am'ū-let) *n.* [*A. hamala.*] Something worn to prevent evil; a talisman.

Amuse, (a-mūz) *v. t.* [*F. amuser.*] To entertain agreeably; to occupy in a pleasant manner.

Amusement, (a-mūz'ment) *n.* That which affords pleasure.

Amuser, (a-mūz'er) *n.* One who amuses.

Amygdalate, (a-mig'dal-āt) *n.* An emulsion made of almonds.

Amygdaloid, (a-mig'da-loid) *n.* [*G. amug-dalon and eidos.*] A trap-rock, with embedded almond-shaped minerals.

An, (an) *a.* [*A.-S. an.*] This is an adjective, but commonly called the *indefinite article*. It is used before nouns of the singular number only, and signifies *one* or *any*.

Ana, (ā'na) A suffix to names of persons or places, used to denote a collection of memorable sayings; a prefix to nouns of Greek origin.

Anabaptist, (an-a-bap'tist) *n.* [*G. ana, and baptizein.*] One who denies the validity of infant baptism.

Anachronism, (a-nak'ron-izm) *n.* [*G. ana, chronos.*] An error in chronology, by which events are misplaced. [*the Boa family.*]

Anaconda, (an-a-kon'da) *n.* A large snake of Anacrentic.

Anacrentic, (a-nak-rē-on'tik) *a.* Pertaining to the Greek poet Anacreon; amatory; convivial.

Anacrentic, (a-nak-rē-on'tik) *n.* A poem in praise of love and wine.

Anadem, (an'a-dem) *n.* [*G. anadein, to tie up.*] A garland or fillet; a chaplet or wreath.

Anæsthetic, (an-æ-thet'ik) *n.* That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, &c.

Anaglyph, (an'a-glif) *n.* [*G. gluphein.*] An embossed or chased ornament, worked in relief, as a cameo. [*mystical.*]

Anagogical, (an-a-goj'ik-al) *a.* Mysterious;

Anagram, (an'a-gram) *n.* [*G. ana, and grammā.*]

A transposition of the letters of a word, by which a new word is formed. Thus, *astronomers* may be turned into *moon-starrers*.

Anal, (ā'nal) *a.* Belonging to or near the anus.

Analectic, (an-a-lek'tik) *a.* Collecting.

Analects, (an-a-lek'ta) *n. pl.* [*G. ana, and legein, to gather.*] A collection of literary fragments.

Analemma, (an-a-lem'ma) *n.* [*G. analambain.*] A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses;—an instrument of wood or brass, on which this projection is made.

Analeptic, (an-a-lep'tik) *n.* Restorative medicine.

Analogical, (an-a-loj'ik-al) *a.* According to, or founded on, analogy. [*analogy.*]

Analogically, (an-a-loj'ik-al-le) *adv.* By way of analogy.

Analogize, (an-al'o-jiz) *v. t.* To explain by analogy.

Analogous, (a-nal'o-gus) *a.* Having analogy.

Analogy, (a-nal'o-je) *n.* An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things themselves are different.

Analysis, (a-nal'o-sis) *n.* [*G. ana and luein.*] A resolution of a thing into its original elements—a syllabus, or table of the heads of a discourse;—a methodical illustration of the principles of a science;—the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles.

Analyst, (an'a-list) *n.* One who analyzes.

Analytic, (an-a-lit'ik) *a.* Pertaining to analysis.

Analytically, (an-a-lit'ik-al-le) *adv.* By way of analysis. [*of analysis.*]

Analytics, (an-a-lit'iks) *n. sing.* The science

Analyze, (an'a-liz) *v. t.* To separate into the component parts; to resolve into first principles or elements.

Anamorphosis, (an-a-mor'fo-sis) *n.* [*G. anamor-phoun.*] A distorted representation of an image on a plane or curved surface;—a morbid development of form.

Anapest, (an'a-pest) *n.* [*G. anapaieia.*] In versification, a foot of three syllables, the first two short, the last long; as, *dē-tū-tā.*

Anarchical, (an-ār'ik-al) *a.* Being without government; lawless; confused.

Anarchy, (an'ar-ke) *n.* [*G. anarchos, without head.*] Want of government in society; lawlessness;—confusion.

Anasarcous, (an-a-sār'kus) *a.* Dropsical.

Anastasis, (an-ā-stā'sis) *n.* [*G. anistēmi.*] A recovery; resurrection.

Anathema, (a-nath'e-ma) *n.* [*G. ana and tithenai.*] An offering to some deity hung up in a temple;—a curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication. [*nounce with curses.*]

Anathematize, (a-nath'e-ma-tiz) *v. t.* To de-

Anatomical, (an-a-tom'ik-al) *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection. [*anatomy.*]

Anatomist, (a-nat'ō-mist) *n.* One skilled in

Anatomization, (a-na-tō-miz-ā'shun) *n.* The act of anatomizing.

Anatomize, (a-nat'ō-miz) *v. t.* To dissect;—to lay open the interior structure of parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself.

Anatomy, (a-nat'ō-me) *n.* [*G. temnein, to cut.*] Art of dissection;—act of dividing a thing for the purpose of examining its parts.

Ancestor, (an'ses-ter) *n.* One from whom a person is descended, either by father or mother.

Ancestral, (an'ses'tral) *a.* Relating to ancestors.

Ancestry, (an'ses-tre) *n.* A series of progenitors;—birth or honourable descent.

Anchor, (ang'kr) *n.* An iron instrument for holding a vessel at rest;—any contrivance to hold fast;—that which gives stability.

Anchor, (ang'kr) *v. t.* [*L. anchora, an anchor.*] To place at anchor;—to fasten; to fix in a stable condition;—*v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor;—to fix or rest.

Anchorage, (ang'kr-āj) *n.* A place where a ship can anchor;—a duty imposed for anchoring in a harbour.

Anchorite, (ang'ko-rit) *n.* [*G. chōrein, to retire.*] A hermit; a recluse; a monk.

Anchovy, (an-chō've) *n.* [*Span. anchua.*] A small sea-fish of the herring family.

Anchylöse, (ang'ke-löz) *v. t.* [*G. agkloun.*] To unite or fix immovably; to stiffen.

Ancient, (ān'shent) *a.* [*F. ancien.*] Old; advanced in years.

Ancients, (ān'shents) *n.* Those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns*;—*sing.* the boar of a flag—now called an *ensign*.

Anciently, (ān'shent-le) *adv.* In old times.

Ancillary, (an'sil-ar-e) *a.* [*L. ancilla.*] Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.



Anchor.

And, (and) conj. [A.-S.] A conjunction which connects words and sentences.

Andante, (an-dan'te) a. [It. *andare*.] Rather slow; less than *larpo*, more than *allegro*.

Andiron, (and'i-run) n. A utensil for supporting wood in a fire-place.

Androgynal, (an-droj'in-al) a. [G.] Having the mental characteristics of both sexes.

Android, (an-droid) n. [G. *andr*, *eidos*.] A machine in the human form.

Anecdote, (an'ek-dôt) n. [G. *ekdotos*.] A fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident.

Anecdotal, (an-ek-dôt'ik-al) a. Pertaining to anecdotes. [winds, or a treatise on the subject.

Anemology, (an-e-mol'o-je) n. The doctrine of *Anemometer, (an-e-mom'o-ter) n. An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. [crowfoot family; wind-flower.*

Anemone, (a-nem'o-ne) a. A genus of plants of the *Campanula*, (a-nem'o-skop) n. [G. *anemos*, wind, and *skopos*, to view.] A weather-cock; a contrivance for bringing down the indications of a wind-vane to a dial below.

Aneroid, (an'e-roid) n. [G. *neros* and *eidos*.] A portable barometer, shaped like a watch, dispensing with the use of quicksilver.

Aneurism, (an'ü-rizm) n. [G.] A soft tumour, arising from the dilatation or rupture of an artery.

Anew, (a-nä) adv. Newly; over again; afresh.

Anfractuosa, (an-frak'tü-us) a. [L. *frangere*.] Winding; full of windings and turnings.

Angel, (än-jel) n. [G. *angelos*.] A messenger;—a spirit employed by God to communicate his will to man; a ministering spirit;—an evil spirit;—an ancient coin, worth about ten shillings.

Angel, (än-jel) a. Resembling angels, or partaking of their nature or dignity.

Angelic, (än-jel'ik) a. Belonging to angels.

Angelically, (än-jel'ik-al-ly) adv. Like an angel.

Anger, (äng'gr) n. [L. *amor*.] A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury. [rouse to resentment.

Anger, (äng'gr) v. t. To excite to anger; to *Angiography, (än-je-og'ra-fe) n. [G. *aggeion*, and *graphein*.] A description of the vessels in the human body.*

Angiology, (än-je-ot'o-me) n. [G. *aggeion*, *lous*.] A dissection of the vessels of the body.

Angle, (äng'gl) n. [L. *angulus*, G. *agkos*, a bend.] The point where two lines meet or intersect; a corner;—the difference of direction of two lines in the same plane that meet, or that would meet, if sufficiently extended;—fishing tackle; a line, hook, and bait, with or without a rod.

Angle, (äng'gl) v. i. To fish with line and hook;—to use artifice; to intrigue.

Angle-bar, (äng'gl-bär) n. A rolled bar of iron.

Angler, (äng'glr) n. One who fishes;—a fish called *fishing-trog*.

Angliana, (äng'gle-kan) a. [L. *Angli*.] English.

Anglican, (äng'gle-kan) n. A member of the church of England.

Anglicanism, (äng'gle-kan-izm) n. Attachment to English institutions;—the principles of the church of England.

Anglice, (äng'gle-se) adv. [L.] In English.

Anglicism, (äng'gle-sizm) n. An English idiom or expression.

Anglicize, (äng'gle-siz) v. t. To conform to English or to English analogies.

Angrily, (äng'gre-ly) adv. In an angry manner.

Angry, (äng'gre) a. Touched with anger;—showing anger;—roused. [of body or mind.

Anguish, (äng'wish) n. Extreme pain, either *Angular, (äng'gü-lr) a. Having an angle or forming an angle;—sharp and stiff in character.*

Angularity, (äng'gü-lar-te) n. The quality of being angular; sharpness.

Anhelation, (an-he-lä'shun) n. [L. *anhelare*.] Shortness of breath; difficult respiration.

Anil, (än'il) n. [A. *an-nil*, from Skr. *nīla*, dark blue.] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made. [becile.

Anile, (än'il) a. [L. *anus*.] Old-womanish; im-

Anility, (a-nil'e-te) n. Old age of a woman; dotage.

Animadversion, (an-e-mad-ver'shun) n. Remarks by way of criticism, censure, or reproach.

Animadvert, (an-e-mad-ver't) v. i. [L. *animus*, *advertere*.] To turn the mind to;—to remark by way of criticism or censure.

Animal, (än'e-mal) n. [L. *anima*, Skr. *an*.] An organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion.

Animal, (än'e-mal) a. Of, or relating to, animals;—pertaining to the sentient part as distinguished from the intellectual;—consisting of flesh.

Animalcule, (an-e-mal'kü) n. [Diminutive of *animal*.] A little animal that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

Animalculist, (an-e-mal'kü-list) n. One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.

Animal-flower, (än'e-mal-flower) n. *Animalcules*, A name applied to several species of zoöphytes.

Animalism, (än'e-mal-izm) n. The state of mere animals; brutishness.

Animalize, (än'e-mal-iz) v. t. To give animal life to;—to convert into animal matter by assimilation;—to regard as merely animal.

Animal-magnetism, (än'e-mal-mag'net-izm) n. [L. *animal*, and *magnes*, lodestone.] An agent of mysterious nature, which has a powerful effect on the individual, when acted on by contact, on the part of the operator.

Animate, (än'e-mät) v. t. [L. *anima*.] To give natural life to;—to give powers to, or to heighten the effect of;—to give spirit or vigour to.

Animate, (än'e-mät) a. Alive; possessing animal life.

Animated, (än'e-mät-ed) p. a. Endowed with animal life;—full of life; spirited; lively.

Animation, (än'e-mät-shun) n. Act of animating, or state of being animated.

Animosity, (än-e-mos'e-te) n. [L.] Violent hatred; active enmity. [purpose; spirit; temper.

Animus, (än'e-mus) n. [L. *mind*.] Intention;

Anise, (än'is) n. [G. *anēthon*.] A plant bearing aromatic seeds.

Anker, (äng'kr) n. [D.] A Dutch liquid measure, containing ten wine gallons.

Ankle, (äng'kl) n. [A.-S. *anke*.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

Annalist, (än'al-ist) n. A writer of annals.

Annals, (än'nals) n. pl. [L. *annus*.] A history of events, each being recorded under the year in which it happened; the title of such a history;—an annual publication of discoveries, &c. [year's profits of a spiritual profectory.

Annate, (än'nate) n. pl. [L. *annus*.] The first

Anneal, (än-nél') v. t. [A.-S. *ætan*, to kindle.] To heat nearly to fluidity, and then cool slowly.

for the purpose of rendering less brittle or to fix colours.

Annex, (an-neks') *v. t.* [*L. ad, to, and nectere, to tie.*] To unite at the end; to subjoin;—to add a smaller thing to a greater;—to connect as a consequence.

Annexation, (an-neks-ā'shun) *n.* Act of uniting, or connecting; addition. [nexed.]

Annexment, (an-neks-ment) *n.* The thing annexed.

Annihilable, (an-ni'hil-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being annihilated.

Annihilate, (an-ni'hil-āt) *v. t.* [*L. ad and nihil, nothing.*] To reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to be;—to destroy the form or peculiar properties of.

Annihilation, (an-ni'hil-ā'shun) *n.* Act of reducing or state of being reduced to nothing.

Anniversary, (an-ne-veer's-a-re) *a.* [*L. annus, year.*] Returning with the year, at a stated time. [brated as it returns each year.]

Anniversary, (an-ne-veer's-a-re) *n.* A day celebrating or state of being reduced to nothing.

Anniversary, (an-ne-veer's-a-re) *a.* [*L. annus, year.*] Returning with the year, at a stated time. [brated as it returns each year.]

Annotation, (an-nō-tāt) *v. i.* [*L. ad and notare.*] To make comments, or remarks.

Annotation, (an-nō-tāt-shun) *n.* A remark, note, or comment on some passage of a book.

Announcer, (an-nō-tāt-er) *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator; a scholiast.

Annotate, (an-nōt'ō) *v. i.* A species of red or yellowish-red dyeing material.

Announce, (an-nōns') *v. t.* [*L. ad and nunciare.*] To give public notice, or first notice of; to make known. [notice; proclamation; declaration.]

Announcement, (an-nōns-ment) *n.* Act of giving notice.

Annoy, (an-noy') *v. t.* [*F. anoir, L. necce.*] To disturb by continued or repeated acts.

Annoyance, (an-noy-āns) *n.* Act of annoying, or state of being annoyed;—that which annoys.

Annoyer, (an-noy-er) *n.* One who disturbs.

Annual, (an-nū-āl) *a.* Returning or happening every year; yearly;—lasting one year.

Annual, (an-nū-āl) *n.* A thing happening or returning yearly;—a work published once a year;—a plant that lives but one year.

Annually, (an-nū-āl-ly) *adv.* Yearly.

Annuitant, (an-nū-it-ant) *n.* A person who has an annuity.

Annuity, (an-nū-ē-to) *n.* [*L. annus, year.*] A sum of money payable within the year.

Annul, (an-nul') *v. t.* [*L. ad, and nullum.*] To make void or of no effect;—used of laws, decisions, usages, &c.

Annular, (an-nū-lēr) *a.* Pertaining to, or having the form of, a ring.

Annulated, (an-nū-lāt-ed) *a.* Having rings or belts.

Annulet, (an-nū-let) *n.* [*L. annulus.*] A little ring;—a small fillet. [nulling.]

Annulment, (an-nul-ment) *n.* The act of annulling.

Annulose, (an-nū-lōs) *a.* Furnished with rings.

Annunerator, (an-nū-mer-āt) *v. t.* [*L. ad and numerare, to number.*] To add to a number.

Annuneration, (an-nū-mer-ā'shun) *n.* Addition to a former number.

Annunciate, (an-nūn-ō-āt) *v. t.* [*L. annunciare.*] To announce; to bring tidings.

Annunciation, (an-nūn-ō-ā'shun) *n.* Act of announcing;—name of a festival in memory of the angel's announcement to the Virgin Mary.

Anodyne, (an-ō-din) *n.* Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic.

Anodyne, (an-ō-din) *a.* [*G. a priv. and odunē, pain.*] Serving to assuage pain.

Ancient, (a-noint') *v. t.* [*L. in and ungere, to smear.*] To pour oil upon; to rub over with oil;—to consecrate by unction.

Ancient, (a-noint') *n.* The Messiah.

Anointment, (a-noint-ment) *n.* The act of anointing; the state of being anointed. [rule.]

Anomalism, (a-nom'al-izm) *n.* A deviation from the common rule or analogy; irregularity.

Anomalous, (a-nom'a-lus) *a.* [*G. a priv. omos, same.*] Deviating from general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal.

Anomalously, (a-nom'a-lus-ly) *adv.* Irregularly.

Anomaly, (a-nom'a-le) *n.* Deviation from the common rule or analogy; irregularity.

Anon, (a-non') *adv.* [Old Eng.] Quickly;—at another time; again.

Anonymous, (a-non'e-mus) *a.* [*G. a priv. and onoma.*] Wanting a name; without the real name;—frequently written Anon. [name.]

Anonymously, (a-non'e-mus-ly) *adv.* Without a name.

Another, (an-uth'er) *a.* Not the same; different;—one more;—any one else. [handle.]

Anated, (an-āt-ed) *a.* [*L. anca.*] Having a Anserine, (an-sēr-in) *a.* [*L. anser.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose, or its skin.

Answer, (an-sēr) *v. t.* [*A-S. and, against, and swarjan, to affirm.*] To speak or write in return to a call, question, argument, &c.;—to respond satisfactorily; to refute; to be opposite to; to face; to act in accommodation, relation, or proportion to;—*v. i.* To make response;—to make a satisfactory response; to write in reply to;—to be accountable;—to be or act by way of compliance, satisfaction, or opposition; to suit.

Answer, (an-sēr) *n.* Something said or written in return to a call, question, argument, or the like;—done in return for, or in consequence of; the solution of a question.

Answerable, (an-sēr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being answered;—obliged to answer; liable to pay, or make good;—conformable.

Answerableness, (an-sēr-a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being answerable. [agreeably.]

Answerably, (an-sēr-a-bl-ly) *adv.* Suitably.

Answerer, (an-sēr-er) *n.* One who replies.

Ant, (ant) *n.* An emmet; a pismire.

Antacid, (ant-as'id) *n.* [*G. anti, L. acidus.*] A remedy for acidity of the stomach.

Antagonism, (an-tag-ō-nizm) *n.* [*G. anti, and agōn.*] Opposition of action; contrariety of principles. [tends with another in combat.]

Antagonist, (an-tag-ō-nist) *n.* One who contradicts.

Antagonistic, (an-tag-ō-nist'ik) *a.* Opposing; acting in opposition.

Antalgic, (an-tal'jik) *a.* [*G. anti, against, and algos, pain.*] Alluviating pain.

Antarchism, (an-tark'izm) *n.* [*G. anti, archē.*] Opposition to regular government.

Antarctic, (ant-ark'tik) *a.* [*G. anti, arktos.*] Opposite to the north pole.

Ant-eater, (ant'ēt-er) *n.* An animal that feeds upon ants.

Antecedence, (an-tē-sēd'ens) *n.* Act or state of preceding in time; precedence.

Antecedent, (an-tē-sēd'ent) *a.* [*L. ante, before, and cedere, to go.*] Going before in time.

Antecedent, (an-tē-sēd'ent) *n.* That which goes before in time;—the noun to which a relative refers;—the first part of an epithet.



memo—opposed to consequent;—*pl.*, the earlier events of one's life. [time; previously.]

Antecedently, (an-tē-ōd'ent-le) *adv.* Before in Antechamber, (an-tē-chām-ber) *n.* A chamber leading to the chief apartment.

Antechapel, (an-tē-chap-el) *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body. [time.]

Antedate, (an-tē-dāt) *n.* A date before the true

Antelope, (an-tē-lōp) *v. t.* To date before the true time,—to anticipate.

Anteflavian, (an-tē-de-lōō'vā-an) *a.* [L. *ante*, *diavium*.] Before the deluge.

Anteflavian, (an-tē-de-lōō'vā-an) *n.* One who lived before the flood.

Antelope, (an-tē-lōp) *n.* [G. *anthalops*.] One of a group of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat. The most beautiful species or variety is the gazelle.

Antemeridian, (an-tē-mē-ri-dē-an) *a.* [L. *ante*, and *meridies*, noon.] Being before noon.

Antemet, (an-tē-met-ik) *n.* [G.] A medicine which checks vomiting.

Antemundane, (an-tē-mundān) *a.* [L. *ante*, *mundus*, the world.] Being before the creation of the world.

Antennoe, (an-te-nē-ōn) *n.* Creed or faith before the first council of Nice.

Antenna, (an-ten-nē) *n. pl.* [L. *antenna*, sail-yard.] Movable articulated organs of sensation attached to the heads of insects and crustacea.

Antenupial, (an-tē-nūp'he-āl) *a.* [L. *ante*, *nuptia*, marriage.] Being before marriage.

Antepascal, (an-tē-pas'kal) *a.* Being before Easter.

Antepast, (an-tē-pā-nult) *n.* The last syllable anterior, (an-tēr'e-ōr) *a.* [L.] Before in time; prior; antecedent;—before in place.

Anteroom, (an-tē-rōōm) *n.* A room forming the passage to another.

Anthelmintie, (an-thel-mint'ik) *n.* A medicine which destroys or expels worms; a vermifuge.

Anthem, (an'them) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, *phōnē*, sound.] Formerly, a hymn sung in alternate parts; church music adapted to passages from Scripture.

Anther, (an'ther) *n.* [G. *anthos*.] That part of the stamen containing the pollen, or fertilizing dust. [to antology.]

Antheological, (an-tho-lōj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to antology, (an-tho'lō-je) *n.* [G. *anthos* and *logos*.] A discourse on flowers;—a collection of flowers; a garland;—a collection of beautiful passages from authors.

Anthony's Fire, (an-thō-niz fir) *n.* The erysipelas.

Anthracite, (an'thra-sit) *n.* [G. *anthrax*.] A hard, compact variety of coal highly carbonic.

Anthropological, (an-thrō-pō-lōj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to anthropology; according to human manner of speaking.

Anthropology, (an-thrō-pō'lō-je) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos* and *logos*.] The natural history of the human species.

Anthropomorphism, (an-thrō-pō-morf'izm) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *morphē*, form.] Representation of the Deity as having a human form or attributes.

Anthropopathy, (an-thrō-pop'a-the) *n.* The ascription of human feelings and emotions to the Supreme Being.

Anthrophagi, (an-thrō-pof'a-jī) *n. pl.* [G. *anthrōpos* and *phagein*.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

Antic, (an'tik) *a.* [F. *antique*.] Odd; fanciful; fantastic; ludicrously wild.

Antic, (an'tik) *n.* A buffoon;—odd device.

Antichrist, (an'te-krist) *n.* A great adversary of Christ; the man of sin, described 1 John ii. 18.

Antichristian, (an'te-krist'yan) *n.* An opposer of Christianity. [Christianity.]

Antichristian, (an'te-krist'yan) *a.* Opposing Antichronism, (an-tik'ro-nizm) *n.* [G. *anti*, *chronos*.] Error in the order or account of time.

Anticipate, (an-tis'e-pāt) *v. t.* [L. *ante*, before, and *capere*, to take.] To take or do before another, so as to prevent him;—to take up beforehand, or before the proper time;—to foretaste or foresee.

Anticipation, (an-tis-e-pā'shun) *n.* Act of anticipating;—impression of what is to happen;—preconceived opinion.

Anticlimax, (an-te-klī'maks) *n.* A sentence in which the ideas become less important at the close—opposite of *climax*.

Anticlinal, (an-te-klī'nal) *a.* [G. *anti*, and *klinos*, to incline.] Marking inclination in opposite directions.

Anticlinical, (an-te-klī'nal) *n.* The crest-line from which strata dip in opposite directions.

Anticontagious, (an-te-kon-tā-jē-us) *a.* Opposing contagion.

Anticosmetic, (an-te-kōz-met'ik) *n.* A preparation to injure the skin or the complexion.

Antidotal, (an-te-dō'tal) *a.* Efficacious against poison or any thing noxious.

Antidote, (an'te-dōt) *n.* [G. *anti*, *didonai*, to give.] That which tends to counteract any thing noxious.

Anti-episcopal, (an-te-ē-pis'kō-pal) *a.* Opposed to the office and rule of bishops.

Anti-evangelical, (an'te-ē-van-jel'ik-al) *a.* Contrary to sound doctrine. [of abating fever.]

Antifebrile, (an-te-feb'ril) *a.* That has the quality

Anti-galactic, (an-te-ga-lak'tik) *a.* Tending to diminish the secretion of milk.

Antilogy, (an-tilō-je) *n.* [G. *anti* and *logos*, speech.] A contradiction in terms.

Antimonarchical, (an-te-mō-nārk'ik-al) *a.* Opposed to monarchy.

Antimonial, (an-te-mō'nē-al) *n.* A preparation of antimony.

Antimony, (an'te-mun-e) *n.* [A. *al-ithmidun*.] A whitish brittle metal used in medicine and the arts.

Antinomian, (an-te-nō'mē-an) *n.* One charged with maintaining that the moral law is of no obligation.

Antinomy, (an'te-nō'mē) *n.* [G. *anti*, *nomos*, law.] Opposition of one law or rule to another.

Antipapal, (an-te-pā'pal) *a.* Opposing the papacy or popery.

Antiparalytic, (an-te-par-a-lit'ik) *a.* [G. *anti* and *paralysis*.] Opposing, or good against, palsy.

Antipathy, (an-tip'a-the) *n.* [G. *anti* and *pathein*, to suffer.] An aversion felt at a particular object;—a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter.



Antelope.



Antenna.

Anti-pedobaptist, (an-te-pē-dō-bap'tist) *n.* One opposed to infant baptism.

Antiphlogistic, (an-te-flō-jis'tik) *n.* A medicine or diet which tends to check inflammation.

Antiphony, (an-tifō-ne) *n.* [G. *anti*, *phōnē*, sound.] An anthem sung alternately by a choir divided into two parts; a response.

Antiphrasis, (an-tif'rā-sis) *n.* [G. *anti*, *phrasain*, to speak.] Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

Antipodal, (an-tip'ō-dal) *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; diametrically opposed.

Antipodes, (an-tip'ō-dēz) *n. pl.* [G. *anti*, *pous*, foot.] Those who live on opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, opposite; —the opposite side. [verse to prelay.]

Antiprelatical, (an-te-pre-lat'ik-al) *a.* **Antiquarian**, (an-te-kwā're-an) *a.* [L. *antiquus*.] Pertaining to antiquity.

Antiquarianism, (an-te-kwā're-an-izm) *n.* Love of antiquity.

Antiquary, (an'te-kwa-re) *n.* One versed in antiquities; —a collector of ancient things.

Antiquate, (an'te-kwāt) *v. t.* To make old.

Antiquated, (an'te-kwāt-ed) *p. a.* Grown old, or out of fashion; obsolete.

Antique, (an-tēk) *a.* [L. *ante*.] Old; —of old fashion; —made in imitation of antiquity.

Antique, (an-tēk) *n.* In general, any thing very old; in a limited sense, a remnant of antiquity; relic.

Antiquity, (an-tik'we-te) *n.* Ancient times; —great age; —*pl.* the remains of ancient times.

Antisabbatarian, (an-te-sab-ba-tā're-an) *n.* One opposed to a strict observance of the Sabbath.

Antiscii, (an-te'she-i) *n. pl.* [G. *anti*, *skia*, shadow.] The inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions.

Antiscorbutic, (an-te-skor-bū'tik) *a.* [L. *scorbutus*, scurvy.] Counteracting the scurvy.

Antiscriptural, (an-te-skrip'tūr-al) *a.* Not accordant with Scripture.

Antiseptic, (an-te-sep'tik) *n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction. [slavery.]

Antislavery, (an-te-slāv'ē-re) *n.* Opposition to Antisocial, (an-te-sō'she-al) *a.* Averse to society or hostile to its existence.

Antispa-modic, (an-te-spaz-mod'ik) *a.* Opposing spasm.

Antistrophe, (an-tis'tro-fe) *n.* [G. *anti*, *strophē*, a turning.] Repetition of words in an inverse order; —the turning of an adversary's plea against him; —a song or dance, performed by turning from left to right, in opposition to *strophe*.

Antitheism, (an-te'thē-izm) *n.* [G. *anti*, *theos*, God.] Opposition to God, or belief in a God.

Antithesis, (an-tithē-sis) *n.* [G. *anti*, *thesis*.] An opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; —reverse of *synthesis*.

Antithetical, (an-te-thet'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, antithesis.

Antitrinitarian, (an-te-trin-e-tā're-an) *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.

Antitype, (an'te-tip) *n.* [G. *anti*, *typos*.] That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a type of which Christ is the *antitype*.

Antitypical, (an-te-tip'ik-al) *a.* Relating to an antitype; explaining a type.

Antler, (ant'lēr) *n.* [F. *antioillier*.] A start or branch of a horn, as of the stag or moose.

Anvil, (an'vil) *n.* [A.-S. *anvil*.] An iron block, with a steel face, upon which metals are hammered and shaped; —to be on the anvil, to be in a state of preparation.



Anxiety, (ang-zē-te) *n.* [L.] Solicitude about some future or uncertain event. **Anvil**.

Anxious, (angk'ah-us) *a.* [L. *anxi*.] Greatly concerned respecting something future or unknown; —accompanied with anxiety.

Anxiously, (angk'ah-us-le) *adv.* With anxiety or solicitude. [tude; anxiety.]

Anxiousness, (angk'ah-us-nes) *n.* Great solicitude. **Any**, (en'ne) *a.* [A.-S. *an* and *ig*.] One out of many; —some; an indefinite number or quantity.

Any, (en'ne) *adv.* To any extent; at all.

Anywise, (en'ne-wiz) *adv.* In any manner; at any rate.

Aorist, (ā'ō-ris't) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *oros*, limit.] A Greek tense which expresses an action completed, but, in respect of time, indeterminate.

Aorta, (ā-ort'a) *n.* [G. *aeirein*, to heave.] The great artery from the heart.

Aortal, (ā-ort'al) *a.* Pertaining to the aorta.

Apace, (a-pās) *adv.* Quickly; hastily.

Apart, (a-pārt) *adv.* Separately, in regard to space or company; aside; —asunder.

Apartment, (a-pārt'ment) *n.* [L. *a* and *pars*, part.] A room in a building or house.

Apathetic, (ap-a-thet'ik) *a.* Void of feeling.

Apathy, (ap'a-the) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *pathos*.] Want, or a low degree, of feeling; insensibility.

Ape, (āp) *n.* [A.-S. *apa*, Skr. *kapi*. G. *kēpos*, *kepos*.] A quadrumanous mammal having teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing neither a tail nor cheek pouches; —one who imitates servilely.

Ape, (āp) *v. t.* To imitate servilely; to mimic.



Aperient, (a-pē're-ent) *a.* [L. *aperire*.] Having the quality of opening; laxative.

Aperient, (a-pē're-ent) *n.* A laxative medicine.

Aperature, (ap'er-tūr) *n.* An opening, either natural or artificial; a hole.

Apex, (ā'peks) *n.* The top or summit of a thing.

Apheresis, (a-frē'sis) *n.* [G. *apo*, *airein*.] The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

Aphelion, (a-fē-le-un) *n.* [G. *apo*, from, and *hēlios*, sun.] That point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun, the opposite being called *perihelion*.

Apophony, (afo-ne) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *phōnē*, voice.] A loss of voice; dumbness.

Aphorism, (afor-izm) *n.* [G. *aphorisein*.] A principle expressed in few words; a short sentence containing important truth.

Aphoristical, (afor-ist'ik-al) *a.* Having the form of an aphorism. [goddess of love.]

Aphrodite, (af-ro-dī'te) *n.* [G.] Venus, the **Apiarist**, (ā'pe-a-ris't) *n.* One who keeps an apiary.

Apiary, (ā'pe-ar-e) *n.* [L. *apis*.] A place where bees are kept; a bee-house.

Apiece, (a-pēs) *adv.* To each; to the share of each.

Apish, (ap'ish) *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner.

Apocalypse, (a-pok'a-lips) *n.* [G. *apokalyptein*.] Revelation; the last book in the Bible.

Apocalyptical, (a-pok-a-lip'te-kal) *a.* Containing or pertaining to revelation.

Apocope, (a-pok'o-pät) *v.t.* To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of a word.

Aperysph, (a-pok're-fa) *n. pl.* [G. *apo, kruptein*, to hide.] Books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted.

Apoeryphal, (a-pok're-fal) *a.* Not canonical.

Apoetical, (ap-ö-dik'tik-al) *a.* [G. *apo, deiknaisi*.] Evident beyond contradiction; indisputable.

Apogee, (ap'ö-jé) *n.* [G. *apo, gaia*.] That point in the orbit of the moon at the greatest distance from the earth—opposed to perigee.

Apelle, (a-pö'le) *n.* A Greek deity;—the god of the sun, music, and poetry.

Apollyon, (a-pö'yon) *n.* [G.] The destroyer—the angel of the bottomless pit.

Apologetical, (a-pol-ö-jet'ik-al) *a.* [G. *apo, logos*, speech.] Excusatory or defensive.

Apologation, (a-pol-ö-jet'ika) *n. sing.* That which defends the Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their authority.

Apologist, (a-pol'ö-jist) *n.* One who makes an apology.

Apologize, (a-pö'ö-jiz) *v.t.* To make an apology.

Apologues, (ap'ö-lög) *n.* [G. *apologos*.] A moral fable.

Apology, (a-pö'ö-je) *n.* [G. *apo, from*, and *logos*, speech.] Something said or written in defence or justification;—an acknowledgment of some improper remark or act.

Apoplectic, (ap-ö-plök'tik) *a.* [G. *apo, plësscin*.] Predisposed to apoplexy.

Apoplexy, (ap'ö-plök-se) *n.* [G.] A disease caused by pressure on the brain.

Apostasy, (a-pö'stä-se) *n.* [G. *apo, stënai*, to stand.] A departure from one's faith, principles, or party;—an abscissa.

Apostate, (a-pö'stät) *n.* One who has forsaken his faith, principles, or party.

Apostate, (a-pö'stät) *a.* Falling from the faith.

Apostasia, (a-pö'stä-tis) *v.i.* To abandon one's faith, party, church, or profession.

Apostemas, (ap'ö-sém) *n.* [G. *apostëmai*.] An abscess; a sore filled with purulent matter.

Apostil, (a-pö'stil) *n.* [F. *apostille*.] A marginal note or reference; a postscript.

Apostle, (a-pö'sal) *n.* [G. *apostellein*.] A person deputed to execute business; *specifically*, one of the twelve sent to preach the gospel.

Apostleship, (a-pö'sal-ship) *n.* The office of an apostle.

Apostolic, (ap-ö-to'lik) *a.* Pertaining to the apostles, their times, or spirit;—the *Apostolic* see, the jurisdiction of the Pope.

Apostrophe, (a-pö'stro-fë) *n.* [G. *apo, strephein*.] A change of the course of a speech; a diversion;—the contraction of a word noted by a mark, as, *could* for *could*.

Apostrophize, (a-pö'stro-fiz) *v.t.* To address by apostrophe;—to contract by omitting a letter.

Apothecary, (a-pöth-ö-kar-ö) *n.* [G. *apothëkë*.] One who prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes.

Apothegm, (ap'ö-them) *n.* [G. *apo* and *Allegma*.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying.

Apotheosis, (ap-ö-thëö-sis) *n.* [G. *apo* and *Theos*.]

Act of elevating to the rank of the gods; deification.

Appal, (ap-pawl) *v.t.* [F. *appallir*, L. *ad* and *pallere*.] To depress or discourage with fear.

Appanage, (ap'pan-ä) *n.* [It. L. *ad* and *pans*.] The portion assigned by a prince for the subsistence of his younger sons;—sustenance.

Apparatus, (ap-pä-rä'tus) *n.* [L. *ad* and *parare*.] Things provided as means to some end; *especially*, a collection of implements for performing experiments or operations.

Apparel, (ap-pär'el) *n.* [F. *apparel*, L. *paro*.] Covering for the body.

Appareil, (ap-pär'el) *v.t.* To dress; to attire; to adorn; to embellish.

Apparent, (ap-pär'ent) *a.* [L. *apparere*.] Capable of being seen, or easily seen;—beyond question or doubt;—appearing to the eye, but not true or real.

Apparently, (ap-pär'ent-le) *adv.* Visibly; evidently; in appearance only.

Apparition, (ap-pä-rish'un) *n.* Appearance;—a visible object; a ghost; a spectre.

Apparitor, (ap-par'it-er) *n.* A Roman officer;—a messenger who serves the process of a spiritual court;—the beadle who carries the mace.

Appeal, (ap-pël) *n.* Removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior court;—a summons to answer;—a call for proof, or to grant a favour;—recourse; recourse.

Appeal, (ap-pël) *v.t.* [L. *from ad* and *pellere*.] To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court;—to refer to another for decision; to call on for aid;—*v.t.* To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court. [appealed.]

Appealable, (ap-pël'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being appealed.

Appealer, (ap-pël'er) *n.* One who appeals.

Appear, (ap-për) *v.i.* [L. *ad* and *parere*.] To come in sight;—to stand in presence of;—to be obvious;—to seem, in opposition to reality.

Appearance, (ap-për'ans) *n.* Act of coming into sight;—a phenomenon;—semblance;—personal presence; outward show;—introduction in a particular character;—the act by which a party places himself before the court.

Appearer, (ap-për'er) *n.* One who appears.

Appeasable, (ap-për'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being appeased or quieted.

Appease, (ap-për) *v.t.* [F. *apaiser*, from L. *ad* and *pax*, peace.] To make quiet.

Appeaser, (ap-për'er) *n.* One who pacifies.

Appellant, (ap-pel'ant) *n.* A person who makes an appeal.

Appellation, (ap-pel-a'shun) *n.* The name by which a person or thing is called; title; address.

Appellative, (ap-pel'a-tiv) *a.* [L. *appellare*.] Pertaining to a common name.

Appellative, (ap-pel'a-tiv) *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper name. [appeal.]

Appellee, (ap-pel-ë) *n.* The defendant in an Appellar.

Appellar, (ap-pel'er) *n.* The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes for a crime.

Append, (ap-pend') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *pendere*.] To hang or attach;—to add, as an accessory to the principal thing; to annex.

Appendage, (ap-pend'ä) *n.* Something added as subordinate or incidental.

Appendant, (ap-pend'ant) *a.* Hanging; annexed.

Appendix, (ap-pend'iks) *n.* Something appended;—*specifically*, matter added to a book; a supplement.

Appertain, (ap-per'tän) *v.i.* [L. *ad* and *per*.

tinere.] To belong by nature, right, or custom.

Appetency, (ap'pe-ten-se) *n.* Strong natural desire; sensual appetite;—the disposition of organized bodies to such portions of matter as nourish them.

Appetite, (ap'pē-tit) *n.* [*L. appetere.*] Desire of gratification;—*specifically*, a desire of food or drink. [*petite.*]

Appetize, (ap'pē-tiz) *v. i.* To create, or whet, an appetite. [*L. ad and plaudere.*] To praise by clapping the hands; to commend.

Applause, (ap-plawz) *n.* Act of applauding; approbation publicly expressed; commendation.

Applicative, (ap-plawziv) *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

Apple, (ap'pl) *n.* [*A.-S. æppel.*] A well-known tree and its fruit;—the pupil of the eye.

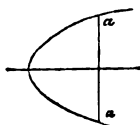
Appliance, (ap-pli'ans) *n.* Act of applying, or thing applied; instrument or means.

Applicability, (ap-ple-ka-bil'i-te) *n.* Quality of being applicable or suitable.

Applicable, (ap'ple-kā-bl) *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, applied; suitable; adapted.

Applicant, (ap'ple-kant) *n.* One who applies.

Applicate-ordinate, (ap'ple-kāt-or'de-nāt) *n.* A right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.



Application, (ap-ple-kā'-shun) *n.* Act of applying;—the thing applied;—act of soliciting;—employment of means;—act of fixing the mind; intenseness of *a* **Applicate-ordinate** thought.

Apply, (ap-pli') *v. t.* [*L. ad and plicare.*] To lay or place;—to employ for a purpose, or in a particular case;—to declare as suitable, or relative;—to employ diligently, or with attention;—*v. i.* To suit or agree;—to have recourse to.

Appoint, (ap-point') *v. t.* [*L. ad and punctum, a point.*] To fix with power or firmness; to prescribe;—to allot, or set apart;—to provide with; to equip;—*v. i.* To determine; to obtain.

Appointment, (ap-point'ment) *n.* Act of appointing or state of being appointed;—stipulation; arrangement;—a time fixed for meeting;—an allowance or salary;—*pl.* accoutrements or equipments.

Apportion, (ap-pōr'shun) *v. t.* [*L. ad and portio.*] To divide in just proportion; to part out.

Apportioner, (ap-pōr'shun-er) *n.* One who apportions.

Apportionment, (ap-pōr'shun-ment) *n.* Act of apportioning.

Apposite, (ap'pō-zit) *a.* [*L. ad and ponere.*] Very applicable; well adapted; relevant.

Appositely, (ap'pō-zit-le) *adv.* Properly; suitably.

Appositeness, (ap'pō-zit-ness) *n.* Fitness; suitability.

Apposition, (ap-pō-zish'un) *n.* Act of adding; accretion;—the state of two nouns in the same case, without a connecting word.

Appraise, (ap-prāz) *v. t.* [*L. ad and pretium.*] To set a value on; to estimate the worth of.

Appraisement, (ap-prāz'ment) *n.* Act of appraising.

Appraiser, (ap-prāz'er) *n.* One who appraises; *specifically*, one appointed and sworn to fix the value of goods and estates.

Appreciable, (ap-prē'she-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being estimated or appreciated.

Appreciate, (ap-prē'she-āt) *v. t.* To set a price on; to estimate justly or truly;—*v. i.* To rise in value. [*mate.*]

Appreciation, (ap-prē'she-ā'shun) *n.* A just estimate.

Appreciative, (ap-prē'she-āt-iv) *a.* Having or implying appreciation.

Apprehend, (ap-prē-hend') *v. t.* [*L. ad and prehendere.*] To seize or lay hold of;—to understand;—to entertain suspicion or fear of;—*v. i.* To be of opinion; to believe.

Apprehensible, (ap-prē-hen'se-bl) *a.* Capable of being apprehended.

Apprehension, (ap-prē-hen'shun) *n.* Act of seizing;—taking by legal process;—grasping an idea or argument;—the faculty by which ideas are conceived;—distrust or fear at the prospect of.

Apprehensive, (ap-prē-hen'siv) *a.* Fearful; suspicious; perceptive.

Apprehensively, (ap-prē-hen'siv-le) *adv.* In an apprehensive manner; suspiciously.

Apprehensiveness, (ap-prē-hen'siv-ness) *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness.

Apprentice, (ap-pren'tis) *n.* One bound to another to learn a trade or art.

Apprentice, (ap-pren'tis) *v. t.* To bind out as an apprentice.

Apprenticeship, (ap-pren'tis-ship) *n.* The condition of an apprentice; the time for which he serves.

Apprise, (ap-priz) *v. t.* [*F. apprise.*] To inform; to give notice, verbal or written;—*v. i.* To set a value on.

Approach, (ap-prōch') *v. i.* [*L. ad and propiare.*] To come or go near, in place or time;—to approximate;—*v. t.* To cause to draw near.

Approach, (ap-prōch') *n.* The act of drawing near;—access or opportunity;—a passage.

Approachable, (ap-prōch-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.

Approbation, (ap-prō-bā'shun) *n.* The act of approving; consent; approval.

Approbatory, (ap-prō-bā-tor-e) *a.* Approving; containing approbation.

Approvable, (ap-prō'bā-bl) *a.* Capable of being approbated.

Appropriate, (ap-prō'prē-āt) *v. t.* [*L. ad and proprius, one's own.*] To set apart for a purpose, or for one's self; to assign.

Appropriate, (ap-prō'prē-āt) *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, peculiar.

Appropriately, (ap-prō'prē-āt-le) *adv.* In an appropriate manner.

Appropriateness, (ap-prō'prē-āt-ness) *n.* Suitableness; fitness. [*setting apart for a purpose.*]

Appropriation, (ap-prō'prē-ā'shun) *n.* Act of appropriating.

Approvable, (ap-prō'vā-bl) *a.* Worthy of approbation. [*approbation.*]

Approval, (ap-prō'vāl) *n.* Act of approving; approve, (ap-prō'v) *v. t.* [*L. ad and probare.*]

To think well of;—to prove;—to make or show to be worthy; to commend;—to sanction.

Approver, (ap-prō'v'er) *n.* One who confesses a crime, and reveals his accomplices.

Approximate, (ap-prok'se-māt) *a.* Near to;—nearly approaching correctness.

Approximate, (ap-prok'se-māt) *v. t.* [*L. ad and proximare.*] To carry near; to cause to approach;—*v. i.* To come near; to approach.

Approximation, (ap-prok'se-mā'shun) *n.* An approach; a coming near. [*by a moving body.*]

Appulsion, (ap-pul'shun) *n.* A striking against

Appertenance, (ap-pur'ten-ans) *n.* That which appertains; an appendage. [*plum.*]

Apricot, (i'pre-kot) *n.* A fine fruit allied to the **Apple**. [*Ap'ril*] *a.* [*L. aperire, to open.*] The fourth month of the year.

Apron, (i'purn or i'prun) *n.* A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes from injury.

Apron, (ap'ro-pō) *adv.* [*F.*] To the purpose; pertinently; seasonably.

Apse, (ap'sis) *n.* [*G.*] One of the two points in an elliptical orbit at the greatest and least distances from the centre;—the domed part of a church, where the altar is placed.

Apt, (apt) *a.* [*L.*] Fit; suitable;—liable;—disposed customarily;—ready; prompt.

Apertal, (ap'ter-al) *a.* [*G. a priv. and pteron, wing.*] Destitute of wings.

Apertory, (ap'to-riks) *n.* [*G.*] A genus of birds found in New Zealand, with only the rudiments of wings, and without a tail.

Aptitude, (ap'te-tūd) *n.* Natural disposition or tendency;—readiness; docility.

Aptly, (apt'le) *adv.* Properly; readily; wittily.

Aptness, (apt'nes) *n.* Quality of readiness.

Aqua, (i'kwa) *n.* [*L., Skr. ap.*] Water—a word much used in pharmacy and chemistry, in various significations, determined by the word or words annexed.

Aquarium, (a-kwa're-um) *n.* [*L.*] An artificial pond for rearing aquatic plants, or animals.

Aquarius, (a-kwa're-us) *n.* [*L. aqua.*] The Water-bearer, a sign in the Zodiac, which the sun enters about the 1st of January.

Aquatic, (a-kwa'tik) *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or frequenting water.

Aquatinta, (a-kwa-tin'ta) *n.* [*It.*] A method of etching on copper by aqua fortis.

Aqueduct, (ak'we-dukt) *n.* [*L. aqua and ducere.*] An artificial conduit for water.

Aquous, (i'kwē-us) *a.* Partaking of the nature of water; watery.

Aquiline, (ak'we-lin) *a.* [*L. aquila.*] Belonging to the eagle;—curving; hooked.

Arab, (ar'ab) *n.* A Native of Arabia;—an Arabian horse.

Arabesque, (ar'a-beek) *n.* A species of ornamentation after the Arabian manner, often intricate and fantastic from the intermingling of foliage, fruits, &c.

Arabesque, (ar'a-beek) *a.* In the manner of the Arabians.

Arabism, (a-rā'be-an) *n.* Pertaining to Arabia, or to its inhabitants.

Arabic, (ar'ab-ik) *n.* The language of the Arabians.

Arable, (ar'a-bl) *a.* [*L. arare.*] Fit for tillage or ploughing; ploughed.

Aramian, (ar-a-me'an) *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Aram; specifically to their language—the Syro-Chaldaic.

Archer, (ar'be-ter) *n.* [*L.*] A person ap-

pointed by parties in controversy, to decide their differences.

Arbitrament, (ar-bit'ra-ment) *n.* [*L.*] Will; decision;—award of arbitrators. [*absolutely.*]

Arbitrarily, (ar'be-tra-re-le) *adv.* By will only; **Arbitrary**, (ar'be-tra-re) *a.* [*L. arbitrari.*] De-

pending on will or discretion;—despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law.

Arbitrate, (ar'be-trat) *v. t.* To hear and decide, as arbitrator;—to determine generally.

Arbitration, (ar-be-trā'shun) *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy.

Arbitrator, (ar-be-trā'ter) *n.* A person chosen by parties to determine their differences;—umpire.

Arbour, (ar'ber) *n.* A bower; a seat shaded by trees;—a spindle or axis.

Arborescent, (ar-bor-es'ent) *a.* [*L. arborescere.*] Resembling a tree; becoming tree-like.

Arboret, (ar'bō-ret) *n.* A small tree; a shrub.

Arborization, (ar-bor-is-ā'shun) *n.* A tree-like appearance, especially in minerals or fossils.

Arbute, (ar'būt) *n.* [*L. arbut.*] The strawberry-tree; a shrub of the heath family.

Arc, (ark) *n.* [*L. arcus.*] Part of the circumference of a circle or curve.

Arcade, (ar-kād') *n.* [*Sp. arcada.*] A series of arches;

—a walk arched above; a range of shops along an arched passage.

Arcadian, (ar-kād'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Peloponnesus, in Greece.

Arcanum, (ar-kā'nūm) *n.* [*L.*] A secret; generally pl., mysteries.

Arch, (Arch) *a.* [Properly chief, viz., in art.] Cunning or sly; mischievous; roguish.

Arch, (Arch) *a.* [*G. archein.*] Chief; of the first-class; used as a prefix; as, *arch-apostle*, *arch-builder*, &c.

Arch, (Arch) *n.* A curve line or part of a circle;—any work in that form, or covered by an arch.

Arch, (Arch) *v. t.* or *i.* To form an arch.

Archæological, (ār-kē-ō-loj'ik-al) *a.* Relating to archæology.

Archæology, (ār-kē-ol'o-je) *n.* [*G. archaios and logos.*]

The science of antiquities, Early Eliza. Arch. ancient usages, customs, &c.

Archæical, (ār-kē'ik-al) *a.* Characterized by obsolescence; antiquated.

Archæism, (ār-kē-izm) *n.* [*G. archē.*] An obsolete word, or idiom;—antiquity of style or use.

Archangel, (ār-kān'jel) *n.* An angel of the highest order. [*metropolitan.*]

Archbishop, (ār-bish'up) *n.* A chief bishop; a **Archbishopric**, (ār-bish'up-rik) *n.* The jurisdiction of an archbishop.

Archdeacon, (ār-ch-dē'kn) *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop.

Archduchy, (ār-ch-duch'e) *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke.

Archduke, (ār-ch-dūk') *n.* A grand duke; a son of the Emperor of Austria.

Archer, (ār'ch'er) *n.* One who shoots with a bow; a Bowman.

Archery, (ār'ch'er-e) *n.* Art of shooting with bow and arrow.

Archetypal, (ār-k'e-tip-al) *a.* Constituting, or pertaining to, a model; original.

Archetype, (ār-k'e-tip) *n.* [*G. archē and tupos.*]



Aquarius.



Aqueduct.



Arabesque.



Arch.

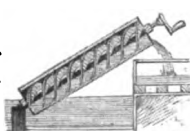


The original pattern or model from which a thing is made. [to an archbishop.]

Archiepiscopal, (ár-ke-š-piškō-pal) *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

Archimedean, (ár-ke-mē-dē-an) *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes.

Archimedes' screw, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw.



Archipelago, (ár-ke-pel'-a-gō) *n.* [G. *archi* and *pelagos*, sea.] A body of water interspersed with islands.

Architect, (ár-ke-tek't) *n.* [G. *archi* and *tek'tōn*.] One who plans and superintends the construction of a building.

Architectural, (ár-ke-tek'tūr-al) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, architecture.

Architecture, (ár-ke-tek'tūr) *n.* The art or science of building;—frame or structure; workmanship.

Architrave, (ár-ke-tráv) *n.* [G. *archi*, L. *trabs*.] The lower division of an entablature, which rests on the column;—the moulding above a door or window.

Archives, (ár-kívz) *n. pl.* [G. *archē*.] Place in which public records are kept;—public papers.

Archly, (arch'le) *adv.* With airy humour; shrewdly.

Archness, (arch'nes) *n.* Sly humour; shrewdness.

Archway, (arch'wa) *n.* A passage under an arch.

Arotic, (ár-ktik) *a.* [G. *arktos*.] Pertaining to the constellation called the Bear; northern.

Ardency, (ár-den-se) *n.* Ardour; eagerness; zeal.

Ardent, (ár-dent) *a.* [L. *ardere*.] Hot or burning;—passionate; affectionate.

Ardently, (ár-dent-le) *adv.* With ardour.

Ardour, (ár-der) *n.* [L.] Heat, in a literal sense;—warmth of passion or affection; eagerness.

Arduous, (ár-dū-us) *a.* [L. *ardua*.] High or lofty;—attended with great labour; difficult.

Arduousness, (ár-dū-us-nes) *n.* Great difficulty; laboriousness.

Are, (ár) [Probably from Sw. *vara*, to be.] Present indic. pl. of the substantive verb.

Area, (á-rē-a) *n.* [L.] Any plane surface, as the floor of a room;—the site on which a building stands; a sunken space around a building;—superficial contents.

Arefaction, (ár-ē-fak'ahun) *n.* [L. *arefacere*.] The act of drying; dryness.

The Arena, (á-rē-na) *n.* [L.] The area in which gladiators fought;—any place of public contest or exertion.

Arenaceous, (ár-ē-nā-ahē-us) *a.* [L. *arena*.] Having the properties of sand; friable.

Areopagite, (ár-ē-op'a-git) *n.* A member of the Areopagus.

Areopagus, (ár-ē-op'a-gus) *n.* [G.] A tribunal at Athens, held on a hill named Areos, or Mars' hill, where Paul preached.

Argand Lamp, (ár-gand-lamp) *n.* A lamp invented by Aimé Argand, in which a hollow wick is surrounded by a glass chimney, thus producing a strong and clear light.



Argent, (ár-jent) *a.* [L. *argentum*.] Silvery; bright like silver.

Argentine, (ár-jent-in) *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime, Argand Lamp.

having a silvery-white lustre;—white metal coated with silver.

Argil, (ár-jil) *n.* [G.] Clay or potter's earth.

Argillaceous, (ár-jil-lā'she-us) *a.* Partaking of the properties of clay.

Argive, (ár-jiv) *a.* Pertaining to Argos in Greece, or to the Greeks generally.

Argonaut, (ár-gō-nawt) *n.* [G. *Argō* and *nautēs*.] One who sailed with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece.

Argosy, (ár-gō-se) *n.* A large ship, a galleon.

Argue, (ár-gū) *v. i.* [L. *arguere*.] To reason;—to contend in argument; to dispute;—*v. t.* To discuss;—to prove or evince.

Arguer, (ár-gū-er) *n.* A disputer; reasoner.

Argument, (ár-gū-ment) *n.* [L. *argumentum*.] A proof or means of proving; a reason;—process of reasoning;—the subject of a discourse.

Argumentation, (ár-gū-ment-ā-shun) *n.* Process or act of reasoning.

Argumentative, (ár-gū-ment-ā-tiv) *a.* Containing argument;—addicted to argument.

Argus, (ár-gus) *n.* A fabulous being said to have a hundred eyes; a watchful, vigilant person.

Aria, (á-rē-a) *n.* [It.] A song or tune.

Arianism, (á-rē-an-izm) *n.* The doctrines of the Arians;—denial of the divinity of Christ.

Arid, (ár-id) *a.* [L. *arere*.] Dry; parched up with heat.

Aridness, (ár-id-nes) *n.* Absence of moisture.

Aries, (á-rē-ēs) *n.* The Ram, a constellation of fixed stars, the first of the twelve signs in the Zodiac;—the battering ram.

Aright, (á-rít) *adv.* In due order; rightly; without mistake.

Arise, (á-ris) *v. i.* [A.-S. *arisan*.] To get up to a higher position; to mount;—to come into being, or notice;—to proceed; to issue.

Aristocracy, (ar-is-tok'ra-se) *n.* [G. *aristos*, and *kratin*.] A government in which the power is vested in a privileged order;—the nobility or chief persons in a state.

Aristocrat, (ar-is-to-krat) *n.* One who favours aristocracy;—a proud or haughty person.

Aristotelian, (ar-is-to-tel'e-an) *n.* A follower of Aristotle, the Peripatetic.

Arithmetic, (a-rith'met-ik) *n.* [G. *arithmos*, and *technē*.] The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

Arithmetical, (a-rith'met-ik-al) *a.* According to arithmetic.

Arithmetician, (a-rith-me-ti'ah'e-an) *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

Ark, (árk) *n.* [A.-S. *erk*.] A small close chest which contained the tables of the covenant among the Jews;—the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved.

Arm, (árn) *n.* [A.-S. *arm*, *earn*.] The limb which extends from the shoulder to the hand;—the branch of a tree;—the end of a yard;—part of an anchor;—an inlet of the sea;—a branch of the military service;—an instrument of warfare.

Arm, (árn) *v. t.* To equip with weapons;—to furnish strength or efficiency;—*v. i.* To be provided with weapons, or means; to take arms.

Armada, (ár-mā-da) *n.* [Sp.] A fleet of armed ships; specifically, the Spanish fleet, A.D. 1588.



Armadillo, (ár-me-dí'lo) *n.* [Sp. dim. of *armado*, armed.] An animal peculiar to South America, and having the body encased in an armour composed of small bony shell plates.



Armadillo.

Arm-chair (árm'chár) *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Armenian, (ár-mén'e-an) *n.* A native of Armenia, or the language of the country. [hold.]

Armsel, (árm'sól) *n.* As much as the arms can.

Armhole, (árm'hól) *n.* The cavity under the shoulder;—a hole for the arm in a garment.

Armiger, (ár-me-jér) *n.* [L.] One entitled to bear arms; an esquire.

Armillary, (árm'il-lá-re) *a.* [L. *armilla*, bracelet.]

Pertaining to, or consisting of rings. **Armillary sphere**, an instrument consisting of several brass rings, all circles of the same sphere, designed to represent the position which belongs to the great circles of the celestial sphere.



Armillary sphere.

[of the Arminians.]

Arminianism, (ár-min'e-an-izm) *n.* The tenets of Arminius.

Armipotent, (ár-mip'ó-tént) *a.* [L. *arma* and *potens*.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

Armistice, (ár-mis-tis) *n.* [L. *arma* and *stare*.] A temporary cessation of arms; a truce.

Armlet, (árm'let) *n.* A small arm, as of the sea;—a kind of bracelet.

Armour, (árm'gr) *n.* [O. Eng. *armere*.] Defensive arms for the body;—the steel or iron covering of ships of war.



Armlet.

Armorer, (árm'gr-gr) *n.* A maker of arms.

Armorial, (ár-mó're-al) *a.* Belonging to armour, or to the escutcheon of a family.

Armory, (árm'gr-e) *n.* A place where instruments of war are manufactured or deposited.

Armpit, (árm'pit) *n.* The hollow under the shoulder.

Arms, (árms) *n. pl.* [L. *arma*.] Instruments for fighting;—the ensigns armorial of a family.

Armstrong Gun, (árm'stróng-gun) *n.* A breech-loading, wrought-iron, rifled cannon, named from its inventor.



Armstrong Gun.

Army, (árms) *n.* A body of men armed for war, and organized under proper officers.

Aroma, (á-ró'ma) *n.* [G.] The fragrant quality in plants or other substances.

Aromatic, (ár-ó-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, aroma; fragrant; spicy.

Aromatic, (ár-ó-mat'ik) *n.* A plant, or drug having a fragrant smell, and pungent taste.

Aromatic, (á-ró'ma-tiz) *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma.

Around, (a-round') *prep.* On all sides of; about;—from one part to another of. [side.]

Around, (a-round') *adv.* In a circle; on every

Arouse, (a-rouz') *v. t.* To awaken suddenly.

Arrack, (ár'ak) *n.* [A. *arug*.] A spirit obtained in the East Indies from rice or coco-nut, &c.

Arraign, (a-rán') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *ratio*.] To set a prisoner at the bar;—to call in question, or accuse.

Arraignment, (a-rán'mént) *n.* The act of arraignment; accusation; a calling in question.

Arrange, (a-ránj') *v. t.* [F. *ad* and *ranger*.] To put, or dispose, in proper order;—to adjust or settle.

Arrangement, (a-ránj'mént) *n.* Act of putting in order; the state of being arranged;—regular classification;—adjustment;—adaptation.

Errant, (ár'ant) *a.* [From Eng. *errant*, wandering.] Very bad; notorious.

Arrantly, (ár'ant-le) *adv.* Infamously; disgracefully; impudently.

Arras, (ár'as) *n.* Tapestry, made first at Arras in the French Netherlands.

Array, (a-rá) *n.* [F. *arrai*.] Order; disposition in regular lines; a posture for fighting;—orderly collection;—raiment.

Array, (a-rá) *v. t.* To place in order, as troops for battle;—to adorn with dress.

Arrears, (a-rérz) *n. pl.* [F. *arriere*.] That which is behind in payment, or remains unpaid, though due.

Arrest, (a-rést) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *restare*.] To check or hinder;—to take by authority of law;—to seize on and fix.

Arrest, (a-rést) *n.* The taking of a person by law;—stay of judgment after verdict;—any seizure, physical or moral.

Arrival, (a-rí'val) *n.* Act of reaching a place by water or land;—attainment of an object by effort or study;—the person or thing arriving.

Arrive, (a-rív) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *ripa*.] *Lit.*, to come to the shore; to come in progress by water, or by land;—to gain an object.

Arrogance, (ár'ó-gans) *n.* [L. *ad* and *rogare*.] Undue assumption of importance.

Arrogant, (ár'ó-gant) *a.* Assuming undue importance or assumption. [proudly.]

Arrogantly, (ár'ó-gant-le) *adv.* Haughtily; very

Arrogate, (ár'ó-gát) *v. t.* To claim unduly; to assume. [insolent pretensions.]

Arrogation, (ár-ó-gá'shun) *n.* The act of making

Arrondissement, (ár-róng'dis-móng) *n.* [F.] A circuit or division of country in France.

Arrow, (ár'ó) *n.* [O. Eng. *arwe*.] A pointed weapon to be shot from a bow.

Arrow-headed, (ár'ó-hed-ed) *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.

Arrow-headed characters, strokes resembling arrow-heads or wedges, and abounding among the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon.

Arrowroot, (ár'ó-róót) *n.* A tropical plant;—the nutritious starch which it yields.

Arrowy, (ár'ó-e) *a.* Consisting of arrows;—formed like an arrow.

Arsenal, (ár'sé-nal) *n.* [A. *dárcinah*.] A public establishment for the manufacture and storage of arms for land or naval service.

Arsenic, (ár'sen-ik) *n.* [G. *arsenikon*.] A metal of a steel gray colour;—a virulent poison.

Arsenical, (ár'sen-ik-al) *a.* Belonging to, composed of, or containing, arsenic.

Arson, (ár'sun) *n.* [L. *ardere*.] Malicious burning of buildings, ships, &c.

Art, (art). [Sw. *vara*.] Second person, indicative mood, present tense, of the verb *to be*.

Art, (art) n. [L. *ars*, G. *arcin*.] Employment of knowledge, power, rules, or laws, to practical purposes;—cunning; artifice.

Arterial, (är-tê're-al) a. Pertaining to an artery.

Arterialize, (är-tê're-al-iz) v. t. To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to the system.

Arteriectomy, (är-tê-re-ot-o-me) n. [G. *artéria* and *tomé*.] The opening of an artery to let blood; that part of anatomy which treats of the arteries.

Artery, (är'tê-e) n. [G. *airein*.] One of the vessels which convey the blood from the heart;—a continuous ramified channel.

Artesian, (är-tê'ze-an) a. [F. *Artois*.] *Artesian wells*, wells made by boring till the water from internal pressure flows up.

Artful, (ärt'fool) a. Made with art or skill;—practising stratagem.

Artfully, (ärt'fool-le) adv. With art; cunningly.

Artfulness, (ärt'fool-nes) n. Art; dexterity.

Artichoke, (är'te-chök) n. [A. *ardischauk*.] An esculent plant somewhat resembling a thistle.

Article, (är'te-kl) n. [L. *artus*, a joint.] A substance or commodity;—a writing, or portion of a writing;—a clause in a contract;—a concise statement;—one of the words, *a*, *an*, *the*, used before nouns.

Article, (är'te-kl) v. t. To set forth in particulars;—to bind by covenant;—*v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate. [joints.]

Articular, (är-tik'ü-ler) a. Of or belonging to

Articulate, (är-tik'ü-lät) a. Formed with joints;—distinctly uttered; clear.

Articulate, (är-tik'ü-lät) v. t. [L. *articulare*.] To join; to unite by means of a joint;—*v. i.* To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate.

Articulate, (är-tik'ü-lät-le) adv. Distinctly; clearly.

Articulation, (är-tik'ü-lä'hunn) n. Junction of the bones of a skeleton, or parts of a plant;—utterance of language.

Artifice, (ärt'e-fis) n. [L. *ars*, and *facere*.] Artful contrivance; device. In a bad sense, trick or fraud. [man;—one who constructs.]

Artifical, (är-tif'ë-sër) n. A skilful work.

Artificial, (ärt'e-fish'e-al) a. Made by art;—feigned; fictitious.

Artificial, (ärt'e-fish'e-al-e-te) n. The quality of being artificial. [naturally.]

Artificially, (ärt'e-fish'e-al-le) adv. By art; not

Artillery, (är-til'ê-re) n. [F. *artillerie*.] Offensive weapons of war;—the science of gunnery.

Artilleryman, (är-til'êr-e-man) n. One who manages a large gun;—one of a regiment of gunners.

Artisan, (ärt'e-zan) n. A person skilled in any mechanical art; a handicraftsman.

Artist, (ärt'ist) n. One who professes and practises one of the liberal or fine arts.

Artistic, (är-tist'ik) a. Pertaining to, or made in the manner of an artist.

Artless, (ärt'les) a. Free from art, craft, or stratagem; simple; undesigned.

Artlessly, (ärt'les-le) adv. Without art; naturally;—without guile. [artless.]

Artlessness, (ärt'les-nes) n. The quality of being

Art-union, (ärt-ün'yun) n. An association for encouraging artists by the purchase of their works.

Aruspicy, (ä-rus'pë-se) n. Prognostication by inspection of the entrails of beasts.

As, (az) adv. [A.-S. *asc*.] Like; similar to; for

example;—of the same kind with; in the manner in which;—while; during;—in the nature or condition of.

As, (az) n. A Roman weight of 12 oz.

Asbestos, (as-bee'tes) n. [G. *a priv.* and *stënnumi*.] A mineral of a white-grey colour; a fibrous variety of hornblende and pyroxene.

Ascend, (as-send') v. i. [L. *ad* and *scandere*.] To move upward; to mount;—to rise, in a figurative sense;—*v. t.* To move upward upon; to climb.

Ascendant, (as-send'ant) a. Above the horizon;—predominant; surpassing.

Ascendant, (as-send'ant) n. Superiority or commanding influence;—the horoscope.

Ascendency, (as-send'en-se) n. Superior or controlling influence.

Ascension, (as-sen'ahun) n. The act of rising; *specifically*, the visible going up of our Saviour to heaven.

Ascension-day, (as-sen'shun-dä) n. The day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated.

Ascent, (as-sent') n. The act of rising upward;—the way by which one ascends;—an eminence.

Ascertain, (as-sër-tän') v. t. [L. *ad* and *certum*.] To make certain; to establish;—to find out by examination or experiment.

Ascertainable, (as-sër-tän'a-bl) a. Capable of being ascertained.

Ascertainment, (as-sër-tän'ment) n. A making or gaining certainty.

Ascetic, (as-set'ik) n. One who practises rigour or self-denial in religious things.

Ascetic, (as-set'ik) a. [G. *askëin*.] Unduly rigid or self-denying in religious things.

Asceticism, (as-set'e-sizm) n. The practice of ascetics. [ascribed.]

Ascribable, (as-krib'a-bl) a. Capable of being ascribed, (as-krib') v. t. [L. *ad* and *scribere*.] To attribute to; to impute; to assign.

Ascription, (as-krip'ahun) n. The act of ascribing;—the thing ascribed. [trees.]

Ash, (ash) n. [A.-S. *æsc*.] A genus of forest

Ashamed, (ä-shämd') a. Affected by shame; confused by guilt, or consciousness of wrong.

Ashen, (ash'en) a. Made of ash-wood;—of the colour of ashes; ashy.

Ashery, (ash'ê-re) n. A place for putting ashes.

Ashes, (ash'ez) n. pl. [A.-S. *æsc*.] The particles remaining after combustion;—the remains of a dead body.

Ashlar, (ash'êr) n. Free-stones as they come from the quarry;—hewn stones for facing.

Ashore, (ä-shör') adv. On or to shore; on land.

Ash-Wednesday, (ash-wenz'dä) n. The first day of Lent.

Ashy, (ash'e) a. Ash-coloured; like ashes.

Aside, (ä-sid') adv. On or to one side; out of the way; apart.

Asinine, (äs'e-nin) a. [L. *asinus*.] Belonging to, or having the qualities of, an ass.

Ask, (ask) v. t. [O. Eng. *ærc*.] To seek to obtain by words; to petition;—*v. i.* To request;—to inquire.

Askance, (ä-skans') adv. [D. *schuin*.] Obliquely; toward one corner of the eye.

Askew, (ä-ekü') adv. Sideways; askant; with a wry or a contemptuous look.

Aslant, (ä-slant') adv. In a slanting manner; obliquely.

Asleep, (ä-slep') adv. In a state of sleep;—dead.

Aslope, (ä-slop') adv. With a slope or descent.

Asp. (asp) *n.* [G. *aspis*.] A small poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, whose bite is fatal.

Asparagus (as-par'a-gus) *n.* A culinary garden plant.

Aspect (as'pekt) *n.* [L. *ad* and *specere*.] Look of the face; mien;—appearance;—position or situation.

Aspen (as'pen) *n.* [A.-S. *æspe*.] A species of poplar with trembling leaves.

Aspen (as'pen) *a.* Pertaining to the aspen.

Aspergillus (as-per-jil'ius) *n.* The brush used to sprinkle holy water on the congregation.

Asperity (as-per'e-te) *n.* [L. *asper*.] Roughness of surface, taste, or sound;—harshness of spirit and language.

Asperse (as-per'se) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *spargere*.] To bespatter with foul reports;—to slander; vilify.

Aspermon (as-per'ahun) *n.* A sprinkling;—the spreading of charges; calumny.

Asphalt (as-falt) *n.* [G.] Jew's pitch, or compact native bitumen. (taining, asphalt.

Asphaltic (as-falt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, asphalt.

Asphodel (as-fô-del) *n.* [Skr. *aphut*.] A perennial plant, as king's spear, &c.

Asphyxia (as-fiks'e-a) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *spasmos*.] Apparent death, or suspended animation. [desirous of rising.

Aspirant (as-pir'ant) *a.* Aspiring; ardently

Aspirant (as-pir'ant) *n.* One who aspires or seeks eagerly.

Aspirate (as-pe-rât) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *spirare*, to breathe.] To pronounce with a full emission of breath.

Aspirate (as-pe-rât) *n.* A mark of aspiration (') used in Greek;—a sound produced by the breath alone. [rough breathing.

Aspirate (as-pe-rât) *a.* Pronounced with a

Aspiration (as-pe-rât'ahun) *n.* The pronunciation of a letter with a full breath;—act of ardently desiring. [breathing.

Aspiratory (as-pir'a-tor'e) *n.* Pertaining to

Aspire (as-pir) *v. i.* To desire with eagerness; to pant;—to ascend. [earnestly.

Aspirer (as-pir'er) *n.* One who aspires or seeks

Aspiringly (as-pir'ing-le) *adv.* In an aspiring manner. [eye; obliquely.

Asquint (as-akwint') *adv.* To the corner of the

Ass (as) *n.* [A.-S. *assa*, L. *asinus*.] A quadruped of the horse family, patient, and slow but sure-footed;—a stupid fellow.

Assail (as-sail) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *salire*.] To fall on suddenly, and with violence;—to ply with arguments, motives, &c.

Assailable (as-sail'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being assailed. [assaults.

Assailant (as-sail'ant) *n.* One who attacks or

Assassin (as-sas'sin) *n.* [A. 'hashishin.] One who kills or attempts to kill by secret assault.

Assassinate (as-sas'sin-ât) *v. t.* To murder by secret assault or by sudden violence.

Assassination (as-sas-sin-ât'ahun) *n.* The act of assassinating.

Assault (as-sawlt') *n.* A violent attack with blows, weapons, &c.;—an attack with arguments, appeals, and the like.

Assault (as-sawlt') *v. t.* [F. *assauter*.] To attack with physical violence or moral means.

Assaulter (as-sawlt'er) *n.* One who assaults or storms.

Assay (as-sâ) *n.* [L. *ex agere*.] Determination



Asp.

of the quantity of a metal in an ore, or metallic compound;—a trial of weights and measures.

Assay (as-sâ) *v. t.* To subject an ore or alloy to chemical examination;—*v. i.* To attempt.

Assayer (as-sâ'er) *n.* One who tries metals.

Assaying (as-sâ'ing) *n.* The chemical operation of determining the quantity of any metal in an ore or mixture.

Assemblage (as-sem'blāj) *n.* State of being assembled;—a collection of individuals or things.

Assemble (as-sem'bl) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *simul*.] To bring or call together;—*v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene.

Assembly (as-sem'ble) *n.* A company collected in one place, and usually for some common purpose. [agreeing to anything.

Assent (as-sent') *n.* The act of admitting, or

Assent (as-sent') *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *sentire*.] To admit as true; to express agreement or concession.

Assentation (as-sent-â'shun) *n.* Assent by way of flattery or dissimulation.

Assert (as-sert') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *serere*.] To affirm positively;—to maintain by words or measures; to vindicate a claim.

Assertion (as-se'r-â'shun) *n.* The act of asserting; affirmation;—vindication.

Assess (as-ses') *v. t.* [L. *assidere*.] To charge a certain sum as a tax;—to fix the value of property or income, for the purpose of being taxed;—to estimate. [or taxed.

Assessable (as-ses'a-bl) *a.* Liable to be assessed

Assessment (as-ses'ment) *n.* Act of assessing;—valuation for the purpose of taxation;—the sum charged; fixing damages by a jury.

Assessor (as-ses'er) *n.* One who sits by another, as an adviser;—one appointed to assess.

Assessorial (as-ses-sô-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

Assets (as-sets') *n. pl.* [L. *ad* and *sat*.] Property in possession or due, as opposed to liabilities; the effects of an insolvent.

Asseverate (as-sev'er-ât) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *severus*.] To affirm with solemnity; to aver.

Asseveration (as-sev'er-ât'ahun) *n.* Positive affirmation; solemn avowment.

Assiduity (as-se-dû'e-te) *n.* Close application or attention.

Assiduous (as-sid'û-us) *a.* [L. *ad* and *sedere*.] Constant in application or attention.

Assiduously (as-sid'û-us-le) *adv.* Diligently; closely; attentively.

Assign (as-sin') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *signum*.] To appoint; to apportion;—to make over to another;—to vest, for the benefit of creditors.

Assign (as-sin') *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is transferred. [assigned.

Assignable (as-sin'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being

Assignment (as-sig-nâ'shun) *n.* Act of allotting;—an appointment of time and place.

Assignee (as-sin-ê) *n.* One to whom something is assigned.

Assigner (as-sin'er) *n.* One who assigns.

Assignment (as-sin'ment) *n.* An allotting to a particular person or use;—a transfer of title or interest;—the writing by which property is transferred.

Assimilate (as-sim'il-ât) *v. t.* [L. *ad*, *similia*.] To cause to resemble;—to convert into a like substance;—*v. i.* To become similar; to be converted into the substance of the body.

Assimilation (as-sim-il-ât'ahun) *n.* Act of assimilating;—a state of resemblance;—conversion of nutriment into the body.

Assist, (as-ist') v. t. [*L. ad sistere.*] To give support to;—to succour;—v. i. To lend aid;—to attend.

Assistance, (as-ist'ans) n. Help; aid; relief.

Assistant, (as-ist'ant) a. Helping; lending aid or support.

Assistant, (as-ist'ant) n. One who assists or **Assize**, (as-siz') n. [*L. ad sedere.*] *Lit.*, a sitting;—the periodical session of the superior courts in England;—time or place of holding the court.

Assize, (as-siz') v. t. To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by authority.

Assailable, (as-sò'she-a-bl) a. Capable of being joined;—companionable.

Associate, (as-sò'she-às) v. t. [*L. ad and socius.*] To join as a friend or confederate;—to unite in the same mass;—v. i. To unite in company; to keep company.

Associate, (as-sò'she-às) a. Connected with, as in interest, purpose, or office;—connected by habit or sympathy.

Associate, (as-sò'she-às) n. A companion;—a partner in interest, or in business.

Association, (as-sò'she-às'hun) n. Act of associating, or state of being associated; connection;—union of persons for some particular purpose.

Assail, (as-soil') v. t. [*L. absolvo.*] To release or set free. *Scott.* *assolise.*

Assonance, (as-sò'nans) n. Resemblance of sounds;—a kind of imperfect rhyme.

Assonant, (as-sò'nant) a. [*L. ad and sonare.*] Having a resemblance of sounds.

Assort, (as-sort') v. t. [*L. ad and sort.*] To separate and distribute into classes;—to furnish with all sorts.

Assortment, (as-sort'ment) n. Act of selecting and arranging;—a number of things adapted to various wants or purposes.

Assuage, (as-swáj') v. t. [*L. ad and suavis.*] To soften; to allay, as pain or grief; to appease, as passion or tumult.

Assuagement, (as-swáj'ment) n. Abatement; **Assuasive**, (as-swá'siv) a. Mitigating; softening.

Assume, (as-súm') v. t. [*L. ad sumere.*] To take, or take upon one's self;—to take for granted, or without proof;—to suppose;—v. i. To be arrogant; to claim unduly.

Assumption, (as-sum'ahun) n. Act of taking to or upon one's self;—act of taking for granted;—the taking up into heaven;—a festival in honour of the Virgin.

Assurance, (ash-shóór'ans) n. Act of assuring;—the state of being assured; freedom from doubt;—firmness of mind;—boldness;—a contract for the payment of a sum on a person's death;—legal evidence of the conveyance of property.

Assure, (ash-shóór') v. t. [*L. ad securus.*] To make sure or certain; to render confident;—to confirm;—to covenant to indemnify for loss.

Assuredly, (ash-shóór'ed-le) adv. Certainly; without doubt.

Assuredness, (ash-shóór'ed-ness) n. State of **Assurer**, (ash-shóór'er) n. One who assures.

Aster, (as'tér) n. [*G. astér, star.*] A plant with radiated compound flowers; star-wort.

Asterisk, (as'tér-ik) n. [*G. astér.*] The mark [*] in printing and writing.

Astern, (as-tern') adv. In, at, or toward the hinder part of a ship;—behind it, at a distance.

Asteroid, (as'tér-oid) n. [*G. astér, cidos.*] One of the small planets.

Asthma, (ast'ma) n. [*G. aín.*] A disorder of

respiration, attended with cough and difficulty of breathing.

Astir, (a-stír') a. Stirring; active; lively.

Astonish (as-ton'ish) v. t. [*O. Eng. astonc.*] To strike with sudden wonder; to amaze.

Astonishing, (as-ton'ish-ing) a. Amazing; marvellous.

Astonishment, (as-ton'ish-ment) n. Confusion of mind from fear or surprise; amazement.

Astound, (as-tound') v. t. [*O. Eng.*] To strike dumb with amazement.

Astraddle, (a-strad'dl) adv. With the legs across a thing, or on different sides of it.

Astral, (as'tral) a. Belonging to the stars; starry.

As-tray, (a-strá') adv. Out of, or from the right way; wrong.

Astriction, (as-trik'shun) n. The act of binding; the stopping of a flow of blood;—constipation.

Astride, (a-strid') adv. With one leg on each side; with the legs apart.

Stringe, (as-trin') v. t. [*L. ad and stringere.*] To bind fast; to constrict; to contract.

Astringency, (as-trin'en-see) n. Quality of being astringent.

Astringent, (as-trin'ent) a. Binding; strengthening—opposed to laxative.

Astringent, (as-trin'ent) n. A medicine causing contraction in the organic textures.

Astrolabe, (as'tró-láb) n. [*G. astron, lambanein.*] An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

Astrologer, (as-trol'o-jér) n. [*G. astron, logos.*] One who pretends to foretell events by the aspects of the stars.

Astrology, (as-trol'o-je) n. The science of predicting events by the stars.

Astronomer, (as-tron'o-mér) n. [*G. astron, nomos.*] One versed in astronomy.

Astronomy, (as-tron'o-me) n. The science of the heavenly bodies.

Astute, (as-tút') a. [*L. astus.*] Critically discerning; subtle; crafty.

Astuteness, (as-tút'ness) n. Shrewdness; cunning.

Asunder, (a-sun'dér) adv. Apart; separately; into two parts.

Asylum, (a-sí-lum) n. [*G. a priv. and sulé.*] A place of refuge, where criminals and debtors found shelter;—any place of retreat;—an institution for the unfortunate.

Asymmetry, (a-sim'me-tre) n. [*G. symmetria.*] The want of proportion between the parts of a thing.

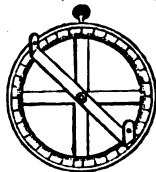
At, (at) prep. [*A.-S. æt, L. ad.*] Primarily, this word expresses the relations of *presence, nearness in place or time, or direction toward*. It denotes the relation of outward situation or circumstance;—of condition, action, degree, occasion, or effect.

Athanasian, (ath-a-ná'se-an) a. Pertaining to Athanasius, exponent of the doctrine of the Trinity, and the supposed author of the creed.

Atheism, (á'thē-izm) n. A disbelief in the being of God.

Atheist, (á'thē-ist) n. [*G. a priv. Theos.*] One who denies the existence of a Supreme Being.

Athenæum, (ath-ē-nē-um) n. [*G.*] A place where philosophers and poets declaimed;—an association of persons of literary or scientific tastes;—



Astrolabe.

a building where a library, and newspapers are kept for public use.

Athenian, (a-thén'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Athens.

Athirst, (a-thérst) *a.* Thirsty;—having a keen desire for drink.

Athlete, (ath-lét) *n.* [G. *athlos*.] A contender in wrestling or other games.

Athletic, (ath-lét'ik) *a.* Belonging to wrestling and other exercises;—robust; vigorous.

Athwart, (a-thwawrt) *prep.* Across; from side to side of; transverse.

Athwart, (a-thwawrt) *adv.* Sidewise;—in a manner to cross and perplex.

Atlantean, (at-lan-té'an) *a.* Pertaining to Atlas, who was represented as bearing the world on his shoulders.

Atlantes, (at-lan'tés) *n. pl.* Figures or half-figures of men, used instead of columns to support an entablature.

Atlantic, (at-lan'tik) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

Atlas, (at'las) *n.* A collection of maps in a volume;—large drawing paper.

Atmosphere, (at'mos-fér) *n.* [G. *atmos*, and *sphaîra*.] The mass of æriform fluid surrounding the earth;—pressure of the air;—a pervading influence. [the atmosphere.]

Atmospherical, (at-mos-fér'ik-al) *a.* Relating to *Atom*, (at'um) *n.* An ultimate or constituent particle of matter;—any thing extremely small.

Atomic, (a-tóm'ik) *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, atoms.

Atone, (a-tón) *v. i.* [From *at one*.] To make reparation; to expiate;—*v. t.* To reconcile.

Attonement, (a-tón'ment) *n.* Reconciliation after enmity;—satisfaction or reparation; *specifically*, the expiation of sin by the obedience and sufferings of Christ.

Attonia, (a-tón'ik) *n.* A word that has no accent.

Atop, (a-top) *adv.* At or on the top; above.

Atrip, (a-tríp) *adv.* Said of the anchor, when lifted from the ground, but not casted.

Atrocius, (a-tró'she-us) *a.* [L. *atrox*.] Extremely heinous; enormous; flagitious.

Atrocity, (a-tros'e-to) *n.* Extreme heinousness; enormity of guilt.

Atrophy, (at-ró-fé) *n.* [G. *a priv.* and *trephein*.] A wasting away from lack of nourishment or inability to assimilate food.

Attach, (at-tach) *v. t.* [F. *attacher*.] To fasten or tie;—to take by legal authority;—to connect; to bind by moral influence. [attached.]

Attachable, (at-tach'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being attached, (at-ta-shá) *n.* [F.] One attached to the suite of an ambassador.

Attachment, (at-tach'ment) *n.* Act of attaching, or state of being attached; any passion or affection that binds;—the thing attached;—some adjunct to an instrument, machine, or other object;—seizure by legal process.

Attack, (at-tak) *v. t.* [F. *attaquer*.] To fall upon with force; to assault;—to begin a controversy with.

Attack, (at-tak) *n.* A falling on with force.

Attain, (at-tán) *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *tangere*.] To come by motion or effort to a place or object; to reach;—*v. t.* To accomplish, by effort; to compass;—to reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

Attainable, (at-tán'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being attained.

Attainder, (at-tán'dér) *n.* [F. *atteindre*.] The forfeiture, which follows on being condemned;—the act of attaining for treason.

Attainment, (at-tán'ment) *n.* Act of arriving at, or obtaining by effort;—that which is obtained.

Attaint, (at-tánt) *v. t.* To disgrace;—to corrupt;—to taint the credit of jurors.

Attaint, (at-tánt) *n.* A spot, or taint;—a writ which lies after judgment, to inquire whether a jury has given a false verdict. [attainted.]

Attainment, (at-tánt'ment) *n.* State of being attained, (at-tem'per) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *temperare*.]

To reduce by mixture;—to mollify;—to mix in just proportion;—to adapt.

Attempt, (at-temt) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *tentare*.] To make an effort; to make trial or experiment of;—*v. i.* To make an effort or attack.

Attempt, (at-temt) *n.* An essay, trial, or endeavour; an effort to gain a point.

Attend, (at-tend) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *tendere*.] To go or stay with, as companion or servant; to wait on; to serve;—to be united or consequent to;—*v. i.* To pay attention; to heed;—to be in waiting.

Attendance, (at-tend'ans) *n.* Act of being in waiting;—the persons attending; a retinue.

Attendant, (at-tend'ant) *a.* Being present in the retinue of a superior;—accompanying as consequent; depending on.

Attendant, (at-tend'ant) *n.* One who, or that which, attends or accompanies.

Attention, (at-ten'shun) *n.* Act of attending or heeding; act of civility. [guarding with care.]

Attentive, (at-ten'tiv) *a.* Full of attention; re-

Attentively, (at-ten'tiv-le) *adv.* Cheerfully; heedfully; diligently.

Attentiveness, (at-ten'tiv-nes) *n.* The state of being attentive; attention; carefulness.

Attenuate, (at-ten'u-át) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *tenuis*.] To make thin, or less dense;—to break into finer parts;—to make slender;—to draw out in length;—*v. i.* To become thin or fine; to lessen.

Attenuation, (at-ten'u-áshun) *n.* Act of making thin, as fluids;—act of making fine or slender.

Atturate, (at-ter-át) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *terere*.] To wear away; to polish by friction.

Attest, (at-test) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *testis*.] To bear witness to; to affirm;—to give proof of;—to call to witness; to invoke.

Attestation, (at-test'a-shun) *n.* Testimony; especially, official testimony.

Attic, (at'tik) *a.* [G. *attikos*.] Pertaining to Attica or Athens; pure; elegant; graceful.

Attic, (at'tik) *n.* A story in the upper part of a house; the garret.

Attire, (at-tir) *v. t.* [F. *attirer*.] To dress; to adorn, especially with splendid garments.

Attire, (at-tir) *n.* Clothes; especially ornamental dress;—horns of a buck.

Attitude, (at'te-túd) *n.* [L. *aptus*.] Posture of a person;—position of things.

Attitudinize, (at-te-túd'in-iz) *v. i.* To assume affected attitudes.

Attorney, (at-tur'no) *n.* [L. *ad* and *turnare*.] One legally appointed by another to transact business for him. *Power of attorney*, a legal document by which a person authorizes another to act for him.

Attorney-general, (at-tur'ne-jen'er-al) *n.* An officer of the state, empowered to act in all cases in which the state is a party.



Attorneyship, (at-tur'ne-ship) *n.* Office of an attorney.

Attract, (at-trakt') *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw toward; to cause to adhere or combine. [being attractable.]

Attractability, (at-trakt'-a-bil'i-ty) *n.* Quality of attractable.

Attractable, (at-trakt'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being attracted.

Attraction, (at-trak'shun) *n.* A power in nature acting between bodies or ultimate particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce cohesion;—act of attracting;—power of alluring.

Attractive, (at-trakt'iv) *a.* Having the power of attracting; enticing. [of attracting.]

Attractively, (at-trakt'iv-le) *adv.* With the power of attracting.

Attractiveness, (at-trakt'iv-ness) *n.* The quality of being attractive. [attributed.]

Attributable, (at-trib'ü-ta-bl) *a.* Capable of being attributed.

Attribute, (at-trib'üt) *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *tribuere*.] To consider as belonging to; to render as due; to ascribe to, as an effect to a cause.

Attribute, (at-trib'üt) *n.* An inherent quality; characteristic disposition; essential or necessary property.

Attribution, (at-trib'üt-shun) *n.* The act of attributing;—the quality attributed.

Attributive, (at-trib'üt-iv) *a.* Relating to an attribute or quality.

Attrition, (at-trib'un) *n.* Act of wearing by friction;—state of being worn;—forced grief or penitence. [in tune;—to make accordant.]

Attune, (at-tün') *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *tonus*.] To put in tune.

Auburn, (aw'burn) *a.* [*L. alburnus*.] Reddish brown.

Auction, (awk'shun) *n.* [*L. augere*.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder, by a person licensed for the purpose; a vendue.

Auctioneer, (awk-shun-ēr) *n.* The person who sells by auction.

Audacious, (aw-dä'she-us) *n.* [*L. audere*.] Bold; daring;—bold in wickedness;—effrontery or contempt of law. [idently.]

Audaciously, (aw-dä'she-us-le) *adv.* Boldly; impudently.

Audacity, (aw-das'e-ty) *n.* Daring spirit; venturousness;—contempt of law or moral restraint. [being heard; loud enough.]

Audible, (awd'e-bl) *a.* [*L. audire*.] Capable of being heard.

Audibly, (awd'e-hle) *adv.* In a manner to be heard. [ing;—an assembly of hearers.]

Audience, (awd'e-ens) *n.* Admittance to a hearing.

Audit, (awd'it) *n.* An examination of an account, with hearing of parties, by proper officers; final account. [accounts.]

Audit, (awd'it) *v. t.* To examine and adjust.

Auditor, (awd'it-er) *n.* A hearer;—a person authorized to examine accounts.

Auditory, (awd'it-er-e) *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing. [er; an audience.]

Auditory, (awd'it-er-e) *n.* An assembly of hearers.

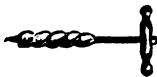
Auger, (aw'ger) *n.* [*A. S. nafa*, and *gar*.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with;—an instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks.

Aught, (awt) *n.* [*A. S. aht*.] Any thing; a jot or tittle.

Augment, (awg-ment') *v. t.* [*L. augere*.] To increase; to make bigger;—*v. i.* To grow larger.

Augment, (awg-ment) *n.* Enlargement by addition; a syllable prefixed to a word.

Augmentation, (awg-ment-a'shun) *n.* Act of augmenting;—the thing added.



Auger.

Augur, (aw'gar) *n.* [*L. avis*; *Celt. gar*.] An officer who pretended to foretell future events by birds; a soothsayer.

Augur, (aw'gar) *v. i.* To prognosticate by signs or omens;—*v. t.* To foretell.

Augural, (aw'gü-ral) *a.* Pertaining to augury.

Augury, (aw'gü-re) *n.* Art of foretelling events by the actions of birds;—an omen; prediction.

August, (aw-gust') *n.* [*L. augere*.] Creating respect; imposing; majestic.

August, (aw-gust) *n.* [*L. Augustus*.] The eighth month of the year.

Augustan, (aw-gust'an) *a.* Pertaining to Augustus or to his times. [royal court.]

Aulic, (aw'lik) *a.* [*G. aulē*.] Pertaining to a court.

Aunt, (änt) *n.* [*F. tante*, *L. amita*.] A father's or mother's sister. [gold.]

Aurated, (aw'rät-ed) *a.* [*L. auratus*.] Resembling aureole.

Aureole, (aw'rē-öl) *n.* [*L. aurea*.] The circle of rays, with which painters surround the head of Christ, saints, &c.

Auricle, (aw're-kl) *n.* [*L. auris*, ear.] The external ear;—one of two muscular sacs situated at the base of the head. [rose; bear's ear.]

Auricular, (aw-rik'ü-lä) *n.* A species of primula.

Auricular, (aw-rik'ü-lä) *a.* Pertaining to the ear;—told in the ear.

Auriculate, (aw-rik'ü-lät) *a.* Shaped like an ear.

Auriferous, (aw-rifer-us) *a.* [*L. aurum*, *ferre*.] Yielding or producing gold.

Auriform, (aw're-form) *a.* [*L. auris*, *forma*.] Ear-shaped. [the ear.]

Aurist, (aw'rist) *n.* One skilled in disorders of the auricle.

Aurora, (aw-rō-rä) *n.* [*L. aurea hora*.] The goddess of morning; the dawn of day.

Aurora borealis, a meteoric phenomenon; northern lights or streamers.

Auscultation, (aws-kul'tä-shun) *n.* Act of listening;—a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by a stethoscope.

Auspice, (aws'pis) *n.* [*L. avis*, and *spicere*.] The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; augury;—protection; patronage.

Auspicious, (aws-spish'us) *a.* Having omens of success;—prosperous;—propitious.

Auspiciously, (aws-spish'us-le) *adv.* With favourable tokens; prosperously.

Auspiciousness, (aws-spish'us-ness) *n.* A state of good promise; prosperity.

Austere, (aw-stēr) *a.* [*G. austēros*.] Sour with stringency;—severe in judging, living, or acting; harsh.

Austerly, (aw-stēr-le) *adv.* Severely; sternly.

Austerity, (aw-stēr'e-ty) *n.* Severity of manners or living; strictness; roughness.

Austral, (aws'tral) *a.* [*L. auster*.] Of or tending to the south; southern.

Authentic, (aw-then'tik) *a.* [*G. authentikos*.] Of genuine origin; reliable; genuine.

Authentially, (aw-then'tik-al-le) *adv.* With marks of credibility.

Authenticate, (aw-then'te-kät) *v. t.* To establish by proof; to prove genuine. [authenticating.]

Authentication, (aw-then'te-kä'shun) *n.* Act of authenticating.

Authenticity, (aw-then'tis'e-ty) *n.* Quality of being authentic; reliability; genuineness.

Author, (aw'ther) *n.* [*L. augere*.] The beginner, or first mover; creator;—one who composes a book; a writer in general.

Authoritative, (aw-thor'it-ät-iv) *a.* Having authority;—positive.

Authoritatively, (aw-thor'it-ät-iv-le) *adv.* With authority; positively.

Authority, (aw-thor'e-te) *n.* Legal or rightful power; dominion;—influence of character, office, station;—mental or moral superiority;—official declaration, opinion, or statement taken as a precedent; a book of such, or its author;—*pl.* the executive powers.

Authorization, (aw-thor-e-zā'shun) *n.* Establishment by authority.

Authorize, (aw-thor-iz) *v. t.* To clothe with authority, or legal power;—to give credit or support to. [being an author.]

Authorship, (aw-thr'ahship) *n.* The state of **Autobiographer**, (aw-tō-bi-og'rə-far) *n.* One who writes a life of himself.

Autobiography, (aw-tō-bi-og'rə-fə) *n.* [*G. autos, bios, graphia.*] A memoir of a person written by himself.

Autocracy, (aw-tok'rā-se) *n.* Independent or self-derived power;—unlimited authority.

Autocrat, (aw-to-krat) *n.* [*G. autos and kratos.*] An absolute sovereign; a title of the emperors of Russia. [A person's own handwriting.]

Autograph, (aw-tō-graf) *n.* [*G. autos, graphia.*]

Autography, (aw-tō-grə-fə) *n.* A process in lithography for transferring writing.

Automatist, (aw-tō-mat'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to an automaton; self-acting.

Automaton, (aw-tom'a-ton) *n.* [*G. autos and matia.*] A machine moved by invisible works which imitates the actions of men or animals; any self-moving machine.

Autonomy, (aw-ton'o-mē) *n.* [*G. autos, nomos.*] Power or right of self-government.

Autopsy, (aw'top-se) *n.* [*G. autos and opsia.*] Personal observation;—post-mortem examination. [season of the year.]

Autumn, (aw'tam) *n.* [*L. autumnus.*] The third

Autumnal, (aw-tum'nal) *a.* Of or belonging to autumn. [Helping; aiding; subsidiary.]

Auxiliary, (awg-zil'e-ar-e) *a.* [*L. auxilium.*]

Auxiliary, (awg-zil'e-ar-e) *n.* A helper;—a verb helping to form the tenses of other verbs, &c.;—*pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

Avail, (a-vāl) *v. t.* [*L. ad and valere.*] To profit; to assist; to promote;—*v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose.

Avail, (a-vāl) *n.* Advantage; use; benefit.

Available, (a-vāl'a-bl) *a.* Capable of advantage; profitable;—having efficacy for the object; valid.

Availableness, (a-vāl'a-bl-nes) *n.* State of being available; power of promoting the end in view.

Avalanche, (av'a-lanah) *n.* [*F. lancer, to slide.*] A snow-slip; vast body of ice sliding down a mountain.

Avarice, (av'a-ris) *n.* [*L. avarus.*] Excessive love of money or gain; greediness.

Avaricious, (av-a-rish'us) *a.* Actuated by avarice; greedy after wealth or gain.

Avariciously, (av-a-rish'us-le) *adv.* Covetously.

Avast, (a-vast) *interj.* [*D. haud /ast.*] Cease; stop.

Avast, (a-vawnt) *interj.* [*F. avant.*] Begone.

Ave-Mary, (ā'və-mā'ro) *n.* A prayer to the Virgin Mary, beginning *Ave Maria* [Hail, Mary.]

Avenge, (a-venj) *v. t.* [*L. vindicare.*] To take satisfaction for injury; to inflict pain on the wrong-doer. [takes vengeance.]

Avenger, (a-venj'er) *n.* One who avenges or

Avenue, (av'e-nū) *n.* [*L. advenire.*] An entrance to a place; passage;—a walk in a park or garden, usually planted with trees.

Aver, (a-ver) *v. t.* [*L. ad verus.*] To declare positively; to assert with confidence.

Average, (av'er-āj) *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion.

Average, (av'er-āj) *n.* [*F. avoir.*] A contribution to a general loss;—a mean proportion.

Average, (av'er-āj) *v. t.* To reduce to a mean; to proportion;—*v. i.* To be or form a medial.

Averment, (a-ver'ment) *n.* Affirmation; positive assertion;—offer to justify or prove.

Averse, (a-ver's) *a.* Turned away;—having repugnance or opposition; unwilling.

Averseness, (a-ver's-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being averse.

Aversion, (a-ver'shun) *n.* [*L. aversio, hatred.*] Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike;—the cause of repugnance. [aside, or away.]

Avert, (a-ver't) *v. t.* [*L. abvertere.*] To turn off,

Aviary, (ā've-ar-e) *n.* [*L. avis, a bird.*] A house or inclosure for keeping birds.

Avidity, (a-vid'e-te) *n.* [*L. avere.*] An intense desire; strong appetite; eagerness.

Avocation, (av-ō-kū'shun) *n.* [*L. ab, vocare.*] Act of calling; diverting from employment;—the business that calls off.

Avoid, (a-void) *v. t.* [*L. ex, out of, and vitare, to avoid.*] To keep at a distance from;—to evade, as a plea;—*v. i.* To become vacant, as a benefice; to withdraw. [avoided.]

Avoidable, (a-void'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being

Avoidance, (a-void'ans) *n.* The act of shunning;—the state of being vacant, as a benefice.

Avoldupois, (av-er-dū-pōiz) *n.* or *a.* [*F. avoir du poids.*] A weight for ordinary commodities,

in which a pound contains 16 ounces, or 7000 Troy grains. [declare positively; to maintain.]

Avouch, (a-vouch) *v. t.* [*L. ad vocare.*] To

Avow, (a-vow) *v. t.* [*L.overe.*] To declare openly; to own;—to acknowledge and justify an act done. [avowed or confessed.]

Avowable, (a-vow'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being

Avowal, (a-vow'al) *n.* An open or frank declaration.

Avowedly, (a-vow'ed-le) *adv.* In an open manner.

Avulsion, (a-vul'shun) *n.* [*L. ad vellere.*] A tearing asunder;—a fragment torn off.

Avuncular, (a-vunk'lār) *a.* [*L. avunculus.*] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

Await, (a-wāt) *v. t.* [*F. guetter.*] To wait for;—to be in store for; to be ready for.

Awake, (a-wāk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. awokean.*] To rouse from sleep;—to arouse from death or inaction;—*v. i.* To come out of sleep; and out of a state resembling sleep. [wakefulness or vigilance.]

Awake, (a-wāk) *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of

Awaken, (a-wāk'n) *v. t. & i.* [*Awake, with its A.-S. infinitive.*] To rouse from sleep or torpor.

Award, (a-wawrd) *v. t.* [*F. awarder.*] To give by judicial determination; to adjudge;—*v. i.* To determine; to make an award.

Award, (a-wawrd) *n.* A judgment or final decision; *specifically*, the decision of arbitrators.

Aware, (a-wār) *a.* Watchful; cognizant.

Away, (a-wā) *adv.* Absent; at a distance; as an exclamation, depart!

Awe, (aw) *n.* [*A.-S. aige.*] Profound fear mingled with reverence;—dread; veneration.

Awe, (aw) *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence. [the wind—opposed to *alce*.]

Aweather, (a-weather) *adv.* On the side toward

Aweigh, (a-wā) *adv.* Just drawn out of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly—said of the anchor.

Awful, (aw'fūl) *a.* Striking with awe; filling with fear and admiration.

Awfully, (aw'fūl-le) *adv.* In an awful manner.

Awfulness, (aw'fūl-nes) *n.* The quality of striking with awe. [short time.]

Awile, (a-hwīl') *adv.* A space of time; for some

Awkward, (awk'wərd) *a.* [O. Eng. *awk.*]

Wanting dexterity; bungling;—ungraceful; unfavourable. [graceful manner.]

Awkwardly, (awk'wərd-le) *adv.* In an un-

Awkwardness, (awk'wərd-nes) *n.* The quality of being awkward.

Awl, (awl) *n.* [A.-S. *æl.*] A pointed instrument for making small holes. [proper respect.]

Awless, (aw'les) *a.* Wanting reverence or

AWN, (awn) *n.* [Go. *ahana*, G. *achnē.*] The bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, &c.

Awning, (awn'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *helan.*] A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays;—the poop-deck beyond the bulk-head of the cabin.

Awry, (a-rī') *a.* or *adv.* Turned or twisted toward one side; askew;—aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse.

AXE, (aks) *n.* [A.-S. *eax.*] An instrument of iron, with a steel edge, for hewing, chopping, &c.

Axial, (aks'e-al) *a.* Pertaining to an axis.

Axiferous, (aks-if-er-us) *a.* [L. *axis* and *ferre.*] Plants consisting of an axis only without leaves.

Axiiform, (aks'e-form) *a.* In the form of an axis.

Axill, (aks'il) *n.* [L. *axilla.*] The armpit;—the angle between the upper side of a branch or leaf, and the stem or branch. [pit.]

Axillary, (aks'il-ler-e) *a.* Pertaining to the arm-

AXIOM, (aks'e-um) *n.* [G. *axiōma.*] A self-evident truth or proposition;—an established principle in art or science.

Axiomatical, (aks'e-um-at'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to an axiom.

AXIS, (aks'is) *n.* [L.] The straight line on which

a body may revolve;—the second vertebra of the neck;—the central part of a plant;—a medial line. *Wheel* and *axis*, one of the six mechanical powers.

AXLE, (aks'l) *n.* [A.-S. *ax*, *eax.*] A transverse bar connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage.

AXLE-TREE, (aks'l-trē) *n.* An axle.

AY, (i) *adv.* Yes; yea—an affirmative answer to a question.

AY, (i) *n.* An affirmative vote;—a voter in the affirmative;—*pl.* *Ayes.*

AYE, (ā) *adv.* [A.-S. *aa*, G. *aei.*] Always; ever; continually.

Azalea, (a-zā'le-a) *n.* [G. *azaleos*, dry.] A genus of flowering plants.

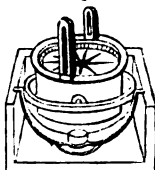
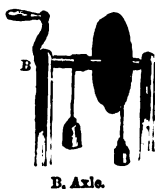
AXIMUTH, (ax'e-muth) *n.* [A. *as-samt.*] An arc of the horizon between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the centre of any object. *Asimuth compass*, a compass resembling the mariner's, but with a more accurate graduation and vertical sights.

Azotic, (a-zō'ik) *a.* [G.] Destitute of animal or organic life.

Azote, (a-zōt') *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *zōē.*] A gas unfit for respiration; nitrogen. [nitrogen.]

Azotize, (az'ō-tiz) *v.t.* To impregnate with Azure, (ā'zhur) *a.* [Per. *lājaward.*] Of a sky-blue; cerulean.

Azure, (ā'zhur) *n.* The fine blue colour of the sky;—the blue vault above,



B.

B (be) is the second letter, and the first consonant, in the English alphabet. It is convertible with *m*, *p*, *f*, *v*, and *w*, letters having a close organic affinity to its own. In *music*, *B* is the nominal of the seventh tone in *C* major, or of the second tone in *A* minor.

Baa, (bā) *n.* The cry or bleating of sheep.

Baa, (bā) *v.t.* To cry or bleat as sheep.

Baal, (bā'al) *n.* [H. *b'al.*] The supreme divinity among the Phenicians; image of the sun.

Babble, (bab'bl) *v.i.* [It. *babbolare.*] To utter imperfectly;—to make a murmuring noise, as a stream over rocks;—*v.t.* To prate; to chatter.

Babble, (bab'bl) *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate.

Babbler, (bab'blyr) *n.* An idle talker; a tell-tale;—a thrush-like bird, remarkable for chattering notes. [young child of either sex.]

Babe, (bāb) *n.* [W. *baban.*] An infant; a

Babel, (bā'bel) *n.* [H. *Babel*, or *bēth-bel.* See Gen. xi.] A confused combination of sounds; disorder.

Baboon, (ba-bōon) *n.* [O. Eng. *babion.*] A monkey having a long face, high muzzle, cheek-pouches, canine teeth, and callosities on the buttocks.

Baby, (bū'be) *n.* An infant; a babe;—a doll.

Babyliah, (bā'be-lah) *a.* Like a baby; childish.

Babyloniah, (ba-be-lōn'ish) *a.* Pertaining to Babylon;—mixed; confused.

Babylonian, (ba-be-lōn'e-an) *n.* An inhabitant of Babylon;—an astrologer.

Baccate, (bak'kat) *a.* [L. *bacca.*] Having a pulpy nature, like a berry.

Bacchanal, (bak'ka-nal) *n.* A devotee of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels.

Bacchanalian, (bak'ka-nā'le-an) *a.* Revelling, pertaining to intemperate drinking; riotous.

Bacchanalia, (bak'ka-nā'le-a) *n.pl.* Feasts in honour of Bacchus; drunken feasts or revels.

Bacchus, (bak'kus) *n.* [G.] The god of wine and revelry.

Bacciferous, (bak-sif'er-us) *a.* [L. *bacca*, *ferre.*] Producing berries.

Baccivorous, (bak-siv'er-us) *a.* [L. *bacca*, *vorare.*] Subsisting on berries.

Bachelor, (bach'al-er) *n.* [F. *bachelier*, W. *bach.*]

A man who has not been married;—one who has taken a degree in arts;—a young knight.

Back, (bak) *n.* [D. *bak.*] A large tub into which the wort, &c., is drawn for cooling, straining, &c.;—a broad, flat boat.

Back, (bak) *n.* [A.-S. *bac.*] The upper or hinder part of an animal; the rear;—the out-

ward or upper part, as opposed to the inner or lower;—the part out of sight.

Back, (bak) adv. To a former state, condition, or time;—away from the front;—in return.

Back, (bak) v. i. To get upon the back of;—to support;—to force backward;—to endorse; to bet in favour of;—v. i. To move or go back.

Backbite, (bak'bit) v. t. To speak evil of, or revile the absent. [or detractor.

Backbiter, (bak'bit-er) n. A secret calumniator.

Backbone, (bak'bôn) n. The spine;—the seat of strength;—firmness; moral principle.

Backgammon, (bak-gam'mun) n. [W. *back*, *game*.] A game played by two persons with box and dice.

Background, (bak'ground) n. Ground in the rear;—a place of obscurity or shade; a situation little noticed. [a colt for the saddle.

Backing, (bak'ing) n. The operation of breaking **Backside, (bak'sid) n.** Back or hinder part of any thing; the rear. [to apostatize.

Backslide, (bak'slid) v. i. To fall back or off;

Backslider, (bak'slid-er) n. One who falls from the faith and practice of religion.

Back-stays, (bak'staz) n. pl. Long ropes extending from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist in supporting the mast.

Backward, (bak'wärd) adv. [Back and ward.] With the back in advance;—in past time;—from better to worse;—in a reverse direction; contrarily.

Backward, (bak'wärd) a. Unwilling;—dull of apprehension;—late in time.

Backwardly, (bak'wärd-ly) adv. In a reluctant or unwilling manner.

Backwardness, (bak'wärd-ness) n. State of being backward; aversion; reluctance.

Bacon, (bak'n) n. [O. D. *bacc*.] Hog's flesh salted and dried, usually in smoke.

Bad, (bad) a. [Per. *bad*.] Wanting good qualities, physical or moral; vicious.

Badge, (badj) n. [A.-S. *beag*.] A distinctive mark or sign worn on the person.

Badger, (badj-er) n. [Corrupted from L. *blada*.] A burrowing quadruped related to the bear.

Badger, (badj-er) v. t. To follow up with great urgency; to pester or worry.

Badinage, (bad'in-azh) n. [F. *badiner*.] Light or playful discourse.

Badly, (bad'ly) adv. In a bad manner; not well.

Badness, (bad'ness) n. State of being bad; want of good qualities, natural or moral.

Baffle, (baf'f) v. t. [Prov. Ger. *baffen*.] To check by shifts and turns;—to elude by perplexing.

Bag, (bag) n. [A.-S. *baeg*.] A sack or pouch.

Bag, (bag) v. t. To put into a bag;—to entrap;—s. i. To swell like a full bag.

Bagatelle, (bag-a-tel') n. [F. *baguette*.] A trifle; a thing of no importance;—a game played with balls.

Baggage, (bag'aj) n. [F. *baguette*.] The tents and other necessities of an army;—luggage.

Baggings, (bag'ing) n. The cloth or materials for bags.

Bagnet, (bag'net) n. An interwoven net for catching fish.

Bagnio, (ban'yo) n. [It. *bagno*, L. *balneum*.] A bathing-house; a brothel.

Bagpipe, (bag'pip) n. A musical instrument. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.



Bagpipe.

Bail, (bäl) v. t. [L. *baulare*.] To set free from custody on undertaking for the appearance of the person bailed;—to deliver upon contract.

Bail, (bäl) n. The persons who procure the release of a prisoner, by becoming surety for his appearance in court;—the security given.

Bailable, (bal'a-bil) a. Capable of being admitted to bail;—admitting of bail.

Bailiff, (bal'if) n. A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, &c.

Bailiwick, (bal'e-wik) n. [F. *baillie*, A.-S. *wic*.] The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

Bairn, (bern) n. [A.-S. *bearn*.] A child.

Bait, (bät) n. Any substance used to catch fish, &c.;—any thing serving to allure;—refreshment taken on a journey.

Bait, (bät) v. t. [A.-S. *batan*.] To put on a hook;—to give food and drink to, upon the road;—to provoke and harass, as bulls by dogs.

Baize, (bäz) n. A coarse woollen stuff.

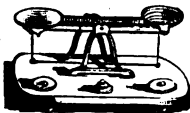
Bake, (bak) v. t. [A.-S. *bacan*.] To heat, dry, and harden; specifically, to prepare food, in a close place heated;—v. i. To be baked.

Baker, (bak-er) n. One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.

Baking, (bak'ing) n. The quantity baked at once.

Balance, (bal'ans) n. [L. *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, plate.] An apparatus for weighing bodies; a beam with two opposite scales;—act of comparing; estimate;—a just proportion.

Balance, (bal'ans) v. t. To weigh in a balance;—to render equal in proportion, &c.;—to estimate;—to adjust, as an account;—v. i. To be in equipoise;—to fluctuate between opposite motives; to hesitate.



Letter Balance.

Balcony, (bal-kö'ne) n. [O. H. Ger. *balcho*.] A gallery on the outside of a building.

Bald, (bawld) a. [Sp. *baldo*.] Destitute of natural covering, as of hair, foliage, &c.;—undressed; mean.

Baldness, (bawld'ness) n. State of being bald; meanness or inelegance of style.

Baldric, (bawld'rik) n. [A.-S. *belt*.] A girdle worn pendent across the breast; a richly ornamented scarf.

Bale, (bäl) n. [O. H. Ger. *balla*.] A bundle of goods corded or hooped for transportation.

Bale, (bäl) v. t. To make up in a bale; to lade water out of a boat.

Bale, (bäl) n. [A.-S. *beal*.] Misery; calamity.

Baleful, (bäl'fööl) a. Full of misery;—woful.

Balk, (bawk) n. [A.-S. *balc*.] A great rafter; a hindrance or disappointment;—an unploughed strip.

Balk, (bawk) v. t. To disappoint; to frustrate;

to leave untouched in ploughing;—*v. i.* To stop abruptly.

Ball, (baw'l) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balla*.] Any round body;—any part of the body that is round; the globe;—a familiar game. [for dancing.]

Ball, (baw'l) *n.* [F. *bal*.] A social assembly

Ball, (baw'l) *v. i.* To form, as snow, into balls.

Ballad, (bal'lād) *n.* [It. *ballata*.] A popular song in homely verse; a simple air.

Ballast, (bal'lāst) *n.* [W. *balasarn*.] Any heavy substance, &c., placed in the hold of a vessel, to steady it.

Ballast, (bal'lāst) *v. t.* To load with ballast.

Ball-cartridge, (baw'l'kār-trij) *n.* A cartridge furnished with a ball.

Ballet, (ba-lā') *n.* [F. *bal*.] A theatrical exhibition with dancing, &c.

Balloon, (bal-loōn) *n.* [Augm. of F. *balle*, Sp. *bala*.] A bag made of silk

or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere;—a ball on the top of a pillar;—a spherical glass receiver.

Ballot, (bal'lōt) *n.* [F. *bal-lote*.] Originally, a ball used in voting; a written or printed vote;—act of voting;—whole amount of votes cast.

Ballot, (bal'lōt) *v. i.* To decide by ballot.

Balm, (bām) *n.* [G. *balsamon*.] An aromatic plant;—a fragrant ointment;—any thing which mitigates pain. [assuage.]

Balm, (bām) *v. t.* To anoint with balm;—to

Balmy, (bām'e) *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; soothing.

Balsam, (bal'sam) *n.* An aromatic resinous substance;—a popular annual plant.

Balsamic, (bal-sam'ik) *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; mild.

Baluster, (bal'us-tēr) *n.* [G. *balaustion*.] A small column used to support the rail of a staircase, &c.

Balustrade, (bal'us-trād) *n.* A row of balusters.

Bamboo, (bam-bōō') *n.* [Malay., *bambū*.] A tropical plant of the reed kind; a cane.

Ban, (ban) *n.* [F. *ban*.] A proclamation;—public notice of marriage; prohibition;—a curse.

Ban, (ban) *v. t.* To curse; to execrate.

Banana, (ba-nā'ne) *n.* [Sp. *banana*.] A plantain-tree, and its fruit.

Band, (band) *n.* [A.-S. *bindan*, to bind.] A cord,

tie, or fillet;—a moulding;—means of union;—a

company united in any common design, especially a body of armed men.

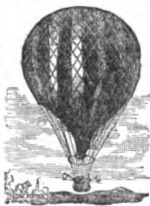
Band, (band) *v. t.* To bind or tie;—to unite in a company;—*v. i.* To confederate.

Bandage, (band'āj) *n.* A fillet or swath, used in binding up wounds, &c. [bandage.]

Bandage, (band'āj) *v. t.* To bind with a

Bandbox, (band'boks) *n.* A slight paper box for bonnets, or other light articles.

Bandit, (ban'dit) *n.* [It. *bandire*.] A lawless fellow; a robber; a brigand.



Balloon.



Banana.

Bandlet, (band'let) *n.* [Band and dim. *let*.] Any little band or flat moulding.

Bandore, (ban'dör) *n.* [G. *pandoura*.] A musical instrument similar to a guitar.

Bandy, (ban'de) *n.* [F. *bander*.] A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball;—the play with such a club.

Bandy, (ban'de) *v. t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing;—to toss about; to agitate.

Bandy-legged, (ban'de-legd) *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bane, (bān) *n.* [A.-S. *banā*.] A deadly poison;—ruin; destruction.

Baneful, (ban'fōol) *a.* Having poisonous qualities; noxious.

Bang, (bang) *v. t.* [Icel. *bangā*.] To beat, as with a club; to handle roughly.

Bang, (bang) *n.* A blow, as with a club; a thump.

Banish, (ban'ish) *v. t.* [L. *bannire*.] To condemn to exile;—to drive away; to expel.

Banishment, (ban'ish-ment) *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being banished.

Banister, (ban'is-tēr) *n.* A support to the rail of a stair.

Banjo, (ban'jō) *n.* [Corruption of *bandore*.] A stringed musical instrument.

Bank, (bangk) *n.* [A.-S. *banca*.] A bench; a ridge of earth;—a shoal;—the side of a river or lake;—place where money is deposited;—a banking company.

Bank, (bangk) *v. t.* To raise a mound about; to inclose;—*v. i.* To deposit money in a bank.

Banker, (bangk'ēr) *n.* One who keeps a bank.

Banking, (bangk'ing) *n.* The business of a banker.

Bank-note, (bangk'nōt) *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company, payable on demand.

Bankrupt, (bangk'rūpt) *n.* [It. *banco rotto*.] A trader who breaks; an insolvent;—any individual unable to pay his debts.

Bankrupt, (bangk'rūpt) *a.* Unable to pay debts.

Bankruptcy, (bangk'rūpt-sē) *n.* State or act of becoming bankrupt; failure in trade.

Banner, (ban'ner) *n.* [F. *bannière*.] A military ensign; standard of a prince or state.

Banquet, (bangkwet) *n.* [F.] A feast; a rich entertainment.

Banquet, (bangkwet) *v. t.* To treat with a rich entertainment;—*v. i.* To feast.

Banstickle, (ban-stik'l) *n.* A small fish; the stickle-back.

Bantam, (ban'tam) *n.* A very small fowl, with feathered legs, from Bantam, in Java.

Banter, (ban'tēr) *v. t.* [F. *badiner*.] To play upon in words and in good humour.

Banter, (ban'tēr) *n.* Humorous raillery; pleasantry; jest. [child; an infant.]

Bantling, (bant'ling) *n.* A young or small

Banyan, (ban'yan) *n.* A kind of fig-tree whose branches drop shoots to the ground, which take root and form new stocks, till they cover a space of many hundred feet in circumference.

Baobab, (bā'ō-bab) *n.* [Ethiopic.] The largest known tree, a native of tropical Africa. The trunk is



Banyan Tree.

from 20 to 30 feet in thickness, while the branches are often 70 feet long, and form a hemispherical head of 150 feet in diameter.

Baptism, (bap'tizm) *n.* [*G. baptisma.*] Act of baptizing; the application of water by which a person is initiated into the visible church.



Baobab Tree.

Baptismal, (bap-tiz'mal) *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Baptist, (bap'tist) *n.* One who administers baptism;—John, the forerunner of Christ;—contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who rejects infant baptism.

Baptistry, (bap-tis'ter-ee) *n.* A place where baptism is administered.

Baptize, (bap-tiz) *v. t.* To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

Bar, (bair) *n.* [*F. barre, W. bar, branch.*] A long piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter;—any obstacle; a barrier;—a bank of matter at the mouth of a river or harbour;—the place in court which counsel occupy, or where prisoners are stationed;—any tribunal;—the inclosed place of a tavern, where liquors are kept for sale;—a horizontal mark across the escutcheon;—in music, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff.

Bar, (bair) *v. t.* To fasten with a bar;—to obstruct; to prevent;—to cross with stripes.

Barb, (barb) *n.* [*L. barba.*] Beard, or that which resembles it;—the point that stands backward in an arrow, fish-hook, &c.;—a horse or pigeon from *Barbary*.

Barb, (barb) *v. t.* To furnish with barbs, as an arrow;—to clothe a horse with armour.

Barbarian, (bar-bair-an) *n.* [*G. barbaros.*] A man in his rude state;—a foreigner.

Barbarism, (bar-bair-en) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, savages; inhuman.

Barbarism, (bar-bair-izm) *n.* An uncivilized condition;—ferociousness; impurity of speech.

Barbarity, (bar-bair-to) *n.* Conduct of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; inhumanity.

Barbarize, (bar-bair-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to barbarism;—to adopt a foreign mode of speech.

Barbarous, (bar-bar-us) *a.* Uncivilized or savage;—cruel; ferocious. [*barous manner.*]

Barberously, (bar-bar-us-le) *adv.* In a barbaric, (bar-bel) *n.* [*L. barbula.*] A small beard-like process;—a large fresh-water fish.

Barber, (bar-bair) *n.* [*L. barba.*] One who shaves and cuts and dresses the hair of others.

Barberry, (bar-bair-re) *n.* [*L. berberis.*] A shrubby plant, common in hedges.

Barbican, (bar-be-kan) *n.* [*A. barbakhun.*] An advanced work defending a castle;—an opening in the wall for guns.

Barb, (bard) *n.* [*W. bardd.*] A poet and minstrel among the Celts; a poet.

Bare, (bair) *a.* [*A.-S. bar, bar.*] Without covering; naked;—destitute; exposed.

Bare, (bair) *v. t.* To strip off the covering; to make naked. [*ered;—shameless.*]

Barefaced, (bair-fast) *a.* With the face uncovered.

Barefoot, (bair-foot) *a. & adv.* With the feet bare.

Barely, (bair-le) *adv.* Only; nakedly; poorly.

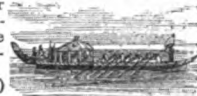
Bareness, (bair-nas) *n.* The state of being bare; nakedness; indigence.

Bargain, (bair-gin) *n.* [*L. barca.*] An agree-

ment between parties concerning the sale of property;—stipulation;—a purchase, or the thing purchased;—a gainful transaction.

Bargain, (bair-gin) *v. t.* To make a contract; to agree.

Barge, (bair) *n.* [*L. barca.*] An elegant pleasure-boat;—a large boat for the conveyance of passengers or goods;—the chief boat of a man-of-war ship.



Barge.

Barge-man, (bair-man) *n.* The man who manages a barge.

Barilla, (ba-ril-la) *n.* [*Sp. barrilla.*] A sea-shore plant from which soda is made;—the alkali produced.

Bar-iron, (bair-furn) *n.* Iron wrought into bars.

Barium, (bair-ur-um) *n.* [*G. barus, heavy.*] The metallic basis of baryta.

Bark, (bark) *n.* [*Icel. borkr.*] The exterior covering of a tree; the rind.

Bark, (bark) *v. t.* [*A.-S. beorcan.*] To strip the bark from; to peel;—*v. i.* To make the noise of dogs;—to clamour.

Bark, (bark) *n.* The noise made by a dog.

Bark or Barque, (bark) *n.* [*L. barca, boat.*] A three-masted vessel, having her fore and main masts rigged square, and her



Barque.

mizzen, fore and aft.

Barley, (bair-le) *n.* [*A.-S. bere, Go. baris.*] A valuable grain, used chiefly for making malt.

Barley-corn, (bair-le-korn) *n.* A grain of barley, about the third part of an inch in length.

Barley-sugar, (bair-le-shoo-gur) *n.* Sugar boiled till brittle and candied.

Barm, (bairn) *n.* [*A.-S. beorma.*] The foam rising upon malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread.

Barmy, (bairm'e) *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

Barn, (bairn) *n.* [*A.-S. bere and ern.*] A building for storing grain, hay, &c.

Barnacle, (bair-na-kl) *n.* [*L. perna.*] A shell-fish, adhering to rocks, vessels, &c.;—a species of goose.

Barometer, (ba-rom'e-ter) *n.* [*G. baros and metron.*] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and ascertaining the changes of weather, or height of any ascent.



Barometer.

Barometrical, (bar-6-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the barometer.

Baron, (bair-un) *n.* [*Go. vair.*] In England the lowest title of nobility;—between a viscount and baronet.

Baronage, (bair-un-aj) *n.* The whole body of barons;—the dignity of a baron;—the land which gives title to a baron.

Baronet, (bair-un-et) *n.* [*Dim. of baron.*] A degree of honour below a baron and above a knight.



Baron's Coronet.

Baronetcy, (bar'o-net-se) *n.* The rank of a baronet.
Baronial, (ba-rō-ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to a baron.
Barony, (bar'o-ne) *n.* The honour or fee of a baron.
Baroscope, (bar'o-skōp) *n.* An instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere.
Barouche, (ba-rōoh'eh) *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *rota*, wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.
Barrack, (bar'ak) *n.* [*Sp. barra*, bar.] A building set apart for soldiers; generally *pl.*, the whole range of buildings for officers and men.
Barrack-master, (bar'ak-mas'ter) *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.
Barracoön, (bar'a-kōön) *n.* [*Barrack*.] An inclosure where slaves are quartered; a fort.
Baratry, (bar'a-tre) *n.* [*L. baratare*.] Practice of encouraging law suits;—a fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship.
Barrel, (bar'el) *n.* [*Gael. barra*, bar.] A round bulgy cask made of staves and bound with hoops;—a hollow cylinder or tube.
Barrel, (bar'el) *v. t.* To put or pack in a barrel.
Barrel-bulk, (bar'el-bulk) *n.* A measure used in estimating capacity.
Barrel-organ, (bar'el-or-gan) *n.* The hand-organ.
Barren, (bar'en) *a.* [*N.F. barrein*.] Incapable of producing offspring, whether animal or vegetable;—producing nothing.
Barrenness, (bar'en-ness) *n.* Sterility.
Barricade, (bar'e-kād) *n.* [*Sp. barrica*, oak.] A defensive fortification made in haste;—any obstruction or means of defence.
Barricade, (bar'e-kād) *v. t.* To fortify with any slight work; to stop up a passage.
Barrier, (bar'e-er) *n.* [*F. barre*.] A kind of fence made to stop an enemy;—any obstruction;—a limit or boundary.
Barriester, (bar'is-ter) *n.* [*From bar*.] A counsellor at law, admitted to plead at the bar.
Barrow, (bar'ō) *n.* [*A.-S. beorran*, to bear.] A light, small frame boarded on the bottom, for carrying goods.
Barrow, (bar'ō) *n.* [*A.-S. beorg*.] A mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead.
Bar-shot, (bar'shot) *n.* Shot consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end.
Barter, (bār'ter) *v. i.* [*It. barattare*.] To traffic by exchanging one commodity for another;—*v. t.* To exchange or give in exchange.
Barter, (bār'ter) *n.* Act of exchanging commodities.
Bartizan, (bār'te-zan) *n.* A small turret, projecting from a square tower or parapet.
Barytone, (bar'e-tōn) *n.* A male voice, the compass of which lies between the bass and the tenor.
Baryta, (ba-ri'tum) *n.* A metal, the base of Basal.
Basal, (bā'sal) *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, the base.
Basalt, (ba-zawit') *n.* [*L. basaltica*.] A rock of igneous origin, consisting chiefly of augite and feldspar. It is usually of a greenish-black colour;—a kind of black porcelain.
Basaltic, (ba-zawit'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, basalt.
Base, (bās) *a.* [*F. bas*,

L. bassus.] Of humble birth;—illegitimate;—low in value or estimation;—unworthy; mean in spirit;—deep or grave in sound.
Base, (bās) *n.* [*G. basis*, step.] The bottom; the part of a thing on which it stands or rests;—the part of a column between the top of the pedestal and bottom of the shaft;—the principal element of a compound. [*F. bas*, low.] The lowest part; the gravest male voice.
Base, (bās) *v. t.* To put on a basis; to found.
Baseless, (bās'les) *a.* Having no foundation or support.
Base-line, (bās'lin) *n.* A main line taken as a base of operations.
Basely, (bās'le) *adv.* In a base manner.
Basement, (bā'sment) *n.* The lower story of a building, whether above or below the ground.
Baseness, (bās'nes) *n.* The quality of being base.
Bashtful, (bāsh'fōol) *a.* Having a downcast look; modest.
Bashtfully, (bāsh'fōol-le) *adv.* In a bashtful manner.
Bashtfulness, (bāsh'fōol-ness) *n.* [*F. baissier*.] The quality of being bashtful; diffidence; timidity.
Basify, (bās'fi) *v. t.* [*L. basis* and *facere*.] To convert into a salifiable base.
Basil, (bā'il) *n.* The angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground.
Basil, (bā'il) *n.* [*G. basilikos*.] A fragrant aromatic plant, one species of which is much used in cookery.
Basil, (bā'il) *n.* [*L. basanum*.] The skin of a sheep tanned.
Basille, (ba-zil'ik) *n.* [*G. basilikē*.] Originally the palace of a king; a large hall or court of justice;—a church or cathedral.
Basillion, (ba-zil'ion) *n.* An ointment.
Basillak, (ba-zil'lak) *n.* [*G. basiliskos*.] A fabulous serpent;—a genus of crested lizards;—a piece of ordnance.
Basin, (bā'sin) *n.* [*F. bassin*, *Ger. becken*.] A vessel to hold water;—any hollow place containing water;—a valley drained by a river; dock.
Basis, (bā'sis) *n.* [*G. basis*.] That on which a thing rests;—the principal ingredient; ground-work.
Beak, (bak) *v. i.* [*Ger. backern*.] To lie in warmth;—*v. t.* To warm with genial heat.
Beaket, (bak'et) *n.* [*W. basgawd*.] A vessel made of twigs or rushes interwoven;—the contents.
Bass, (bās) *n. sing. & pl.* [*A.-S. baers*.] A fish of several species, esteemed for food.
Bass, (bās) *n.* [*Bast*.] The tiel-tree, or its bark, which is used for mats, &c.
Bass, (bās) *n.* The lowest part in a musical composition.
Bassinet, (bas'e-net) *n.* A cradle.
Bassoon, (bas-sōön) *n.* [*It. basso*.] A wind instrument.
Bass-relief, (bā'rē'lēf) *n.* Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground on which they are formed.
Bast, (bast) *n.* [*A.-S. bast*.] Inner bark of the lime-tree; matting, cordage.
Bastard, (bast'erd) *n.* [*F.*] An illegitimate child;—an inferior quality of soft sugar.
Bastard, (bast'erd) *a.* Illegitimate;—spurious; adulterate; counterfeit.
Bastardy, (bast'erd-e) *n.* Illegitimacy.
Baste, (bāst) *v. t.* [*Isrl. beysta*.] To beat; to outgel;—to drip butter or fat on meat in roasting;—*v. t.* [*O. H. Ger. bestan*.] To sew slightly, or with long stitches.



Bar-shot.



Basalt.

Bastinado, (bas-to-ná'do) *n.* [F. *bâton*.] A sound beating. [on the soles of the feet.]

Bastinado, (bas-to-ná'd) *v. t.* To beat, especially

Bastion, (bas'tyun) *n.* [F. *bastir*.] A part of the main inclosure which projects toward the exterior, consisting of the /aces and the flanks.



A, Bastion.

Bat, (bat) *n.* [A.-S. *beata*.] A club, used in playing cricket:—a sheet of cotton for quilting.

Bat, (bat) *v. i.* To manage a bat or play with one.

Bat, (bat) *n.* [O. Eng. *backe*.] One of a class of mammals having a body resembling that of a mouse, and a kind of wings made by a membranous expansion stretching from the fore extremities to the tail.



Bat.

Batch, (bach) *n.* [A.-S. *bacan*.] The quantity of bread baked at one time.

Bate, (bát) *v. t.* [F. *battre*, to beat.] To beat down; to lessen;—to deduct.

Bateau, (bat-ó) *n.* [F.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth.

Bath, (bath) *n.* [A.-S. *baeth*.] A place to bathe in;—act of exposing the body, &c., to water or vapour;—a Hebrew measure.

Bathe, (bátr) *v. t.* To wash by immersion;—to moisten;—*v. i.* To be, or lie, in a bath.

Bathos, (bá'thos) *n.* [G. *bathos*, deep.] A descent from the elevated to the mean, in writing or speech.

Battet, (bat'let) *n.* A small bat for beating linen when taken out of the buck.

Baton, (bá-tong) *n.* [F. *bâton*.] A staff or truncheon.

Battalion, (bat-tal'yun) *n.* [F. *bataillon*.] A body of infantry; in the British army about eight hundred men, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel.

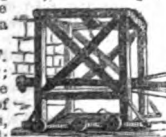
Batten, (bat'n) *v. t.* To fatten;—to fertilize, as land;—*v. i.* To grow fat;—*v. t.* To fasten with battens.

Batten, (bat'n) *n.* [F. *bâton*.] A narrow piece of board or scantling.

Batter, (bat'ter) *v. t.* [L. *battere*.] To beat repeatedly and with violence; specifically, to attack with artillery;—to wear or impair.

Batter, (bat'ter) *n.* A mixture of flour, eggs and milk in cookery;—paste.

Battering-ram, (bat'ter-ing-ram) *n.* An engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places;—a blacksmith's hammer.



Battering-ram.

Battery, (bat'ter-ee) *n.* [F. *batterie*.] Act of battering;—place where cannon are mounted;—a number of cannon;—a number of jars, charged with electric fluid;—an apparatus for generating galvanic electricity;—unlawful beating.

Beating, (bat'ing) *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets;—using the bat.

Battle, (bat'l) *n.* [L. *battuere*.] A fight or encounter between opposing forces.

Battle, (bat'l) *v. t.* To contend in fight.

Battle-axe, (bat'l-aks) *n.* An axe formerly used as an offensive weapon.

Battle-board, (bat'l-dór) *n.* [Sp. *batallar*.] A flat board, with a handle, used to strike a shuttlecock.

Battlement, (bat'l-ment) *n.* [F. *batir*, to build.] An indented parapet;—any wall with openings or embrasures.

Battue, (bat'tü) *n.* [F. *battre*.] Act of beating woods for game;—the game beaten up.

Bawble, (baw'bl) *n.* [It. *babbola*.] Battle-axe. A trifling piece of finery; a gew-gaw.

Bawd, (bawd) *n.* [Go. *bailhs*.] A person who keeps a brothel and intrigues.

Bawdy, (baw'd) *a.* Obscene; filthy; lewd.

Bawl, (bawl) *v. t.* [Isrl. *bawla*.] To cry with vehemence, in exultation, pain, or vexation.

Bawl, (bawl) *n.* A loud prolonged cry.

Bay, (bá) *a.* [L. *baduus*.] Red or reddish; inclining to chestnut.

Bay, (bá) *n.* An inlet of the sea smaller than a gulf.

Bay, (bá) *n.* [L. *bacca*.] The laurel-tree; a crown made of laurel;—*pl.* literary excellence.

Bay, (bá) *n.* A state of defence and defiance.

Bay, (bá) *v. t.* [F. *abayer*.] To bark, as a dog at his game;—*v. t.* To set at bay.

Bayard, (bá'ard) *n.* Properly a bay horse, but often any horse.

Bayonet, (bá'on-et) *n.* [*Bayonne*.] A short, pointed instrument of iron, fitted to a gun.

Bayonet, (bá'on-et) *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet;—to drive by the bayonet.

Bay-window, (bá'win-dó) *n.* A projecting window forming a recess in a room.

Bazaar, (ba-sár) *n.* [Per. *bázár*, market.] In the East a market-place; a suite of rooms for the sale of goods;—a ladies' sale for a benevolent object.

Be, (bé) *v. i.* and *auxiliary*. [A.-S. *beon*, Skr. *bhú*.] To have a state or existence; to exist in thought, in fact, or in some particular state or relation;—to become.

Beach, (béch) *n.* [D. & Sw. *bakke*.] The shore of sea or lake washed by the tide.

Beach, (béch) *v. t.* To run upon a beach.

Beacon, (bé'kn) *n.* [A.-S. *beacem*.] A signal fire or light on a hill top;—a mark or guide to mariners;—a light-house.

Beacon, (bé'kn) *v. t.* To give light to, as a

Bead, (béd) *n.* [A.-S. *bead*, prayer, from *bidan*, to pray.] A little ball strung on a thread, and worn for ornament—necklace; or to count prayers by Roman Catholics—rosary;—any small globular body;—a round moulding.

Beadle, (bé'dl) *n.* [A.-S. *beodan*, to bid.] A messenger or crier of a court;—a parish officer.

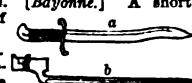
Bead-roll, (bé'dról) *n.* A catalogue of deceased persons, for whom prayers are counted on a chaplet.

Beagle, (bé'gl) *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *beag*, small.] A small hound used in hunting hares.

Beak, (bék) *n.* [Gael. *béc*, D. *bek*.] The bill or nib of a bird, &c.;—any thing ending in a point.

Beaked, (bék't) *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point or process like a beak.

Beam, (bé'm) *n.* [A.-S. *beam*.] A large piece of



a. Sword bayonet.

b. Common bayonet.

timber, long in proportion to its thickness;—a main timber of a building, ship, or other structure;—the part of a balance from which the scales hang;—the pole of a carriage;—a ray from any luminous body.

Beam, (bēm) *v. t.* To send forth light;—*v. i.* To shine. [resembling a beam; massy.]

Beamy, (bēm'e) *a.* Emitting light; radiant;—**Bean**, (ben) *n.* [A.-S. *bean*.] A leguminous plant, and its seed, of many varieties.

Bear, (bār) *v. t.* [A.-S. *beran*, Go. *bairan*, L. *ferre*, G. *pherein*.] To sustain;—to remove; to have in mind;—to endure;—to sustain the effect of, or be answerable for;—to exhibit;—to admit or be capable of;—to behave;—to bring forth; to give birth to;—*v. i.* To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful;—to endure;—to lean upon;—to press;—to take effect;—to be situated;—to refer to.

Bear, (bār) *n.* [A.-S. *bera*.] A wild quadruped of the genus *Ursus*.

Among the species are the brown bear of Europe, the white polar bear, the grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains, the black bear of North America. One of two northern constellations the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*.



Black Bear.

Bearable, (bār'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

Beard, (bērd) *n.* [A.-S. *beard*, L. *barba*.] The hair that grows on the chin, and adjacent parts;—the long stiff hairs on a plant; the awn.

Beard, (bērd) *v. t.* To pluck or pull the beard of;—to set at defiance.

Bearded, (bērd'ed) *a.* Having a beard; prickly.

Bearer, (bār'er) *n.* One who, or that which sustains, or carries;—one who holds an order for money;—a figure by the side of a shield.

Bearing, (bār'ing) *n.* The manner in which a person bears himself;—situation of an object, with respect to another;—act of giving birth;—span of a beam;—emblem in an escutcheon.

Bearish, (bār'ish) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear;—gruff; uncultivated.

Bear-skin, (bār'skin) *n.* The skin of a bear;—a shaggy, woollen cloth.

Beast, (bēst) *n.* [F. *bête*.] Any four-footed animal, as opposed to *man*, an irrational animal.

Beastliness, (bēst'le-nes) *n.* The state of being beastly; brutality. [nature; brutal; filthy.]

Beastly, (bēst'le) *a.* Like a beast in form and **Beat**, (bēt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *beatan*.] To strike repeatedly; to punish;—to pulverize;—to hammer into form;—to range over;—to overcome;—*v. i.* To throb;—to come or act with violence.

Beat, (bēt) *n.* A stroke;—a recurring stroke; a pulsation;—the rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating time;—a round or course frequently gone over.

Beaten, (bēt'n) *a.* Made smooth, or worn by use. **Beatific**, (bē-a-tifik) *a.* Imparting or completing blissful enjoyment. [manner.]

Beatifically, (bē-a-tifik-al-le) *adv.* In a happy **Beatification**, (bē-at-e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of declaring a person beatified after death.

Beatify, (bē-at-e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *beatus* and *facere*.] To make happy;—to bless with celestial enjoyment;—to declare that a person is received into heaven.

Beating, (bēt'ing) *n.* Act of giving blows;—

pulsation;—process of sailing against the wind by tacks.

Beatitude, (bē-at'e-tūd) *n.* [L.] Felicity of the highest kind; heavenly bliss;—the declaration of blessedness by our Saviour. [suitor.]

Beau, (bō) *n.* [F.] A fine, gay man; a lady's **Beau Ideal**, (bō-I-dē'al) *n.* [F.] A conception of perfect beauty.

Beau-monde, (bō-mong'd) *n.* [F.] The fashionable world; people of rank and fashion.

Beauteous, (bū'te-us) *a.* [From *beauty*.] Very fair or handsome; beautiful.

Beautiful, (bū'te-fool) *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty; lovely.

Beautifully, (bū'te-fool-e) *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

Beautify, (bū'te-fi) *v. t.* To make or render beautiful;—*v. i.* To become beautiful.

Beauty, (bū'te) *n.* [F. *beauté*.] An assemblage of graces or properties which please the eye or the mind;—a particular grace, feature, or excellence;—a beautiful woman.

Beaver, (bē'vēr) *n.* [A.-S. *beofer*.] An amphibious, rodent quadruped;—the fur of the beaver;—a hat made of the fur;—a cloth used for overcoats, &c.

Beaver, (bē'vēr) *n.* [F. *bavière*.] Part of a helmet in front, so constructed that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink.



Beaver.

Becalm, (bē-kām) *v. t.* [It. *calma*.] To still; to appease;—to keep from motion by want of wind.

Because, (bē-kawz) *conj.* [O. Eng. from *by* and *cause*.] By or for the cause that; on this account; for the reason.



a Beaver.

Beck, (bek) *n.* [A.-S. *becnian*.] A significant nod or motion of the head or hand.

Beck, (bek) *v. i.* To nod, or make a sign;—*v. t.* To notify by a motion of the head or hand.

Beckon, (bek'n) *v. i.* To make a sign to with hand or finger, &c.;—*v. t.* To make a significant sign to; to summon.

Become, (bē-kum') *v. i.* [A.-S. *becuman*.] To enter into some new state, or to pass from it to another;—*v. t.* To suit or be suitable to.

Becoming, (bē-kum'ing) *a.* Appropriate or fit; graceful. [or graceful manner.]

Becomingly, (bē-kum'ing-le) *adv.* After a proper **Bed**, (bed) *n.* [A.-S. *bed*, *bedd*, Go. *badi*.] An article of furniture to sleep or take rest on;—bottom of a stream;—a layer, seam, or stratum;—place on which any thing rests.

Bed, (bed) *v. t.* To place in a bed;—to plant and cover;—to put in;—*v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit.


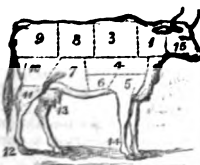
Bedaub, (bē-dawb') *v. t.* To soil; to daub over.

Bedazzle, (bē-daz'zl) *v. t.* To make dim by too strong light. [a bed.]

Bed-chamber, (bed'chām-ber) *n.* A chamber for **Bedding**, (bed'ing) *n.* Materials of a bed, whether for man or beast;—position of layers.

Bedeck, (bē-dek') *v. t.* To adorn.

Bedevil, (bē-dev'l) *v. t.* To throw into confusion, as if by evil spirits;—to destroy.

Dewer, (bē-dēr) *v. t.* To moisten as with dew.
Bedim, (bē-dim) *v. t.* To make dim; to darken.
Bedlam, (bē-dām) *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethle-hem*.] A mad-house;—a place of uproar.
Bedlamite, (bē-dām-it) *n.* A madman.
Bedouin, (bē-dō-in) *n.* [A. *beddūt*.] One of a tribe of nomadic Arabs living in tents.
Bed-post, (bē-dōst) *n.* The post of a bedstead.
Bedrench, (bē-drensh) *v. t.* To wet through; to saturate.
Bedridden, (bēdrid-n) *a.* Confined to the bed by age or infirmity. [bed.]
Bedroom, (bē-droom) *n.* An apartment for a bed.
Bedrop, (bē-drop) *v. t.* To sprinkle with drops.
Bedstead, (bēd'stēd) *n.* A frame for supporting a bed. [bed.]
Bed-time, (bē-tim) *n.* Usual hour of going to bed.
Bea, (bē) *n.* [A.-S. *beo*.] A well-known four-winged insect of many genera and species;—figuratively, an industrious person.

Beach, (bēch) *n.* [A.-S. *becc*.] A tree of the genus *Fagus*.
Beech, (bēch) *n.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, the beech.
Beec-eater, (bē-ēt-ēr) *n.* A bird that feeds on bees.
Beef, (bēf) *n.* [F. *boeuf*.] The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, or of bovine animals generally.

Beef-eater, (bē-ēt-ēr) *n.* One who eats beef; a well-fed person;—one of the yeomen of the guard in England.
Beefsteak, (bēf'stāk) *n.* A slice of beef broiled, or for broiling.
Beehive, (bē-hiv) *n.* A case or box used as a habitation for bees.
Beeline, (bē-lin) *n.* The shortest line from one place to another.
Beer, (bēr) *n.* [A.-S. *beor*, D. and Ger. *bier*.] A fermented liquor made from malted grain, with hops.
Bees-wax, (bēz'waks) *n.* The wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed.
Beet, (bēt) *n.* [A.-S. *bete*.] A succulent root used for food, and for making sugar.
Beetle, (bē'tl) *n.* [A.-S. *byt*.] A mallet or wooden hammer;—a coleopterous insect.
Bestie, (bē'tl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *bestan*.] To jut or extend out.
Bestial, (bē-fawl) *v. t.* [Sax. *be/cellan*.] To happen to; to occur to;—*v. i.* To come to pass.
Best, (bē'st) *v. t.* To suit; to become.
Bestel, (bē-fool) *v. t.* To fool; to deceive.
Before, (bē-fōr) *prep.* [A.-S. *be-foran*.] In front of; proceeding in space, time, rank, right or worth;—in presence of.
Before, (bē-fōr) *adv.* On the front;—in time preceding; already.
Beforehand, (bē-fōr-hand) *adv.* In a state of anticipation;—by way of preparation.
Beforetime, (bē-fōr-tim) *adv.* Of old time; formerly.

Befoul, (bē-foul) *v. t.* To make foul. [nauce.]
Befriend, (bē-frend') *v. t.* To aid or countenance.
Befringe, (bē-frinj') *v. t.* To furnish with a fringe.
Beg, (bē) *n.* [Turk. *beg*, which is pron. *bay*.] The governor of a town or district in Turkey; a bey.
Beg, (beg) *v. t.* [A.-S. *biddan*.] To ask earnestly;—to take for granted;—*v. i.* To practise begging.
Beget, (bē-ge't) *v. t.* [*Be* and A.-S. *ge'tan*.] To procreate; to produce.
Beggar, (beg'gr) *n.* [From *beg*.] One who entreats earnestly; specifically, one who lives by begging; a mendicant.
Beggar, (beg'gr) *v. t.* To impoverish;—to make destitute; to exhaust.
Beggarliness, (beg'gr-le-nes) *n.* State of being beggarly.
Beggarly, (beg'gr-le) *a.* Extremely indigent; beggary, (beg'gr-e) *n.* A state of indigence.
Begging, (beg'ing) *n.* The act of asking, or the practice of living on, alms.
Begin, (bē-gin') *v. i.* [A.-S. *beginnan*.] To have origin or existence; to take rise;—to do the first act; to take the first step;—*v. t.* To enter on; to commence.
Beginning, (bē-gin'ing) *n.* The first cause, origin, source;—that which is first; commencement;—the rudiments, first ground, or materials.
Begird, (bē-gerd') *v. t.* To bind with a band.
Begloom, (bē-glōom') *v. t.* To wrap in darkness; to cover with clouds.
Begnaw, (bē-naw') *v. t.* To bite or gnaw.
Begone, (bē-gōn') *interj.* Go away; depart.
Begrime, (bē-grim') *v. t.* To soil with dirt.
Begrudge, (bē-gruj') *v. t.* To envy the possession of.
Beguile, (bē-gil') *v. t.* To delude by artifice; to impose on;—to evade.
Beguilement, (bē-gil'ment) *n.* Act of deceiving.
Behalf, (bē-haf') *n.* [A.-S. *behefe*.] Advantage; interest; support; defence.
Behave, (bē-hāv') *v. t.* [A.-S. *behabban*.] To carry; to conduct; to manage;—*v. i.* To bear or carry one's self.
Behaviour, (bē-hāv'yer) *n.* Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; bearing or carriage.
Behead, (bē-hed') *v. t.* To sever the head from the body; to decapitate.
Behemoth, (bē'hē-moth) *n.* [H.] An animal described in the book of Job, xl. 15-24, supposed to be the hippopotamus.
Behest, (bē-hes't) *n.* [A.-S. *beheas*.] That which is willed or ordered; mandate; injunction.
Behind, (bē-hind') *prep.* [A.-S. *behindan*.] On the back of; on the other side of;—left after;—left at a distance by, in progress of improvement.
Behind, (bē-hind') *adv.* At the back part; in the rear;—remaining;—backward in time or order; past.
Behindhand, (bē-hind'hand) *a.* In arrear;—in a state of backwardness; tardy; dilatory.
Behold, (bē-hōld') *v. t.* [A.-S. *bealdan*.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at; to see with attention;—*v. i.* To direct the eyes to; to look.
Beholden, (bē-hōld'n) *a.* Obligated; indebted.
Behoof, (bē-hōof') *n.* Need; necessity; advantage; profit; benefit.
Behoove, (bē-hōov') *v. t.* [A.-S. *behofan*.] To be necessary for; to be fit or meet for.
Being, (bē'ing) *n.* Existence in fact or in

thought;—that which exists;—a living spirit; an animal; a creature.

Belabour, (bê-lâ'ber) *v. t.* To work diligently upon;—to beat soundly.

Belated, (bê-lât'ed) *a.* Benighted.

Belay, (bê-lâ') *v. t.* To block up;—to make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns round a pin.

Belch, (bêlsh) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bealcjan*.] To throw up from the stomach; to eruct;—*v. i.* To issue with violence.

Beldam, (bêl'dam) *n.* [F. *belle-dame*.] An old woman in general; an ugly old woman; a hag.

Beleaguer, (bê-lê'ger) *v. t.* [Ger. *lagern*.] To surround with an army; to blockade.

Belfry, (bêl'fre) *n.* [F. *beffroy*.] A movable tower for attack and defence;—a bell-tower.

Belial, (bêl'le-al) *n.* [H.] An evil spirit; a wicked unprincipled person.

Bellie, (bêl'î) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lig*.] To give the lie to; to show to be false;—to give a false account of;—to slander.

Belief, (bê-lêf) *n.* An assent of mind to the truth;—the thing believed;—a creed;—confidence; reliance. [being believed.]

Believable, (bê-lêv'a-bl) *a.* Capable or worthy of belief.

Believe, (bê-lêv) *v. t.* [Prefix *be* and A.-S. *lêan*, *lyfan*, to allow, permit.] To be persuaded of the truth of; to regard as true; to place confidence in;—*v. i.* To have a firm persuasion;—to think; to suppose.

Believer, (bê-lêv'ër) *n.* One who credits; especially, a professor of Christian faith.

Bell, (bêl) *n.* [A.-S. *bellan*.] A hollow metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound on being struck;—any thing in the form of a bell.

Belladonna, (bêl-la-don'na) *n.* [It.] Deadly nightshade.

Belle, (bêl) *n.* [L. *bellus*.] A young lady of beauty, and much admired.

Belles-lettres, (bêl-let'tr) *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature.

Bell-founder, (bêl'found-ër) *n.* One who casts bells.

Belligerent, (bêl-lîj'ër-ent) *a.* [L. *bellum*, *gerere*.] Waging war; disposed for war.

Belligerent, (bêl-lîj'ër-ent) *n.* A nation or state carrying on war.

Bell-metal, (bêl'met-al) *n.* An alloy of copper and tin—used for making bells, &c.

Bellow, (bêl'ô) *v. i.* [A.-S. *bellan*.] To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull;—to clamour; to roar.

Bellow, (bêl'ô) *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

Bellows, (bêl'ôz) *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *belg*.] An instrument for propelling air through a tube, for various purposes.

Bell-ringer, (bêl'ring-ër) *n.* One whose business is to ring a bell.

Belly, (bêl'le) *n.* [A.-S. *belg*, *belig*.] That part of the body which contain the bowels; the abdomen;—any thing which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity.

Belly, (bêl'le) *v. t.* To swell and be protuberant.

Belly-band, (bêl'le-band) *n.* A band that encompasses the belly of a horse; a girth.

Belong, (bê-long) *v. i.* [Prefix *be* and O. Eng. *long*.] To be the property, concern, or proper business of;—to be a part or quality of;—to be native to.



Bell.

[bells.]

Belonging, (bê-long'ing) *n.* That which pertains to one, as a quality or endowment.

Beloved, (bê-luv'd) *a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Below, (bê-lô) *prep.* [Be and low.] Under in place; beneath;—inferior to;—unworthy of.

Below, (bê-lô) *adv.* In a lower place; beneath;—on the earth, as opposed to the heavens;—in hell, or the regions of the dead.

Belt, (bêlt) *n.* [A.-S. *bell*, L. *balteus*.] That which engirdles a person or thing; a band or girdle. [encompass.]

Belt, (bêlt) *v. t.* To encircle as with a belt; to **Bemire**, (bê-mîr) *v. t.* To drag, or soil, in the mire. [for by moaning; to lament.]

Bemoan, (bê-môn) *v. t.* To express deep grief.

Bench, (bênah) *n.* [A.-S. *bench*, W. *bank*.] A long seat;—a table at which mechanics work;—the seat where judges sit;—the judges; the court.

Bencher, (bênah'ër) *n.* One of the senior members of the Inns of Court.

Bend, (bend) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bendan*.] To crook by straining;—to turn out of the direct course;—to incline;—to subdue;—to fasten;—*v. i.* To be moved out of a straight line;—to be inclined or directed;—to bow in prayer or in submission.

Bend, (bend) *n.* A turn or deflection from a straight line; a curve;—a knot.

Beneath, (bê-nêth) *prep.* [A.-S. *beneodhan*.] Lower in place, rank, or excellence; unworthy of; unbecoming. [below.]

Beneath, (bê-nêth) *adv.* In a lower place;—

Benediction, (ben-ê-dik'shun) *n.* [L. *benedicere*.] Act of blessing; act of giving praise or thanks;—invocation of good wishes;—the words of blessing, specifically, at the close of worship.

Benediction, (ben-ê-fak'shun) *n.* [L. *benedicere*.] Act of conferring a benefit;—a benefit conferred on. [a benefit.]

Benefactor, (ben-ê-fak'tër) *n.* One who confers a benefit.

Benefactress, (ben-ê-fak'trêz) *n.* A woman who confers a benefit.

Benefice, (ben-ê-fis) *n.* Literally, a benefit or kindness;—an ecclesiastical living.

Beneficed, (ben-ê-fiât) *a.* Possessed of a church preferment.

Benevolence, (bê-nef-e-sens) *n.* The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

Beneficent, (bê-nef-e-sent) *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity; bountiful.

Beneficial, (ben-ê-fah'e-al) *a.* Conferring benefit; useful; profitable;—helpful; gainful.

Beneficially, (ben-ê-fah'e-al-le) *adv.* In a beneficial or advantageous manner.

Beneficiary, (ben-ê-fah'e-ar-e) *n.* One who holds a benefice;—one who is maintained by charity.

Benefit, (ben-ê-fit) *n.* [L. *benefactum*.] An act of kindness; a favour conferred;—whatever contributes to prosperity, happiness, or property;—a performance at a theatre.

Benefit, (ben-ê-fit) *v. t.* To do good to; to advance in health or prosperity; to be useful to;—*v. i.* To gain advantage; to prosper.

Benevolence, (bê-nev'ô-lens) *n.* [L. *benevolentia*.] Disposition to do good; charitableness;—an act of kindness.

Benevolent, (bê-nev'ô-lent) *a.* [L. *bene*, *volô*.] Having a disposition to do good; charitable.

Benevolently, (bê-nev'ô-lent-le) *adv.* In a spirit of good will; charitably.

Dewight, (bē-wīt) v. t. [A.-S. *niht*.] To involve in night;—to involve in moral darkness or ignorance.

Benign, (bē-nīa) a. [L. *benignus*.] Of a kind or gentle disposition;—manifesting gentleness, favour, &c. [favourable.]

Benignant, (bē-nī-g'nant) a. Kind; gracious; **Benignantly, (bē-nī-g'nant-le) adv.** With benignity; graciously.

Benignity, (bē-nī-g'ne-te) n. Goodness of nature or disposition; kindness of heart; suavity.

Benignly, (bē-nī-n'le) adv. Favourably; graciously.

Bent, (bent) a. State of being inclined from a straight line;—leaning or bias; propensity.

Bent-grass, (bent'gras) n. [A.-S. *beanc*.] A grass of the genus *Agrostis*;—a stalk of coarse grass.

Benumb, (bē-nūm) v. t. [A.-S. *benūmen*.] To deprive of sensation; to make torpid through cold; to stupefy.

Benjamin, (ben-sō'in) a. [Per. *bandeab*.] Gum benjamin; a fragrant resinous substance, obtained from a tree of Java. [extravagantly.]

Beraine, (bē-prā'r) v. t. To praise greatly or

Bequeath, (bē-kwēth) v. t. [A.-S. *beceðan*.] To give or leave by will;—said of personal property;—to hand down; to transmit.

Bequest, (bē-kwēst) n. Something left by will, appropriately personal property; a legacy.

Bereave, (bē-rēv) v. t. [A.-S. *bereafan*.] To make destitute; to deprive;—to take away from.

Bereavement, (bē-rēv'ment) n. State of being bereaved; deprivation.

Berg, (bērg) n. [A.-S. *beorg*, *beork*, hill.] A large mass or mountain of ice.

Bergamot, (bērg'a-mot) n. [From the town of Bergamo, in Italy.] A species of orange-tree, from which an essential oil is extracted;—the perfume itself;—a pear.

Berlin, (bērlin) n. A four-wheeled carriage, like a chariot.

Bernardine, (bērnār-dīn) n. One of an order of monks named after St. Bernard.

Bernouse, (bērnōde) n. A loose flowing mantle.

Berry, (bē'rre) n. [A.-S. *beria*.] A pulpy and juicy fruit;—one of the eggs of a fish.

Berry, (bē'rre) v. i. To bear or produce berries.

Berth, (bērth) n. [From the root of bear.] The place where a ship lies at anchor, or at a wharf;—a place in a ship to sleep in;—official situation or employment.

Berth, (bērth) v. t. To give anchorage, or a place to lie at;—to allot berths to.

Beryl, (bē'rīl) n. [G. *beryllos*.] A green or bluish-green mineral of great hardness.

Bescreen, (bē-skrēn) v. t. [Prefix *be* and *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to conceal; to shelter.

Beseech, (bē-sēch) v. t. [Prefix *be* and *seek*.] To ask with urgency; entreat; supplicate.

Beseechingly, (bē-sēch-ing-le) adv. In an entreating or importunate manner.

Besem, (bē-sēm) v. t. To be fit for, or worthy of; to become; to best. [coming manner.]

Besemingly, (bē-sēm-ing-le) adv. In a be-
Beset, (bē-sēt) v. t. [A.-S. *besettan*.] To place on, in, or around; to waylay; to blockade;—to press on all sides; encircle. [ing or pressing.]

Besetting, (bē-sēt-ing) a. Habitually attend-

Beside, (bē-sīd) prep. [Be and *side*, by the side.] At the side of;—out of the regular course or order;—over and above; distinct from.

Besides, (bē-sīd) adv. More than that; over and above; moreover; in addition.

Besides, (bē-sīd) prep. Over and above; separate from; in addition to.

Besiege, (bē-sēj) v. t. To lay siege to;—to surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender.

Besieging, (bē-sēj-ing) a. Surrounding a city or fortification in a hostile manner.

Besmeer, (bē-smēr) v. t. To smear with any viscous glutinous matter; to bedaub.

Besom, (bē'sum) n. [A.-S. *besma*.] A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

Besort, (bē-sort) v. t. To sort out or arrange in different classes or kinds; hence, to suit, fit, or become.

Besot, (bē-sot) v. t. To make sottish by drink; hence, to make dull or stupid.

Bespangle, (bē-spang'l) v. t. To adorn with spangles;—to sprinkle with something glittering or sparkling.

Bespatter, (bē-spāt'ter) v. t. To throw dirt and water on; to foul with alanders.

Bespeak, (bē-spēk) v. t. To order, or engage beforehand, or for a future time;—to speak to; to address;—to betoken; to show.

Bespeaking, (bē-spēk-ing) a. Speaking for, or ordering beforehand.

Bespot, (bē-spt) v. t. To mark with spots.

Bespread, (bē-sprēd) v. t. To spread or cover over. [to scatter over.]

Besprinkle, (bē-spring'kl) v. t. To sprinkle over;

Best, (best) a. superl. [A.-S. *besta*.] Having good qualities in the highest degree;—most advanced; most correct or complete.

Best, (best) n. Utmost; highest endeavour.

Best, (best) adv. In the highest degree; beyond all other;—to the most advantage; with the most success, profit, or propriety.

Bestead, (bē-stēd) v. t. To be in the stead or place of; to assist; to serve.

Bestial, (best'e-al) a. [L. *bestia*, beast.] Belonging to beasts;—having the qualities of a beast; brutish.

Bestiality, (best-e-al'e-te) n. The quality of a beast;—unnatural connection with a beast.

Bestialize, (best'e-al-iz) v. t. To make bestial.

Bestial, (bē-stīk) v. t. To stick over, as with sharp points.

Bestow, (bē-stō) v. t. [Prefix *be* and A.-S. *stow*, a fixed mansion.] To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping;—to apply;—to confer or impart. [disposal.]

Bestowal, (bē-stō'al) n. Act of bestowing;

Bestraddle, (bē-strād'dl) v. t. To bestride.

Bestrew, (bē-strō) v. t. To scatter over; to besprinkle. [stand or sit across.]

Bestride, (bē-strīd) v. t. To stride over; to

Bestud, (bē-stud) v. t. To set or adorn with studs or bosses.

Bet, (bet) n. [A.-S. *bad*, pledge.] A chance, stake, or wager;—that which is staked or pledged in a contest.

Bet, (het) v. t. To lay a bet; to stake or pledge upon the event of a contest; to wager.

Betake, (bē-tāk) v. t. To have recourse to; to apply; to resort.

Beteem, (bē-tēm) v. i. To bring forth; to shed; to permit; to suffer. [palm.]

Betal-nut, (bē-tel-nut) n. The nut of the areca

Bethal, (beth'al) n. [H. *bēth-el*, house of God.] A house of worship for seamen.

Bethink, (bē-thīngk) v. t. To call to mind; to

recall;—*v. t.* To have in remembrance; to consider.

Bethlehem, (beth'le-hem) *n.* A village of Judea, six miles from Jerusalem, the place of our Saviour's birth;—a hospital for lunatics;—corrupted to *Bedlam*.

Betide, (bē-tid') *v. t.* [*Be*; A.-S. *tidan*.] To happen to; to befall;—*v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.

Betimes, (bē-timz) *adv.* In good time; seasonably;—in a short time; soon.

Betoken, (bē-tō'kn) *v. t.* To signify; to denote;—to foreshow by signs; to presage.

Betony, (bet'ō-ne) *n.* [*L. betonica*.] A plant used to dye wool of a dark-yellow colour.

Betray, (bē-trā') *v. t.* [*From be and F. trahir*.] To give up treacherously or faithlessly;—to violate confidence; to deceive by treachery;—to disclose a secret;—to mislead.

Betrayal, (bē-trā'al) *n.* Act of betraying; breach of trust.

Betrim, (bē-trim') *v. t.* To deck; to adorn.

Betroth, (bē-trōth') *v. t.* To contract in order to marriage.

Betrothal, (bē-trōth'al) *n.* A mutual engagement between two parties for a future marriage between them.

Entrust, (bē-trust') *v. t.* To confide; to entrust.

Better, (bet'ter) *a.*, *comp. of good*. [*A.-S. bates, good*.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another;—preferable in rank, value, use, or other respect;—improved in health.

Better, (bet'ter) *n.* Advantage or superiority;—improvement; greater excellence;—*pl.* superiors; those who have a precedence.

Better, (bet'ter) *adv.*, *comp. of well*. In a more excellent manner;—more correctly;—in a higher or greater degree; more.

Better, (bet'ter) *v. t.* To increase the good qualities of;—improve.

Bettor, (bet'ter) *n.* One who lays a wager.

Between, (bē-twēn') *prep.* [*From prefix be, and twain, two*.] In the space that separates two persons or things; in an intermediate position; shared by two; having mutual relation to two or more; noting the difference of one thing from another.

Betwixt, (bē-twixt') *prep.* [*From be and twygg*.] In the intermediate space; between.

Bevel, (bev'el) *n.* [*F. beveau*.] A slant of a surface at an angle greater or less than a right angle;—an instrument of two limbs joined by a pivot, for adjusting the surfaces of work to the same inclination.

Bevel, (bev'el) *a.* Having the form of a bevel; slanting. [*v. i.* To slant or incline off.]

Bevel, (bev'el) *v. t.* To cut to a bevel angle;—

Bevel-gear, (bev'el-gēr) *n.* A species of wheel-work, in which the axis, or shaft of the leader or driver, forms an angle with the axis, or shaft of the follower, or wheel driven.

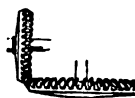
Beverage, (bev'er-aj) *n.* [*L. bibere*.] Liquor for drinking.

Bery, (bev'e) *n.* [*Arm. bera*.] A flock of birds, especially quails;—an assembly of ladies.

Bewail, (bē-wāl') *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for, as by walling; to lament;—*v. i.* To grieve or sorrow.



Bevel.



Bevel-gear.

Beware, (bē-wär') *a. t.* [*Be and ware*.] To guard one's self;—to take care; to take heed.

Bewilder, (bē-wil'der) *v. t.* [*Be and wild*.] To lead into perplexity; to confound.

Bewildersment, (bē-wil'der-ment) *n.* State of being bewildered.

Bewitch, (bē-wich') *v. t.* [*A.-S. wiglere*.] To charm;—to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance;—to affect by sorcery. [*natting or enticing manner*.]

Bewitchingly, (bē-wich'ing-le) *adv.* In a fasci-

Bewitchment, (bē-wich'ment) *n.* Power of charming; fascination.

Bewray, (bē-rā') *v. t.* [*A.-S. wregean*.] To disclose perditionally; to betray.

Bay, (bā) *n.* A governor in the Turkish dominions;—the same as *beg*.

Beyond, (bē-yond') *prep.* [*A.-S. be and geond*.] On the further side of;—before, in place or time;—out of reach of; past;—in a degree exceeding or surpassing.

Beyond, (bē-yond') *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

Bezel, (bez'l) *n.* [*C. bezel*.] The part of a ring which encompasses and fastens the stone.

Bias, (bi'as) *n.* [*F. biaia*.] A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line;—a leaning of the mind; inclination; propensity.

Bias, (bi'as) *v. t.* To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to; to prejudice.

Bib, (bib) *n.* [*L. bibere*.] A small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast.

Bibasic, (bi-bā'sik) *a.* Capable of combining with two parts or equivalents of a base.

Bibber, (bib'ber) *n.* A man given to drinking.

Bible, (bib'l) *n.* [*G. biblos*.] THE BOOK; the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

Bible-society, (bib'l-sō-sē-te) *n.* A society for the distribution of the Bible throughout the world. [*or to the sacred writings*.]

Biblical, (bib'lik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

Bibliographer, (bib-le-og'ra-fer) *n.* [*G. biblion, graphia*.] One who compiles the history of books, &c.;—one versed in literary history.

Bibliography, (bib-le-og'ra-fe) *n.* A history or description of books and manuscripts.

Bibliolary, (bib-le-ol'a-tre) *n.* [*G. biblion and latreia*.] Homage paid to books, especially to the Bible.

Bibliomania, (bib-le-ō-mā'ne-a) *n.* [*G. biblion and mania*.] A rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bibliomaniac, (bib-le-ō-mā'ne-ak) *n.* One who has a rage for books, especially such as are curious and rare.

Bibliophilist, (bib-le-ō-fil-ist) *n.* [*G. biblion and philein*, to love.] One who loves books.

Bibliophobia, (bib-le-ō-fō-bē-a) *n.* [*G. biblion and phobos*.] A dread of books.

Biblioplist, (bib-le-ō-pol-ist) *n.* [*G. biblion and polein*.] A bookseller; one who deals in books.

Biblist, (bib'list) *n.* One who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith;—a biblical scholar; one conversant with the Bible.

Bibulous, (bib'ū-lus) *a.* [*L. bibere*.] Having the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; porous.

Bicarbonate, (bi-kār'bon-āt) *n.* Supercarbonate;—a carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonate to one of base.

Bice, (bis) *n.* [*F. & Pr. biaz*.] A pale blue colour, prepared from blue carbonate of copper or smalt.

Icephalous, (i-s'e-fa-lus) *a.* [*L. bis*, *G. kcephalē*, head.] Having two heads.

Ichneumon, (i-kh'e-mōn) *a.* Having two parts of chromis and to one of the base.

Ichneumon, (i-kh'e-mōn) *a.* [*L. bis* and *caput*.] Having two heads;—dividing into two parts.

Ichneumon, (i-kh'e-mōn) *v. t.* [*W. ichneumon*.] To skirmish;—to contend in petulant altercation;—to move quickly; to be treacherous, like flame or water.

Ichneumon, (i-kh'e-mōn) *a.* A wooden bowl or dish.

Ichneumon, (i-kh'e-mōn) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *color*, colour.] Of two colours.

Ichneumon, (i-kh'e-mōn) *a.* [*L. bis* and *cornu*.] Having two horns; crescent-like.

Ichneumon, (i-kh'e-mōn) *a.* Having two bodies.

Ichneumon, (i-kh'e-mōn) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *Eng. chival*.] Having two legs.

Id, (id) *v. t.* [*A.-S. biddan*, to ask.] To ask or request;—to order or direct;—to invite;—to offer a price;—to give greeting, farewell, thrust, &c.

Id, (id) *a.* An offer of a price at auctions.

Id, (id) *a.* Invitation; command; order.

Id, (id) *v. i.* [*A.-S. biddan*.] To dwell permanently; to inhabit;—*v. t.* To endure; to suffer;—to wait for.

Id, (id) *a.* [*L. bis* and *dens*, tooth.] An instrument with two prongs.

Id, (id) *a.* [*Gael. bidach*.] A small horse; a pony for carrying baggage;—an article of bedroom furniture.

Id, (id) *a.* [*L. biennium*.] Happening, or taking place, once in two years;—continuing for two years.

Id, (id) *a.* A plant that lasts for two years, and then perishes.

Id, (id) *a.* A frame of wood for conveying the dead to the grave.

Id, (id) *a.* [*A.-S. beost*.] The first milk given by a cow after calving;—also *beosting*.

Id, (id) *a.* [*L. bis* and *fari*.] Twofold; in two rows;—pointing two ways.

Id, (id) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

Id, (id) *a.* [*L. bis*, *forma*.] Having two bodies or shapes.

Id, (id) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *Eng. fronted*.] Having two fronts.

Id, (id) *a.* [*L. bis*, *furca*.] Forked; divided into two branches.

Id, (id) *a.* [*bi-furca*.] A forking or division into two branches.

Id, (id) *a.* [*W. baidach*, burden.] Bulky or huge in size or magnitude;—great with young; pregnant with something portentous; ready to produce;—having greatness, importance, distinction, &c., whether in a good or bad sense.

Id, (id) *a.* One who has committed bigamy.

Id, (id) *a.* [*L. bis*, *G. gamos*.] The crime of having two wives or husbands at one time.

Id, (id) *a.* [*F. béguin*.] A child's cap or hood. [*O. Eng. big*.] A building;—a small wooden vessel;—a strainer.

Id, (id) *a.* [*A.-S. bagan*, a bending.] A bend in the sea-coast, forming an open bay;—the double part of a rope when folded; a round or coil.

Id, (id) *adv.* In a swelling, blustering manner.

Bigness, (big'ness) *n.* Bulk; size; largeness of dimensions or capacity.

Bigot, (big'ot) *n.* [*F.*] One obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular creed, practice, or ritual.

Bigoted, (big'ot-ed) *a.* Obstinately devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward others.

Bigotry, (big'ot-re) *n.* Perverse attachment to a particular creed;—the practice or tenets of a bigot. (or trinket.)

Bijou, (bi-zhōo) *n.* [*F.*] A little box;—a jewel.

Bijoutry, (bi-zhōo'tre) *n.* Small articles of vertu, jewelry, trinkets, &c.

Bilateral, (bi-lat'er-al) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *Eng. lateral*.] Having two sides.

Bilberry, (bil'ber-re) *n.* [Corrupted from *blueberry*.] A shrub of the whortleberry family.

Bilbo, (bil'bō) *n.* [From *Bilboa*, in Spain, where they were fabricated.] A rapier or sword.

Bile, (bil) *n.* [*L. bilis*.] A yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid fluid secreted by the liver.

Bile-duct, (bil'dukt) *n.* (*Bile* and *L. ductus*.) A vessel to convey bile.

Bilge, (bilj) *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*.] The protuberant part of a cask;—the broadest and flattest part of a ship's bottom.

Bilge, (bilj) *v. t.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge.

Bilge-water, (bilj'waw-ter) *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bottom.

Biliary, (bil'yar-e) *a.* Pertaining to the bile.

Bilingual, (bi-ling'gwai) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *lingua*, tongue.] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

Bilious, (bil'yus) *a.* [*L. bilis*.] Pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect of bile.

Biliteral, (bi-lit'er-al) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *littera*, letter.] Consisting of two letters.

Bilk, (bilk) *v. t.* [*Go. bilaikan*.] To disappoint, deceive, or defraud, by non-fulfilment of engagement.

Bill, (bil) *n.* [*A.-S. bile*.] The beak of a fowl.

Bill, (bil) *n.* [*A.-S. bill*, *bil*.] A hook-shaped cutting instrument, fitted with a handle;—an ancient battle-axe.

Bill, (bil) *n.* [*L. bulla*.] A note or written document;—a note of charges;—a statement of goods sold, work done, service rendered with annexed prices;—a public notice or advertisement;—a measure projected, and proposed to become law;—a written obligation to pay money, under the hand, or seal of the granter.

Bill, (bil) *v. i.* [From *bill*, a beak.] To careen in fondness.

Bill-book, (bil'bōok) *n.* A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills of exchange, &c. (the discount of bills.)

Bill-breaker, (bil-brōk'er) *n.* One who negotiates Billet, (bil'et) [*F. billet*] A small paper or note in writing

Billet, (bil'et) *v. t.* To direct by a ticket or note; to quarter soldiers in private houses.

Billet-doux, (bil-le-dōo) *n.* [*F. billet*, note, and *doux*, sweet.] A love-note or letter.

Bill-hook, (bil'hōok) *n.* A small hatchet with curved edge.

Billiards, (bil'yards) *n. pl.* [*F. billard*.] A game played with ivory balls and cues or maces.

Billingsgate, (bil'lingz-gāt) *n.* A fish market in London, notorious for foul language; hence, foul or profane language; ribaldry.

Billion, (bil'yun) *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *mille*.] According to the French method of numeration

a thousand millions; according to the English method, a million of millions.

Billman, (bil'man) *n.* One who uses a bill.

Billow, (bil'ō) *n.* [Ger. *bulge*.] A great wave or surge of the sea.

Billow, (bil'ō) *v. i.* To swell; to roll in waves.

Billowy, (bil'ō-e) *a.* Swelling into waves.

Bill-sticker, (bil'stik-er) *n.* One who posts up bills or placards.

Bilobed, (bil'ōbd) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and G. *lobos*.] Divided into two lobes.

Bilocular, (bi-lok'ū-ler) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *locus*, place.] Divided into two cells.

Bimana, (bi-mā'na) *n.* Applied to the highest order of Mammalia.

Bimedial, (bi-mē'de-al) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *medial*.] When two lines commensurable only in power are added together, and the sum is incommensurable in respect to either, the sum is called by Euclid a *bimedial* line.

Bin, (bin) *n.* [A.-S. *binna*, crib.] A box or inclosed place, used as a repository. [two.]

Binary, (bi'nā-re) *a.* [L. *binari*.] Compounded of

Bind, (bind) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bindan*.] To tie together or confine with a cord, ligature, chain, &c.;—to confine or hold by physical force;—to constrain or oblige by promise;—to strengthen by a hand or border;—to sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover;—to place under legal obligation to serve;—*v. i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff;—to be obligatory.

Binder, (bind'er) *n.* A person who binds; one whose trade is to bind, as books or sheaves.

Binding, (bind'ing) *n.* Act of fastening with a band. [Convolutus.]

Bind-wood, (bind'wōd) *n.* A plant of the genus *Binnacle*, (bi-nā'kle) *n.* [L. *habituaculum*.] A box containing the compass of a ship, and a light to show it at night.

Binocular, (bin'ō-kl) *n.* [L. *bin*, two and two, and *oculus*, eye.] A telescope fitted with two tubes joining.

Binocular, (bi-nok'ū-ler) *a.* Having two eyes;—adapted to the use of both eyes.

Binomial, (bi-nō'me-al) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.] An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus; as, $a + b$, or $7 - 3$.

Biographer, (bi-og'ra-fer) *n.* One who writes the life of a particular person.

Biography, (bi-og'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *bios*, life, and *graphein*, to write.] The history of the life and character of a particular person;—biographical writings in general.

Biological, (bi-ō'loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to biology.

Biology, (bi-ō'lo-je) *n.* [G. *bios*, life, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of life—analogue to physiology;—a theory that there is in the human frame a life-force, magnetic and sympathetic, by the use of which one man can move and control the mind and actions of another.

Bipartient, (bi-parah'ent) *n.* A number that divides another into equal parts.

Bipartite, (bi-part'it) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partire*, to divide.] Having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract, one for each party.

Biped, (bi'ped) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *pes*, foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.

Bipedal, (bi-pēd'al) *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

Bipennate, (bi-pen'at-ed) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pennate*.] Having two wings.

Bipetalous, (bi-pet'al-us) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *petalous*.] Having two flower-leaves or petals.

Bipinnate, (bi-pin'at) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pinnate*.] Twice pinnate, or having leaves on each side of the petiole.

Biquadrate, (bi-kwōd'rāt) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *quadrate*.] The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. [several species.]

Birch, (berch) *n.* [A.-S. *birce*.] A tree of *Birch*, (berch) *v. t.* To beat with birch rods; to punish.

Bird, (berd) *n.* [A.-S. *bird*, young, Eng. *breed*.] Properly, a chicken; the young of a fowl.

Bird-catcher, (berd-kach'er) *n.* One whose trade is to catch birds. [used to catch birds.]

Bird-lime, (berd'lim) *n.* A viscous substance

Bird-of-paradise, (berd-ov-par'a-dis) *n.* A perching bird of several species, found in New Guinea.

Bird's-eye, (berd's) *a.* Seen at a glance, or from a distance;—hence, general; not entering into details.

Bird's-nest, (berd's-nest) *n.* The nest in which a bird lays eggs.

Birr, (bir) *v. i.* [A.-S. *birre*.] To make a whirling noise.

Birth, (berth) *n.* [A. - S. *Beorð*, *beoran*, to bear.] Act of coming into life, or of being born;—lineage; extraction.

Birthday, (berth'dā) *n.* The day in which any person is born. [person is born.]

Birthplace, (berth'plās) *n.* The place where a **Birthright**, (berth'rit) *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth.

Bis or **Bi**, (bis) [L.] A frequent prefix denoting twofold or double; in music, a repetition of the passage.

Biscuit, (bis'kit) *n.* [F. prefix *bis* and *cuit*, from L. *coquere*, to cook.] A kind of unfermented bread baked hard.

Bisect, (bi-sekt) *v. t.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *secare*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two parts.

Bisection, (bi-sek'shun) *n.* Division into two parts.

Bishop, (bish'up) *n.* [A.-S. *biscop*, G. *epi*, over, and *skopos*, to view.] An overseer; one who has a pastoral charge;—a superintendent; one who oversees a number of charges.

Bishopric, (bish'up-rik) *n.* A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends;—office of bishop.

Bismuth, (bis'muth) *n.* [Ger. *bismuth*.] A metal of a reddish-white colour, crystallizing in rhombohedrons, which look nearly like cubes. It is somewhat harder than lead, and rather brittle. Specific gravity, 8.

Bison, (bi'sun) *n.* [G. *bison*.] A quadruped inhabiting the interior of North America, especially about the Rocky Mountains. Popularly called, but slightly differing from, the *buffalo*.

Bissextile, (bis-sek'stil) *n.* [L. *bissextilis*.]

Leap year; every fourth



Binnacle.



American Bison.

year, in which a day is added to the month of February.

Bisulphate, (bi-sul'fat) *n.* [L. *bis* and Eng. *sulphate*.] A sulphate having two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

Bit, (bit) *a.* [A-S. *bete*, from *bitan*, to bite.] The iron mouth-piece of a bridle, to which the reins are fastened.

Bit, (bit) *a.* [A-S. *bite*.] A mouthful; a morsel;—a small instrument for boring.

Bitak, (bich) *a.* [A-S. *bicca*.] The female of the canine kind.

Bite, (bit) *v. t.* [A-S. *bitan*.] To crush or seize with the teeth;—to eat into or corrode.

Bite, (bit) *a.* Act of seizing with the teeth;—the wound made by the teeth;—a morsel.

Biting-in, (biting-in) *a.* The process of corroding metallic plates by means of an acid.

Bitmale, (bit-male) *a.* The box for the compass on board a ship.

Bitter, (bit'ter) *a.* [A-S. *biter*.] Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste;—causing pain to the sense of feeling;—mournful; distressing.

Bitter, (bit'ter) *a.* A turn of the cable which is round the bitts. [its fruit.]

Bitter-almond, (bit'ter-a-mund) *a.* A plant and

Bitter-earth, (bit'ter-erth) *a.* Talc earth; calcined magnesia.

Bittern, (bit'tern) *a.* [Eng. *bitter*, F. *butor*.] A wading-bird of Europe, related to the heron family. It makes a singular noise, which has been thought to resemble the lowing of a bull.

Bittern, (bit'tern) *a.* The brine which remains in salt works after the salt is converted.

Bitterness, (bit'ter-ness) *a.* State or quality of being bitter.

Bitter, (bit'terz) *a. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped.

Bitter-spar, (bit'ter-spar) *a.* A sparry mineral, consisting of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia.

Bitter-sweet, (bit'ter-sweet) *a.* A slender, climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste.

Bitta, (lita) *a. pl.* [From the same root as *bite*.] A frame of two strong pieces of timber on which to fasten the cables, when the ship rides at anchor.

Bitumen, (be-tä'men) *a.* [L.] Mineral pitch, a substance having a pitch-like odour, and burning readily with a bright flame, without any residue. [or impregnate with, bitumen.]

Bituminous, (be-tä'min-us) *v. t.* To form into, [or impregnate with, bitumen.]

Bivalve, (bi'valv) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *valva*, valve.] A molluscous animal, having a shell consisting of two parts or valves, which open and shut;—a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.

Bivalved, (bi'valvd) *a.* Having two valves, as the oyster, or which open at maturity, as the seed-vessels of certain plants.



Bittern.



Bivalve.

Bivouac, (bi'wak) *a.* [F. from H. Ger. *bei*, by, *wache*, watch.] The guard or watch of a whole army;—an encampment without tents or covering.

Bivouac, (bi'wak) *v. t.* To watch or be on guard, as a whole army; to encamp without tents or covering. [every two weeks.]

Bi-weekly, (bi-wä'kle) *a.* Occurring once in Bizarre, (be-zär) *a.* [F.] Odd in manner or appearance; fantastical.

Blab, (blab) *v. t.* [Ger. *blabbern*.] To speak without thought;—*v. t.* To reveal secrets without cause or motive.

Black, (blak) *a.* [A-S. *blac*.] Dark; night-like;—destitute of light.

Black, (blak) *a.* The darkest colour, or destitution of colour;—a negro.

Black, (blak) *v. t.* To make black; to blacken.

Black-art, (blak'ärt) *n.* Conjuraction; magic.

Blackamoor, (blak'a-moor) *n.* [Black and moor.] A negro.

Blackball, (blak'bawl) *a.* A composition for blacking shoes, boots, &c.;—a ball of black colour, used as a negative in voting.

Blackball, (blak'bawl) *v. t.* To reject by putting blackballs into the ballot-box.

Black-beer, (blak'bër) *a.* A beer of a dark colour.

Blackberry, (blak'bër-re) *n.* The berry of the bramble.

Blackbird, (blak'bërd) *n.* In England, a species of thrush, a singing-bird with a fine note, but very loud. In America, this name is given to different birds, as to the *Quiscalus versicolor*, or crow blackbird, and to the *Argelaius pharniceus*, or red-winged blackbird.

Blackboard, (blak'börd) *a.* A board used to write or draw on with chalk.

Black-book, (blak'book) *a.* A book of sentence and doom.

Blackcock, (blak'kök) *n.* A large bird, the heathcock, called also *black-grouse* and *black-game*.

Black-currant, (blak-kur'ant) *a.* A garden fruit, used for jellies, jams, &c.

Blacken, (blak'n) *v. t.* To make or render black;—to darken;—to sully, as reputation;—*v. i.* To grow black or dark.

Black-fish, (blak'fish) *a.* A fish of New England.

Black-flag, (blak'flag) *a.* The flag of a pirate.

Blackguard, (blak'gard) *a.* [N. *blackhard*.] A vile fellow; one who uses foul language, or commits base actions. [rileous language.]

Blackguard, (blak'gard) *v. t.* To revile in scur-

Blackguardism, (blak'gard-izm) *a.* Conduct or language of a blackguard.

Blacking, (blak'ing) *a.* A preparation used for shoes, boots, &c., variously made.

Blackish, (blak'ish) *a.* Slightly black or dark.

Black-jack, (blak'jak) *a.* A mineral ore, zinc-blende;—a species of oak;—a drinking cup of leather.

Black-lead, (blak'led) *a.* A mineral composed of carbon; plumbago. [and cheat.]

Blackleg, (blak'leg) *a.* A notorious gambler.

Black-letter, (blak'let-ter) *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter.

Blackly, (blak'le) *adv.* Darkly; gloomily; atrociously.

Black-mail, (blak'mäl) *a.* A rate of money, or produce, paid to secure protection from pillage.



Blackbird.

Blackness, (blak'nes) *n.* The quality of being black, in a literal or figurative sense.

Black-pigment, (blak'pig-ment) *n.* A very fine lamp-black used in making printers' ink.

Black-rod, (blak'rod) *n.* The usher belonging to the order of the Garter;—the usher in parliament.

Blackrust, (blak'rúst) *n.* A disease of wheat.

Blacksmith, (blak'smith) *n.* A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils.

Black-snake, (blak'snak) *n.* A serpent of a black colour, sometimes venomous.

Blackthorn, (blak'thorn) *n.* A spiny plant bearing a small black fruit.

Black-vomit, (blak'vom-it) *n.* A vomiting of dark-coloured matter, or the substance discharged.

Bladder, (blad'der) *n.* [A.-S. *blawan*.] A bag or sack in animals, the receptacle of secreted fluid;—a pustule filled with water or humour;—a dried membrane inflated with air.

Blade, (blad) *n.* [A.-S. *blad*, G. *platus*, broad.] Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of a plant;—the cutting part of an instrument;—the broad part of an ear;—a dashing fellow; a rake. [the shoulder.]

Blade-bone, (blad'bôn) *n.* The upper bone in Blain, (blân) *n.* [A.-S. *blegen*.] An inflammatory swelling or sore; a pustule.

Blake, (blak) *a.* Yellow. [faulty.]

Blamable, (blâm'a-bl) *a.* Deserving of censure.

Blamableness, (blâm'a-bl-nes) *n.* State of being blamable.

Blamably, (blâm'a-ble) *adv.* Culpably.

Blame, (blâm) *v. t.* [F. *blamer*.] To censure; to find fault with.

Blame, (blâm) *n.* Expression of disapprobation;—hurt; offence. [less; guiltless.]

Blameless, (blâm'les) *a.* Without fault; stain-

Blamelessly, (blâm'les-le) *adv.* Innocently.

Blamelessness, (blâm'les-nes) *n.* Freedom from fault or blame.

Blameworthy, (blâm'wur-the) *a.* Deserving blame; censurable; culpable.

Blanch, (blanh) *v. t.* [F. *blanchir*.] To whiten; to take out the colour of; to strip off the peel;—*v. i.* To become white; to remain blank or empty; to evade or shift.

Bland, (bland) *a.* [L. *blandus*.] Producing a pleasing impression by soft or soothing qualities; gentle; courteous.

Blandiloquence, (bland-il'ô-kwens) *n.* Fair, flattering speech.

Blandish, (bland'ish) *v. t.* [L. *blandiri*.] To flatter by kind words or actions; to soften;—*v. i.* To act or speak caressingly.

Blandishment, (bland'ish-ment) *n.* Words or actions expressive of affection or kindness.

Blandness, (bland'nes) *n.* Mildness; gentleness.

Blank, (blangk) *a.* [Ger. *blinden*.] Of a white or pale colour;—dejected;—void;—pure; straight-forward.

Blank, (blangk) *n.* Any void space; a space in a written or printed instrument; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated;—the point of a target at which aim is taken;—a piece of metal prepared, but not stamped or finished.

Blank, (blangk) *v. t.* To make void; to damp the spirits.

Blanket, (blangk'et) *n.* [F. *blanchet*.] A coarse, loosely woven cover, to protect from cold;—woollen cloth, to lay between the tympan;—pear-

Blanket, (blangk'et) *v. t.* To cover with a blanket;—to toss in a blanket.

Blanketing, (blangk'et-ing) *n.* Cloth for blankets;—the punishment of tossing in a blanket.

Blankly, (blangk'le) *adv.* In a blank manner.

Blankness, (blangk'nes) *n.* State of being void.

Blare, (blâr) *v. t.* [Ger. *blarren*, L. *ploro*.] To sound loudly; to roar.

Blare, (blâr) *n.* Noise; loud sound.

Blarney, (blâr'ne) *n.* [Ir. *bladairacht*.] Smooth talk; flattery.

Blaspheme, (blas-fem) *v. t.* [G. *blasphain* to damage; *phaini*, I speak.] To speak reproachfully or impiously of, as of God, Christ, or the Holy Spirit;—to utter abuse;—*v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

Blasphemous, (blas-fe-mus) *a.* Containing blasphemy; impious; irreverent.

Blasphemy, (blas-fe-me) *n.* [G. *blasphemia*.] An indignity offered to God by reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words or writing.

Blast, (blast) *n.* [A.-S. *blascan*.] A gust or sudden puff of air; a pernicious wind;—a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the blowing necessary to smelt ore in a furnace;—exhaust steam from an engine;—the sound of a wind instrument;—an explosion of gunpowder, or of inflammable air;—a blight.

Blast, (blast) *v. t.* To injure by a noxious wind; to blight;—to split by gunpowder.

Blasted, (blast'ed) *a.* Confounded; accursed.

Blast-furnace, (blast'fur-nâs) *n.* A furnace for smelting, in which the supply of air is furnished by a powerful bellows, or other pneumatic apparatus.

Blasting, (blast'ing) *n.* A blast;—explosion; breaking up of rocks by gunpowder or other agency.

Blast-pipe, (blast'pip) *n.* The exhaust pipe of a steam-engine.

Blatant, (blât'ant) *a.* Bel- **Blast-furnace.**
lowing; noisy.

Blaze, (blâs) *n.* [A.-S. *blæse*.] A flame; the stream of light and heat from a burning body;—a white spot on a horse or tree;—diffusion; extensive publication.

Blaze, (blâs) *v. t.* To flame;—to send forth a bright light;—to be conspicuous;—*v. t.* To make public;—to mark a tree by chipping.

Blazon, (blâ'zn) *v. t.* To display conspicuously;—to embellish.

Blazon, (blâ'zn) *n.* [F. & Sp. *blason*, from A.-S. *blæse*, torch.] Art of drawing or explaining coats of arms;—ostentatious display.

Bleaberry, (blê'ber-re) *n.* A plant having small leaves like those of box, and little purple berries.

Bleach, (blêch) *v. t.* [A.-S. *blæcan*.] To whiten; to take out the colour of; to make white by exposure to sun and air, or by chemical agency;—*v. i.* To grow white. [bleaching.]

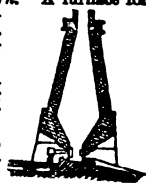
Bleachery, (blêch'er-re) *n.* An establishment for bleaching; (blêch'ing) *n.* Act or art of whitening, especially by chemical agents, &c.

Bleak, (blêk) *a.* [A.-S. *blæc*.] Without colour; pale;—desolate and exposed;—cold; cheerless.

Bleakly, (blêk'le) *adv.* Openly as to cold and wind; desolately.

Bleakness, (blêk'nes) *n.* State of being bleak.

Blear, (blêr) *a.* Dim or sore with rheum—applied to the eyes;—causing dimness of sight.



Blaze, (bláz) *v. t.* [Sw. *blåsa*, to twinkle.] To make sore; to affect the eyes with watery humour; to make dim, as the sight.

Blaze-eyes, (bláz) *n.* A chronic inflammation of the eyelids. [sighted.]

Blaze-eyed, (bláz) *a.* Having sore eyes; dim.

Blaze, (bláz) *v. i.* [A.-S. *blātan*.] To cry as a sheep.

Blaze, (bláz) *n.* The cry or noise of a sheep.

Blaze, (bláz) *n.* A small tumour or blister.

Blaze, (bláz) *v. i.* [A.-S. *blēdan*.] To lose blood;—to die a violent death;—to lose sap, gum, or juice;—to pay or lose money;—*v. t.* To take blood from;—to extract as juice, sap, or gum;—to draw money from.

Blazing, (bláz) *n.* A running or issuing of blood;—letting blood, or extracting sap, juice, &c.

Blazish, (blázish) *v. t.* [F. *blémir*.] To mark with deformity; to mar the body or mind;—to tarnish; to defame.

Blazish, (blázish) *n.* Any mark of deformity, whether physical or moral.

Blaze, (bláz) *v. t.* [F. *blanchir*.] To shrink; to start back from lack of courage or resolution; to shrink;—*v. t.* To baffle; to hinder.

Blaze, (bláz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *blādan*, Ger. *blenden*, to blind.] To mix together; to mingle; to confound;—*v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.

Blaze, (bláz) *n.* [Ger. *blenden*.] An ore of zinc, consisting of zinc and sulphur.

Blaze, (bláz) *n.* [G. *blenna*.] A fish of small size—so called from the shining mucus covering the skin.

Blaze, (bláz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *blāsan*.] To make happy;—to invoke a blessing on;—to praise or glorify for benefits;—to set apart or consecrate.

Blaze, (bláz) *a.* Happy; favoured with blessings;—imparting peace or felicity;—hal-lowed; heavenly. [fortunate manner.]

Blazily, (bláz) *adv.* In a happy or fortunate manner.

Blaziness, (bláz) *n.* Happiness; divine favour; heavenly joy.

Blazing, (bláz) *n.* A means of happiness; that which promotes prosperity and welfare; a benediction.

Blaze, (bláz) *a.* Made happy;—making happy.

Blaze, (bláz) *n.* [F. *blēte*.] A decayed spot on fruit.

Blaze, (bláz) *n.* Any thing nipping or blasting, as mildew or frost;—that which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes;—a plant-kill.

Blaze, (bláz) *v. t.* [O. Ger. *blech*, pale, A.-S. *blēan*.] To affect with blight;—to stop the growth of;—to frustrate.

Blaze, (bláz) *a.* [A.-S. *blind*.] Destitute of the sense of seeing;—unable to understand or judge;—morally depraved;—indiscernible; out of view; hidden;—undiscerning; undiscriminating.

Blaze, (bláz) *v. t.* To deprive of sight; to darken or obscure;—to deceive;—to mystify.

Blaze, (bláz) *n.* Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen;—a pretext.

Blaze, (bláz) *n.* A coal which burns without flame or smoke.

Blaze, (bláz) *a.* Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.

Blaze, (bláz) *v. t.* To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing.

Blazily, (bláz) *adv.* Without sight, examination, or judgment.

Blindness, (blind'ness) *n.* State of being blind;—want of discernment or appreciation.

Blind-side, (blind'side) *n.* Side on which one is most easily assailed.

Blind-worm, (blind'worm) *n.* A reptile without feet—called also *slow-worm*.

Blind, (blind) *v. i.* [Ger. *blinden*.] To wink; to see with the eyes half shut;—to glimmer, as a lamp;—*v. t.* To avoid, or purposely evade.

Blind, (blind) *n.* A glimpse or glance;—dazzling whiteness about the horizon by reflection.

Blinder, (blind'er) *n.* One who blinks;—whatever obstructs sight;—pl. pieces of leather shading a horse's eyes.

Bliss, (blis) *n.* [A.-S. *bliss*.] The highest degree of happiness.

Blissful, (blis'fúl) *a.* Full of joy and felicity.

Blissfully, (blis'fúly) *adv.* In a blissful manner.

Blissfulness, (blis'fúlness) *n.* Fullness of joy.

Blister, (blis'ter) *n.* [Ger. *blase*.] A thin watery bladder on the skin;—a vesicatory; a plaster to raise a blister.

Blister, (blis'ter) *v. t.* To raise blisters upon;—*v. i.* To rise in blisters.

Blister-fly, (blis'ter-fi) *n.* The Spanish fly, used in raising a blister.

Blithe, (blith) *a.* [A.-S. *blitha*.] Gay; joyous; sprightly.

Blithely, (blith'ly) *adv.* Gay; jocund.

Blitheness, (blith'ness) *n.* Sprightliness; gaiety.

Blithesome, (blith'sum) *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

Blot, (blót) *v. t.* [Blow, to swell.] To swell or make turgid, as with water, air, &c.;—to puff up;—*v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate.

Blotter, (blót'ter) *n.* A dried and smoked herring.

Block, (blok) *n.* [Ger. *block*, F. *bloc*.] A solid mass of wood, stone, &c.;—the wood on which criminals are beheaded;—the mould on which hats, &c., are shaped;—a mass of buildings;—a stupid fellow.

Block, (blok) *v. t.* To inclose or shut up;—to obstruct;—to secure.



Blocks.

Blockade, (blok-ad') *n.* [It. *bloccata*, F. *bloca*.] A state of siege; guarding the approaches to a town or garrison, or the mouth of rivers or harbours, so as to prevent the entrance or landing of provisions, re-inforcements, &c., to the besieged.

Blockade, (blok-ad') *v. t.* To shut up by troops or ships; to beleague. [dolt.]

Blockhead, (blok'hed) *n.* A stupid fellow; a Block-house, (blok'house) *n.* A place of defence made of logs, and pierced for musketry.

Blockish, (blok'ish) *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull.

Blockishness, (blok'ishness) *n.* Stupidity.

Block-tin, (blok'tin) *n.* Tin in blocks or ingots.

Blomary, (blom'ar-e) *n.* [A.-S. *blōdan*.] The first forge through which iron passes.


Blonde, (blond) *n.* [F. *blond*.] A person with fair complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes.

Blonde, (blond) *a.* Of a fair complexion.

Blond-lace, (blond'lās) *n.* [F.] A fine kind of lace made of silk.

Blood, (blud) *n.* [A.-S. *blōd*.] The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals;—relation; consanguinity;—

lineage;—temper of mind;—excited feeling;—a man of fiery spirit;—a rake.
Blood, (blud) *v. t.* To let blood from;—to stain with blood;—to inure to blood.
Blood-guiltiness, (blud'gilt-e-nes) *n.* The crime of shedding blood.
Blood-guilty, (blud'gilt-e) *a.* Guilty of murder.
Blood-heat, (blud'hét) *n.* Heat equal to the temperature of blood.
Blood-horse, (blud'hors) *n.* A horse derived from the purest stock.
Blood-hot, (blud'hot) *a.* As warm as blood.
Blood-hound, (blud'hound) *n.* A ferocious dog.




Bloodiness, (blud'e-nes) *n.* State of being bloody;—disposition to shed blood.
Bloodless, (blud'les) *a.* Without blood; dead;—without shedding of blood;—without spirit.
Bloodlessly, (blud'les-le) *adv.* Without blood.
Blood-letting, (blud'let-ing) *n.* Act of letting blood by opening a vein; phlebotomy.
Blood-relation, (blud'rè-là-shun) *n.* One connected by blood or descent.
Bloodshed, (blud'ashed) *n.* The spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.
Blood-shot, (blud'shot) *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels.
Blood-stone, (blud'stôn) *n.* A green silicious stone sprinkled with red jasper; hematite.
Blood-sucker, (blud'uk-er) *n.* Any animal that sucks blood; the leech.
Blood-thirstiness, (blud'thèr-s-te-nes) *n.* Thirst for shedding blood; a murderous disposition.
Blood-thirsty, (blud'thèr-s-te) *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous.
Blood-vessel, (blud'ves-l) *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates; an artery or vein.
Blood-warm, (blud'wawrm) *a.* Warm as blood.
Bloody, (blud'e) *a.* Stained with or containing blood;—murderous;—attended with bloodshed.
Bloody-minded, (blud'e-mind-ed) *a.* Having a cruel disposition; inclined to shed blood.
Bloody-sweat, (blud'e-swet) *n.* A sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood.
Bloom, (blóom) *n.* [A.-S. *blōman.*] A blossom;—the opening of flowers;—an opening to higher perfection;—the powdery coating upon certain fruits. [A.-S. *blōma.*] A mass of crude iron undergoing the first hammering.
Bloom, (blóom) *v. t.* To produce blossoms; to flower;—to be in a state of youth, vigour, beauty, and freshness.
Bloomer, (blóom'er) *n.* A costume for ladies.
Blooming, (blóom-ing) *a.* Flowering;—thriving in beauty and vigour.
Blooming, (blóom-ing) *n.* The process of making bloomy.
Bloomy, (blóom'e) *a.* Full of bloom; flourishing.
Blossom, (blósum) *n.* [A.-S. *blōsma.*] The flower of a plant.
Blossom, (blósum) *v. t.* To put forth blossoms; to flower;—to flourish and prosper.
Blossoming, (blósum-ing) *n.* The flowering of plants; forth-putting of tender promise.
Blossomy, (blósum-e) *a.* Full of blossoms; rich with bloom.
Blot, (blot) *v. t.* [Icel. *blæta.*] To spot or bespatter;—to disfigure;—to obliterate.

Blood-hound.

(shed.

Blot, (blot) *n.* A spot or stain, as of ink, on paper;—obliteration; disgrace; blemish.
Blotch, (blotch) *n.* [Blot.] A pustule on the skin.
Blotch, (blotch) *v. t.* To mark with blots; to blacken.
Blotter, (blot'er) *n.* One who, or that which, blots;—a waste-book.
Blotting-paper, (blot'ing-pà-per) *n.* A kind of unsized paper serving to imbibe ink.
Blouse, (blouz) *n.* [F. *blouse.*] A light, loose over-garment.
Blow, (blō) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *pluoh.*] A blossom; a flower;—a mass or bed of flowers.
Blow, (blō) *n.* [Go. *bliggean.*] Act of striking; the stroke;—a sudden calamity;—an egg deposited by a fly;—a violent wind; a gale.
Blow, (blō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *blōvan.*] To flower; to blossom;—to cause to blossom;—*v. t.* To throw a current of air upon;—to sound as a wind instrument;—to spread by report;—to deposit, as eggs by flies;—to form by inflation;—to put out of breath.
Blower, (blō'er) *n.* One who blows; a smelter;—a contrivance for creating a current of air in a chimney, &c.
Blow-pipe, (blō'pip) *n.* An instrument by which a current of air is propelled through the flame of a lamp, so as to concentrate the heat on some point.



Blowy, (blō'e) *a.* Windy; breezy.
Blowzy, (blouz'e) *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced.
Blubber, (blub'er) *n.* The fat of whales and other sea animals, from which oil is obtained;—see nettle.
Blubber, (blub'er) *v. t.* [Ir. *plub.*] To weep noisily;—*v. t.* To swell the face with weeping.
Bludgeon, (blud'jun) *n.* [Go. *blaggean.*] A short stick with one end loaded.
Blue, (blū) *n.* [A.-S. *blēoh.*] The colour of the clear sky; one of the seven primary colours;—*pl.* low spirits; melancholy.
Blue, (blū) *a.* Of sky-coloured; cerulean.
Blue, (blū) *v. t.* To dye of a blue colour.
Bluebell, (blū'bel) *n.* A plant which bears blue bell-shaped flowers.
Blueberry, (blū'ber-re) *n.* A plant and its fruit.
Blue-book, (blū'book) *n.* A parliamentary publication, so called from its cover.
Blue-bottle, (blū'bot-l) *n.* A plant which grows among corn; a fly with a large blue belly.
Blue-devils, (blū'dev-iz) *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits. [Atlantic.]
Blue-fish, (blū'fiah) *n.* A fish found in the Blue-light, (blū'lit) *n.* A composition burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal in ships, &c.
Blueness, (blū'nes) *n.* State of being blue.
Blue-peter, (blū'pè-ter) *n.* [Blue repeater.] A blue flag with white in the centre; a signal that the vessel is to sail.
Blue-pill, (blū'pil) *n.* A pill of prepared mercury.
Blue-stocking, (blū'stok-ing) *n.* A literary lady; a female pedant.
Blue-vitriol, (blū'vit-re-ol) *n.* Sulphate of copper;—often *blue-stone*.
Bluff, (bluf) *a.* [O. Eng. *bloughly.*] Steep; bold; rude or coarse in manner or appearance; blustering;—outspoken.
Bluff, (bluf) *n.* A steep or precipitous front;—a game of cards.

Bluffness, (bluf'nes) *n.* State of being bluff.
Bluing, (blü'ing) *n.* Act of rendering blue;—something to give a bluish tint, as indigo.
Bluish, (blü'ish) *a.* Blue in a small degree.
Blunder, (blun'der) *r. i.* [Ger. *blenden*.] To mistake grossly; to err through want of care or deliberation.

Blunder, (blun'der) *n.* A gross mistake.
Blunderbuss, (blun'der-bus) *n.* [Ger. *donner-backe*.] A short gun, with a large bore, discharging a number of balls with a wide range.

Blunderhead, (blun'der-hed) *n.* A stupid fellow.
Blunt, (blunt) *a.* [G. *ambtuso*.] Having a thick edge or point; dull;—abrupt.

Blunt, (blunt) *v. t.* To dull the edge or point of;—to weaken appetite, desire, or power.

Bluntly, (blunt'le) *adv.* In a plain or abrupt manner; unceremoniously.

Bluntness, (blunt'nes) *n.* Want of edge or point; dullness;—abruptness of address.

Blur, (blur) *a.* That which obscures without effacing; a stain;—a stain or injury, as to character, &c.

Blur, (blur) *v. t.* [Scot. *bludder*.] To obscure without effacing;—to dim;—to blemish.

Blurt, (blurt) *v. t.* [Scot. *bluiter*.] To utter suddenly or unadvisedly.

Blush, (blush) *r. i.* [A.-S. *blýsa*.] To have a red or rosy colour;—to redden in the face, as from shame, confusion, or modesty.

Blush, (blush) *n.* A red or rosy tint;—red suffusing the cheeks or the face;—sudden appearance; first glance or view.

Blushing, (blush'ing) *n.* The act of turning red.

Blushingly, (blush'ing-le) *adv.* In a modest manner.

Bluster, (blus'ter) *r. i.* [Allied to *blast*.] To blow fitfully as wind;—to talk with noisy violence; to swagger.

Bluster, (blus'ter) *n.* Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm;—noisy and violent talk.

Bo, (bo) *n.* [From *eo*.] An exclamation to frighten children.

Boa, (bo'a) *n.* [L. *boa*.] A genus of serpents;—a round fur tippet.

Boa-constrictor, (bo'a-kon-strikt'er) *n.* [L. *constringere*, to draw together.] A powerful serpent, sometimes thirty or forty feet long, found in the tropical parts of America, which crushes its prey to death in its coils.

Boar, (bör) *n.* [A.-S. *bär*.] The male of swine; the wild hog.

Board, (börd) *n.* [A.-S. *bred*.] **Boa-constrictor**. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness;—a table to put food on;—food—usually for pay;—a court or council;—the managers of a public trust or work;—paper made thick and stiff;—the stage in a theatre.

Board, (börd) *v. t.* To cover with boards;—to go on board of;—to furnish with food;—*r. i.* To obtain diet stately for compensation.

Boarder, (börd'er) *n.* One who lives and diets in another's house for a consideration;—one who boards a ship in action.

Boarding-house, (börd'ing-hous) *n.* A house for boarders.

Boarding-school, (börd'ing-skool) *n.* A school in which scholars receive board as well as instruction.

Board-wages, (börd'wä-jes) *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

Boarish, (bör'ish) *a.* [From *boar*.] Swinish; brutal.

Boast, (böst) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *boost*.] To vaunt or extravagantly praise one's self;—*r. t.* To speak of with pride.

Boast, (böst) *n.* Expression of pride or vanity;—the cause or occasion of boasting.

Boastful, (böst'föol) *a.* Given to boasting.

Boastfully, (böst'föol-le) *adv.* In a boastful manner. [vaunting; bragging.]

Boasting, (böst'ing) *n.* Ostentatious display;

Boat, (böt) *n.* [A.-S. *bät*.] A small open vessel, moved by oars or a sail;—a vessel, with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion. [To go in a boat.]

Boat, (böt) *v. t.* To transport in a boat;—*r. i.*

Boat-bill, (böt'bill) *n.* A species of wading bird, a native of South America.

Boat-hook, (böt'hook) *n.* An iron hook with a point fixed to a pole, to pull or push a boat.

Boat-house, (böt'hous) *n.* A shed to house boats.

Boatman, (böt'man) *n.* A man who manages a boat.

Boatswain, (böt'swän, bö'sn) *n.* [A.-S. *bátswān*.]

An officer who has charge of a ship's boats, sails, &c., and who summons the men to their duties.

Bob, (bob) *n.* A short, jerking action;—bait used in angling;—the weight at the end of a pendulum or plumb-line.

Bob, (bob) *v. t.* To move in a jerking manner;—to strike with a light blow;—*r. i.* To jerk;—to angle with a jerking motion of the bait.

Bobbin, (bob'bin) *n.* [L. *bombus*.] A cylindrical piece of wood on which thread is wound.

Bobbinet, (bob'bin-et) *n.* A kind of lace.

Bobolink, (bob'ö-ling) *n.* The rice-bird or reed-bird; an American singing bird.

Bobstays, (bob'stäs) *n. pl.* Ropes or chains to confine the bowsprit to the stem.

Bobtail, (bob'täl) *n.* A short tail;—the rabble.

Bocking, (bok'ing) *n.* A kind of baize.

Bode, (böd) *r. t.* [A.-S. *bodian*.] To indicate by signs, as future events; to portend;—*r. i.* To forebode; to presage.

Bodies, (bod'is) *n.* Stays; a corset.

Bodied, (bod'id) *a.* Having a body.

Bodiless, (bod'e-less) *a.* Having no material form; incorporeal.

Bodily, (bod'e-le) *a.* Having a body; corporeal;—pertaining to the body.

Bodily, (bod'e-le) *adv.* Corporeally;—completely.

Boding, (böding) *n.* An omen; presage.

Bodkin, (bod'kin) *n.* [W. *bidogyn*.] A dagger;—a pointed instrument for making holes, &c.;—an instrument with an eye, for drawing through a loop;—a pin for dressing hair.

Bodle, (bod'l) *n.* An old Scottish copper coin.

Body, (bod'e) *n.* [A.-S. *bodig*.] The frame of an animal;—the central part as distinguished from the head or extremities;—the material substance and structure as distinguished from the vital force;—a being;—a number of persons collectively; a corporation;—a number of things grouped together; a system;—a solid substance;—the bulk;—reality; consistency.

Body, (bod'e) *v. t.* To produce in definite shape; to embody.

Body-colour, (bod'e-kul'er) *n.* Colour that has consistence.

Body-guard, (bod'e-gård) *n.* A guard to protect the person;—any personal defence.

Body-snatcher, (bod'e-snach-er) *n.* One who robs graves of dead bodies.

Bœotian, (bœ-ō'she-an) *a.* Pertaining to Bœotia, or to its inhabitants; thick; dull; stupid.

Bog, (bog) *n.* [Ir. & Gael.] A quagmire; a marsh; a morass.

Bog, (bog) *v. t.* To plunge, as in mud and mire.

Boggle, (bog'l) *v. i.* To exhibit hesitancy; to start.

Boggy, (bog'e) *a.* Containing bogs; swampy.

Bogle, (bog'l) *n.* [W. *bwg.*] A bugbear; a nursery ghost.

Bog-ore, (bog'or) *n.* An ore of iron found in swampy land.

Bog-trotter, (bog'trot-er) *n.* One who lives in a boggy country;—applied to Irish peasants.

Bo-hea, (bo-hē) *n.* [Chinese, *Wu-f.*] An inferior kind of black tea.

Bohemian, (bo-hē-me-an) *a.* Pertaining to Bohemia or its inhabitants;—pertaining to the gypsies.

Boil, (boil) *v. i.* [L. *bullire.*] To be agitated by heat or other cause; to effervesce;—to be fervid or excited;—*v. t.* To agitate by heat;—to cook by boiling;—to subject to heat in a boiling liquid.

Boil, (boil) *n.* [A.-S. *byle*, *bile*, *sore.*] A hard, inflamed tumour which commonly suppurates.

Boiler, (boil'er) *n.* One who boils;—a vessel in which any thing is boiled;—a strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated.

Boiling, (boil'ing) *n.* Agitation by heat; ebullition;—act of subjecting to heat.

Boisterous, (bois'ter-us) *a.* [O. Eng. *boistous.*] Loud; roaring;—noisy; turbulent.

Boisterously, (bois'ter-us-le) *adv.* In a noisy, violent manner. (noise or turbulence.)

Boisterousness, (bois'ter-us-nes) *n.* Disorderly.

Bold, (böld) *a.* [A.-S. *bold.*] Daring; ready to meet danger;—forward; lacking modesty or restraint; rude;—taking liberties in composition or expression;—prominent; abrupt.

Boldly, (böld'le) *adv.* In a bold manner.

Boldness, (böld'nes) *n.* The quality of being bold; courage; assurance.

Bole, (böl) *n.* [Sw. *bäl*, Ger. *boll.*] The body or stem of a tree;—a measure of corn.

Bole, (böl) *n.* [G. *bölos.*] A fine, compact clay.

Boll, (böl) *n.* The pod or capsule of a plant; a pericarp;—in Scotland, a measure in wheat and beans equal to four Winchester bushels; of oats, barley, and potatoes, to six;—a boll of meal is 140 lbs. avoirdupois.

Boll, (böl) *v. i.* To form into a pericarp.

Bolster, (böl'ster) *n.* [A.-S. *bolster.*] A long cushion—generally laid under the pillows;—a pad to hinder pressure; a compress;—any bag or support.

Bolster, (böl'ster) *v. t.* To support with a bolster;—to maintain—usually a false case, or falling cause.

Bolt, (bölt) *n.* [A.-S. *bolt.*] An arrow; a dart;—a strong pin, used to fasten or hold something in place;—a shackle;—twenty-eight ells of canvas.

Bolt, (bölt) *v. t.* To secure with a bolt;—to restrain;—to utter;—to swallow without chewing;—*v. i.* To start forth; to move abruptly;—to spring aside;—to desert, as a party;—*v. t.* [F. *butter.*] To sift; to separate or purify.

Bolt, (bölt) *adv.* With sudden collision.

Bolter, (bölt'er) *n.* One who, or that which, bolts;—a sieve; a net.

Bolt-head, (bölt'hed) *n.* A long glass vessel for chemical distillations. (sifting meal.)

Bolting-mill, (bölt'ing-mil) *n.* A machine for Bolt-rope, (bölt'röp) *n.* A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.

Bolus, (böl'us) *n.* [L.] A rounded mass of any thing medicinal; a large pill.

Bomb, (bum) *n.* [G. *bombos.*] A hollow ball or shell of cast iron filled with explosive materials, to be discharged from a mortar.

Bombard, (bum-bård') *v. t.* To attack with bomba.



Bombardier, (bum-bård-er) *n.* A person employed in throwing bombs; an artillery-man.

Bombardment, (bum-bård'ment) *n.* An attack with bomba.

Bombast, (bum'bast) *n.* [L. *bombasium.*] Cotton, or any soft material, used as padding;—high sounding language; fustian.

Bombast, (bum'bast) *a.* Bombastic; high-sounding; inflated.

Bombazine, (bum-ba-zēn) *n.* [L. *bombyx.*] A twilled fabric, with a silk warp, and a worsted weft;—Bombasin.

Bomb-vessel, (bum'ves-l) *n.* A strong vessel, carrying mortars to be used at sea.

Bomb-proof, (bum'proof) *a.* Secure against the force of bombs.

Bomb-shell, (bum'shel) *n.* A hollow globe of iron filled with powder to be discharged from a mortar.

Bombycineus, (hum-bis'in-us) *a.* [L. *bombyx.*] Silken; of the colour of the silk-worm.

Bona fide, (bō-na'fid-e) *a. or adv.* [L.] In good faith;—without fraud or deception;—veritable.

Bonapartism, (bō-na-pärt-izm) *n.* The policy or manners of Bonaparte; adherence to his cause.

Bon-bon, (bong'bong) *n.* [F.] Sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum.

Bond, (bond) *n.* [A.-S. *band.*] A band, tie, or link;—means of connection or union; moral force or obligation;—a deed by which a person engages to fulfil conditions or pay moneys;—*pl.* chains; fetters; captivity. (tivity.)

Bond, (bond) *a.* In a state of servitude or captivity.

Bond, (bond) *v. t.* To give bond for; to secure payment of.

Bondage, (bond'āj) *n.* State of being bound;—obligation;—villanage (under a bond.)

Bond-debt, (bond'det) *n.* A debt contracted

Bonded—warehouse, (bond'ed-wār'hous) *n.* A warehouse in which bonded goods are stored.

Bondaman, (bondz'man) *n.* A slave;—a surety; one who gives security for another.

Bond-stone, (bond'stōn) *n.* A stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it.

Bond-timber, (bond'tim-bēr) *n.* Timber worked into a wall to strengthen it longitudinally.

Bone, (bōn) *n.* [A.-S. *bān*, Go. *baia.*] A firm, hard, whitish substance, composing the skeleton in the higher orders of animals;—an integral portion of the skeleton;—any thing made of bone, as castanets. (to put whale-bone into.)

Bone, (bōn) *v. t.* To take out bones from;—

Bone-black, (bōn'blak) *n.* A black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted.

Bone-dust, (bôn'dast) *n.* Pulverized bones.
Bone-earth, (bôn'ertl) *n.* The earthy residuum after the calcination of bone.
Boneless, (bôn'les) *a.* Without bones; without formal structure.
Bonnet, (bôn'net) *n.* A plant; thoroughwort.
Bone-setter, (bôn'set-er) *n.* One who sets broken and dislocated bones.
Bonfire, (bôn'fir) *n.* [O. Eng.] A fire made to express public joy and exultation, or for amusement.
Bonito, (bôn-né'tô) *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the Tunny kind, growing to the length of 3 feet.
Bonnet, (bong-mô') *n.* [F.] A witty repartee; a jest.
Bonnet, (bôn'net) *n.* [F.] A round flat cap for the head;—a head ornament worn by women;—part of a parapet elevated to screen the terre-plein;—an addition to a sail;—a dome-shaped casing;—wire netting over a locomotive chimney. [protected by a bonnet.]
Bonneted, (bôn'net-ed) *a.* Wearing a bonnet;—
Bonnetly, (bôn'né-le) *adv.* Prettily; gayly.
Bonny, (bôn'ne) *a.* [F. bon, white.] Handsome;—merry; blithe;—plump; well-formed;—
Bonnie
Bonita, (bôn'ten) *n.* A narrow woollen fabric.
Bon Ton, (bong'tong) *n.* [F.] The height of the fashion; fashionable society.
Bonus, (bôn'us) *n.* [L. good.] An advantage;—a premium given for a privilege;—an extra dividend paid out of accumulated profits.
Bon-vivant, (bông-vô-vông) *n.* [F.] A luxurious liver; a good fellow.
Bony, (bôn'e) *a.* Consisting of bone; full of bones;—having large or prominent bones.
Bonze, (bôn'ze) *n.* [Japan. bonso.] A priest of many different Oriental sects.
Bony, (bôn'be) *n.* [F. boubie.] A waterfowl allied to the pelican, found among the Bahama Isles, &c.;—the brown gannet;—a dunce.
Book, (bôók) *n.* [A.-S. bôc.] A collection of sheets blank, written, or printed, bound together;—a literary composition;—a division of a work;—a volume in which accounts are kept.
Book, (bôók) *v. t.* To enter in a book.
Book-binding, (bôók'bind-ing) *n.* Art or practice of binding books.
Book-case, (bôók'kâs) *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.
Book-debt, (bôók'det) *n.* A debt for goods sold and charged in the seller's books.
Booking, (bôók'ing) *n.* Act of entering debts, sales, or charges in a book.
Booking-office, (bôók'ing-of-îs) *n.* An office where passengers or parcels are booked.
Bookish, (bôók'ish) *a.* Given to reading; fond of study.
Book-keeping, (bôók'kêp-ing) *n.* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts.
Book-maker, (bôók'mâk-er) *n.* One who writes and publishes;—a systematic better on horse race.
Book-making, (bôók'mâk-ing) *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books.
Book-mark, (bôók'mârk) *n.* Something placed in a book to assist in finding a page or place.
Book-seller, (bôók'sel-er) *n.* One who sells books.
Book-shelf, (bôók'shelf) *n.* A shelf to hold books.
Book-shop, (bôók'shop) *n.* A shop where books are sold. [sale of books in the streets.]
Book-stand, (bôók'stand) *n.* A place for the

Bookworm, (bôók'wurm) *n.* A worm or mite that eats holes in books;—a student of books.
Boom, (bôóm) *n.* [S. beam, D. boom.] A long spar used for extending the bottom of sails;—a hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; the cry of the bittern.
Boom, (bôóm) *v. i.* [W. bump.] To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon;—to cry, as the bittern;—to scud, as a ship under sail.
Boomerang, (bôóm'er-ang) *n.* A missile weapon used by the natives of Australia.
Boom-irons, (bôóm'î-urnz) *n. pl.* Rings of iron attached to the yard, through which the studding sail booms are projected.
Boon, (bôón) *n.* [L. bonus.] Gift; grant; present. [A.-S. bæn.] A prayer or petition.
Boon, (bôón) *a.* [F. bon.] Gay; merry; jovial;—kind; bountiful.
Boor, (bôór) *n.* [A.-S. gebur.] A countryman; a peasant; a rude and illiterate person.
Boorish, (bôór'ish) *a.* Like a boor; clownish; awkward.
Boorishness, (bôór'ish-nee) *n.* Clownishness; rusticity.
Boot, (bôót) *v. t.* [A.-S. bôt, fit.] To profit; to advantage;—to put boots on.
Boot, (bôót) *n.* That which is given to make an exchange equal; profit; gain.
Boot, (bôót) *n.* [F. botte.] A covering for the foot and leg;—a rack for the leg;—an apron for a carriage;—a box or receptacle in a coach.
Boot-cripp, (bôót'krimp) *n.* A last for drawing and shaping a boot.
Booth, (bôóth) *n.* A shed of boards, or other slight materials; a tent at a fair.
Boot-jack, (bôót'jak) *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.
Bootless, (bôót'les) *a.* Unavailing; unprofitable.
Boot-last, (bôót'last) *n.* An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot.
Booty, (bôót'e) *n.* [F. butin.] Spoil taken in war, or by violence; plunder; pillage.
Booze, (bôóz) *v. i.* [W. bozi.] To drink excessively.
Bo-peep, (bô-pêp) *n.* A play to amuse children.
Boracic, (bô-râs'ik) *a.* Boracous; pertaining to, or produced from, borax.
Borate, (bô'rât) *n.* A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base.
Borax, (bô'raks) *n.* [A. búrag.] Baborate of soda; a salt of boracic acid with soda.
Border, (bôr'der) *n.* [A.-S. bord.] The outer part or edge of; the limit of a place, district or country; rim; boundary.
Border, (bôr'der) *v. i.* To touch at the edge; to be adjacent;—*v. t.* To adorn with a border.
Bore, (bôr) *v. t.* [A.-S. borian.] To perforate or penetrate;—to form a round hole in;—to weary by iteration or dullness;—*v. i.* To pierce or enter by boring;—to be penetrated.
Bore, (bôr) *n.* The hole made by boring; the cavity of a firearm;—one who, or that which, wearies by repetition or dullness.
Bore, (bôr) *n.* [O. H. Ger. por.] A tidal flood of great height;—a sudden influx of the tide.
Boreal, (bô'rê-al) *a.* [L. Boreas.] Northern; pertaining to the north wind.
Boreas, (bô'rê-as) *n.* A cold northerly wind; the north wind.
Borer, (bôr'ér) *n.* One who bores; an instrument for boring;—a genus of worms that pierce wood.
Boring, (bôr'ing) *n.* The act of perforating;

specifically the act of piercing the earth for water or minerals;—a hole made by piercing.

Bobon, (bó'ron) *n.* An elementary substance, nearly related to carbon.

Borough, (bur'ò) *n.* [Ger. *burg*.] An incorporated town; a town that sends members to parliament.

Borrow, (bor'ò) *v. t.* [A.-S. *borgian*.] To take from another on trust or loan;—to take for one's own use; to appropriate.

Bort, (hort) *n.* Minute fragments of diamonds used for lapidary work.

Bosage, (bosk'aj) *n.* [Ger. *busch*.] Wood; under-wood; a thicket.

Boash, (bosh) *n.* [Ger. *bosse*.] Mere show; empty talk; nonsense.

Boak, (bosk) *n.* A thicket or small forest.

Boaky, (bosk'e) *a.* Woody; bushy; covered with thickets or underwood.

Bosom, (bó'zum) *n.* [A.-S. *bósum*.] The breast of a human being;—the seat of the affections;—embrace;—the part of the dress worn upon the breast.

Bosom, (bó'zum) *v. t.* To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care;—to hide from view.

Bosphorus, (bos'fo-rus) *n.* A narrow strait or arm of the sea.

Boss, (bos) *n.* [Ger. *butz*.] A protuberant ornament on any work; a stud, a knob;—any protuberant part.

Boss, (bos) *v. t.* To ornament with bosses; to stud.

Bossy, (bos'se) *a.* Containing bosses; studded.

Botanic, (bó-tan'ik) *a.* Pertaining to plants, or to their study and culture.

Botanically, (bó-tan'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to a system of rearing or studying plants.

Botanist, (bot'an-ist) *n.* One skilled in the knowledge or culture of plants.

Botanize, (bot'an-iz) *v. i.* To study plants; specifically, to seek out and search for particular species.

Botany, (bot'a-ne) *n.* [G. *botane*.] The science which treats of the form structure, functions, and distribution of plants, and classifies them accordingly.

Botch, (boch) *n.* [It. *bozza*.] A large ulcerous affection;—a patch of a garment;—work done in a bungling manner.

Botch, (boch) *v. t.* To mend or perform in a bungling manner;—to mark with botches.

Bot-fly, (bot'li) *n.* An insect of different species.

Both, (bóth) *a. & pron.* [A.-S. *bá*.] The one and the other; the two.

Both, (bóth) *conj.* As well as.

Bother, (both'er) *v. t.* To tease or perplex.

Botheration, (both'er-á-shun) *n.* Annoyance; trouble. [servants.]

Bothy, (both'e) *n.* A hut or kitchen for farm

Bottle, (bot'l) *n.* [F. *bouteille*.] A hollow vessel with a narrow mouth for holding liquors;—the contents of a bottle;—a bundle of hay.

Bottle, (bot'l) *v. t.* To inclose in bottles.

Bottle-glass, (bot'l-glas) *n.* A coarse green glass.

Bottling, (bot'ling) *n.* The act of putting wine or other liquid into bottles.

Bottom, (bot'um) *n.* [A.-S. *botm*.] The lowest part of any thing;—that upon which a thing is founded; foundation; base;—the keel of a vessel, the vessel itself;—power of endurance; stamina;—dregs or grounds.

Bottom, (bot'um) *v. t.* To found or build;—*v. i.* To be based; to rest upon.

Bottom-glade, (bot'um-glád) *n.* A low glade; a valley; a dale.

Bottom-land, (bot'um-land) *n.* Low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river.

Bottomless, (bot'um-less) *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless.

Bottomry, (bot'um-re) *n.* A contract by which a ship is bound as security for money advanced for its use. [room, usually a lady's.]

Boudoir, (bó'dwár) *n.* [F.] A small private

Bough, (bow) *n.* [A.-S. *boga*.] An arm or large branch of a tree.

Bought, (bawt) *n.* A twist or knot; a bend.

Bougie, (bó'zhé) *n.* [F.] A long flexible instrument that is introduced into the urethra, &c. [vegetables.]

Bouilli, (bó'lye) *n.* [F.] Meat stewed with

Boulevard, (bó'vá-r) *n.* [F.] A rampart;—a street or promenade planted with trees.

Bounce, (bouns) *v. i.* [D. *bonzen*.] To leap or spring suddenly;—to beat or thump;—to boast or bully;—*v. t.* To drive against suddenly and violently; to jerk.

Bounce, (bouns) *n.* A sudden leap or bound;—a heavy, sudden, blow or thump.

Bouncing, (bouns'ing) *a.* Stout; plump and healthy; lusty.

Bound, (bound) *n.* [Arm. *bonn*.] External or limiting line of any object or space; confine; extent.

Bound, (bound) *n.* A leap; a spring; a jump.

Bound, (bound) *v. t.* To limit; to terminate;—to restrain; to circumscribe;—*v. i.* To leap; to jump;—to rebound, as a ball.

Bound, (bound) *a.* Destined; going, or intending to go, &c.

Boundary, (bound'a-re) *n.* A border or limit;—that which indicates or fixes a limit; a visible mark; a march line.

Bounden, (bound'en) *a.* [From *bind*.] Made obligatory; imposed as a duty; binding.

Boundless, (bound'les) *a.* Without bounds or confines; infinite.

Boundlessness, (bound'les-nes) *n.* The state of being limitless. [freely; generous.]

Bounteous, (boun'te-us) *a.* Disposed to give

Bounteously, (boun'te-us-le) *adv.* Liberally; generously. [munificence.]

Bounteousness, (boun'te-us-nes) *n.* Liberality;

Bountiful, (boun'te-fool) *a.* Free in giving; munificent; generous. [manner.]

Bountifully, (boun'te-fool-le) *adv.* In a bountiful

Bounty, (boun'te) *n.* [L. *bonus*.] Goodness;—liberality; munificence;—a premium offered or given to encourage some object.

Bouquet, (bó'két) *n.* [F.] A nosegay; a bunch of flowers;—an agreeable perfume or aromatic odour.

Bourgeois, (bur'jois) *n.* A small kind of type, in size between long primer and brevier.

(Bourgeois type.)

Bourgeois, (bó'úr-jóo-wa) *n.* [F.] A master-tradesman; a French citizen.

Burgeon, (bur'jun) *v. i.* [F. *bourgeonner*.] To put forth buds; to shoot forth, as a branch.

Bourn, (bórn, bóorn) *n.* [F. *borne*.] A bound; a limit;—a stream or rivulet; a burn;—figuratively, death.

Bourse, (bóors) *n.* [F.] The exchange.

Bout, (bout) *n.* A conflict; contest; trial;—as much of an action as is performed at one time; a turn.

Bovina, (bô'vin) *n.* [L. *bos*.] Pertaining to cattle of the ox kind.

Bow, (bow) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bûgan*.] To bend; to make crooked or curved;—to incline the head or body;—to subdue or crush;—*v. i.* To bend or incline through deference or respect;—to yield to force;—to sink under pressure.

Bow, (bow) *n.* An inclination of the head, or body;—th rounded part of a ship forward.

Bow, (bô) *n.* Any thing bent, or in form of a curve;—a weapon, by means of which an arrow is propelled;—a fiddle-stick.

Bow-chasers, (bô'chase-çz) *n.* The guns pointed from the bows of a ship of war.

Bow-compasses, (bô'kum-pas-çz) *n. pl.* A pair of compasses, furnished with a bow-pen.

Bow-drill, (bô'dril) *n.* A drill worked by a bow and string.

Bowel, (bow'el) *n.* [L. *botellus*.] One of the intestines of an animal; an entrail;—the interior part.—*pl.* the seat of pity; compassion.

Bowel, (bow'el) *v. t.* To eviscerate.

Bower, (bow'er) *n.* One who bows or tends;—an anchor carried at the bow.

Bower, (bow'er) *n.* [A.-S. *bûr*.] A chamber— a covered place in a garden; an arbour.

Bowery, (bow'çr-e) *n.* Covering, as a bower; containing bowers.

Bow-knife, (bô'e-nif) *n.* A peculiar kind of knife, named from its inventor, Col. *Bowie*.

Bowling, (bô'ing) *n.* Inclination;—the art of handling the bow.

Bowl, (bôl) *n.* [A.-S. *bolla*.] A concave vessel to hold liquors;—the hollow part of any thing;—a ball used for rolling on a level surface in play.

Bowl, (bôl) *v. t.* To roll, as a bowl;—*v. i.* To play with bowls;—to move rapidly like a ball.

Boulder, (bôl'der) *n.* A large roundish pebble;—a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed;—also Boulder.

Bow-legged, (bô'legd) *n.* Having crooked legs.

Bowler, (bôl'çr) *n.* One who plays at bowls;—in cricket, one who delivers the balls at the wicket.

Bowline, (bô'lin) *n.* A rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward.

Bowling-alley, (bô'ing-al-le) *n.* A covered place for playing at bowls.

Bowling-green, (bô'ing-grën) *n.* A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.

Bowman, (bô'man) *n.* An archer.

Bow-net, (bô'net) *n.* A contrivance for catching lobsters and crawfish.

Bow-oar, (bow'ôr) *n.* The oar used by the bowman in a boat;—one who rows at the bow.

Bow-pen, (bô'pen) *n.* A metallic ruling-pen, bowed out toward the middle.

Bow-saw, (bô'saw) *n.* A saw with a narrow blade used for cutting curved forms from wood.

Bowse, (bows) *v. t.* To pull with one accord.

Bow-shot, (bo'shot) *n.* The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow.

Bowsprit, (bô'sprit) *n.* A spar which projects over the stern of a vessel, to carry sail forward.

Bowstring, (bô'string) *n.* The string of a bow;—a string used by the Turks for strangling.

Bowstring, (bô'string) *v. t.* To strangle.

Bow-window, (bô'win-dô) *n.* A window projecting in a curved or rounded form.

Box, (boks) *n.* [A.-S. *box*.] A small wooden case or chest, used to pack or preserve goods, &c.;—the contents of the chest or case;—an

inclosed space with seats in a place of amusement;—the driver's seat;—a present.

Box, (boks) *n.* A shrub flourishing in different parts of the globe.

Box, (boks) *n.* [G. *pux*, *flut*.] A blow on the head or ear with the hand.

Box, (boks) *v. t.* To inclose in a box;—to furnish with boxes;—to strike with the hand or fist;—*v. i.* To fight with the fist.

Boxer, (boks'çr) *n.* One who fights with his fist;—a pugilist.

Boxing-day, (boks'ing-dä) *n.* The day after Christmas when gifts are given. [*box*.]

Box-tree, (boks'trë) *n.* The tree variety of the Box-wood, (boks'wood) *n.* The wood of the box-tree, very hard and smooth.

Boy, (boy) *n.* [Ger. *bube*.] A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; a lad.

Boynood, (boy'hôod) *n.* State of a boy.

Boynish, (boy'ish) *a.* Resembling a boy in manners or opinions; childish; puerile.

Boynishly, (boy'ish-le) *adv.* In a boyish manner.

Boynishness, (boy'ish-nes) *n.* Manners or behaviour of a boy.

Brace, (bräs) *n.* [L. *brachium*.] A prop or support; that which holds any thing tightly or firmly;—a vertical curve line connecting words or lines;—a pair; a couple;—a thick strap;—a rope at the end of a yard, by which it is turned;—*pl.* straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.

Brace, (bräs) *v. t.* To furnish with braces; to support;—to tighten;—to move round by braces;—to nerve one's self.

Bracelet, (brä'slet) *n.* An ornament for the wrist;—a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

Brach, (brak) *n.* [F. *brague*.] A bitch of the hound kind.

Brachial, (brak'e-al) *n.* [L. *brachium*.] Belonging to the arm;—of the nature of an arm.

Bracing, (bräs'ing) *n.* Act of tightening; state

Bracken, (brak'en) *n.* A coarse species of fern.

Bracket, (brak'et) *n.* [F. *braguet*.] A small projecting support fastened to a wall or other surface; one of two hooks {}, used to inclose a reference, explanation, note, &c.

Bracket, (brak'et) *v. t.* To place within or connect by brackets.

Bracketing, (brak'et-ing) *n.* A series of ribs or brackets for supporting cornices, &c.

Brackish, (brak'ish) *a.* [Ger. *brack*.] Saltish, or salt in a moderate degree, as water.

Brackishness, (brak'ish-nes) *n.* Quality of being brackish.

Bract, (brakt) *n.* [L. *bractea*.] A small leaf, from the axil of which a flower proceeda.

Bracteal, (brakt'e-al) *a.* Furnished with bracts.

Brad, (brad) *n.* [Dan. *braad*, prick.] A nail without a head.

Brag, (brag) *v. t.* [Ger. *prachen*.] To boast; to praise one's self in an ostentatious manner.

Brag, (brag) *n.* A boast or boasting;—the thing boasted of;—a game at cards.

Braggart, (brag'art) *n.* A boaster; a vain fellow.

Braggart, (brag'art) *a.* Boastful; ostentatious.

Brahma, (brä'ma) *n.* [Skr.] The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos; the creator.

Brahmin, (brä'min) *n.* A person of the upper or sacerdotal caste among the Hindoos.



Bracelet.

[of tension.

Brahminism, (brá'mín-izm) *n.* The religion or doctrines of the Brahmins.

Braid, (bráid) *v. t.* [*A.-S. brecan.*] To weave or entwine together; to plat.

Braid, (bráid) *n.* A cord, band, or tape, formed by weaving together different strands.

Brail, (brál) *n.* [*L. brucca.*] A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing;—*pl.* ropes to haul up sails, for the more ready furling of them.

Brail, (brál) *v. t.* To haul up by brails.

Brain, (brán) *n.* [*A.-S. bragen.*] The whitish soft mass which occupies the upper cavity of the skull;—the centre of sensation and perception;—the understanding;—the anterior ganglion in invertebrates.

Brain, (brán) *v. t.* To dash out the brains of.

Brain-fever, (brán'fê-vêr) *n.* An inflammation of the brain.

Brainless, (brán'les) *a.* Without understanding.

Brain-sick, (brán'sik) *a.* Disordered in the understanding.

Braid, (bráid) *n.* The first sprouting of grain.

Brake, (brák) *n.* [*L. Ger. brake.*] A fern of different genera;—a place overgrown with shrubs; a thicket.

Brake, (brák) *n.* [From the root of *break*.] An instrument to break flax or hemp;—the handle by which a pump or fire-engine is worked;—an inclosure for horses;—a curriole to train them;—a harrow;—the mechanism by which an engine is made to turn or stop.

Braky, (brák'e) *a.* Full of brakes; thorny.

Bramah-press, (brá'ma-pres) *n.* A hydrostatic machine for compressing goods and raising weights.

Bramble, (brám'bl) *n.* [*A.-S. brémbel.*] A species of the genus *Rubus*; a rough prickly shrub.

Brambly, (brám'ble) *a.* Full of brambles.

Bran, (bran) *n.* [*F. & Sp. brén.*] The husk or outer coat of the seed of wheat or other grain;—refuse of flour or meal.

Branch, (branah) *n.* [*F. branche.*] A limb; a bough growing from a stem, or from another bough;—a ramification;—a section or subdivision;—a line of descent.

Branch, (branah) *v. t.* To shoot or spread; to ramify;—to divide into parts;—to diverge;—*v. t.* To divide as into branches.

Branchial, (brang'ké-al) *a.* [*G. brachion.*] Pertaining to, or performed by gills, as of fishes.

Branchiopoda, (brang'ké-o-pôds) *n. pl.* [*G. brachion, pous.*] An order of crustacea, generally very minute.

Branchless, (branch'les) *a.* Without branches or shoots; without product or offspring.

Branchlet, (branch'let) *n.* A little branch.

Branchy, (branch'e) *a.* Full of branches.

Brand, (brand) *n.* [*A.-S. brand, beornan.*] A burning or partly burned piece of wood;—a sword;—an iron used for burning a mark on, as a cask, or a criminal;—quality; kind; stigma.

Brand, (brand) *v. t.* To impress with hot iron;—to fix a stamp or mark on; to stigmatize.

Brand-goose, (brand'góos) *n.* A wild goose.

Branded, (brand'id) *a.* Flavoured with brandy.

Branding-iron, (brand'ing-i-urn) *n.* An iron used to brand with.

Brandish, (brand'ish) *v. t.* [From *brand*.] To wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish.

Brandish, (brand'ish) *n.* A flourish as with a weapon, whip, &c.

Branding, (brand'ing) *n.* A small red worm.

Brand-new, (brand'nú) *a.* Quite new.

Brandrith, (brand'rith) *n.* [*F. brandir.*] A rail or fence around a well.

Brandy, (brand'e) *n.* [*O. Eng. brandwine.*] An ardent spirit distilled from wine.

Brangle, (brang'l) *n.* [*Russ. bran.*] A squabble.

Brangle, (brang'gl) *v. t.* To wrangle; to dispute.

Brank, (brangk) *n.* [Probably of Celtic origin.] Buckwheat;—a bridle for scolds.

Branklin, (bran'lin) *n.* A fish of the salmon kind, called *Angry*, from several stripes on its sides.

Brash, (brash) *a.* [*Ger. barsch.*] Hasty in temper;—brittle. [boughs of trees.]

Brash, (brash) *n.* A rash or eruption;—refuse.

Brass, (bras) *n.* [*A.-S. bras.*] A yellow alloy of copper and zinc;—impudence;—*pl.* articles made of brass;—brass effigies cut on tombs.

Brasse, (bras) *n.* [*A.-S. bears.*] The pale spotted perch. [picce.]

Brasnet, (bras'net) *n.* An iron or steel head.

Brass-foil, (bras'foil) *n.* Brass-leaf, formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness.

Brassy, (bras'e) *a.* Pertaining to brass; hard as brass; the colour of brass;—impudent.

Brat, (brat) *n.* [*A.-S. bratt.*] A child, so called in contempt.

Bravado, (bra-vá'do) *n.* [*Sp. bravada.*] An arrogant boast or brag;—a boasting fellow.

Brave, (bräv) *a.* [*F. brave.*] Courageous; daring;—united boldness with generosity and dignity;—noble.

Brave, (bräv) *n.* A brave person; an Indian warrior;—a boast or defiance.

Brave, (bräv) *v. t.* To encounter with fortitude; to set at defiance; to dare.

Bravely, (bräv'le) *adv.* Courageously; gallantly.

Bravery, (bräv'er-e) *n.* Courage; fearlessness; undaunted spirit;—ostentation;—fiery.

Bravo, (brá'vô) *n.* A daring villain; an assassin.

Bravo, (brá'vô) *interj.* Well done! expressive of applause. [florid graces.]

Bravura, (bra-vó'ra) *n.* [*It.*] An air with

Brawl, (brawl) *v. i.* [*F. brailleur.*] To quarrel noisily;—to roar, as water.

Brawl, (brawl) *n.* A noisy quarrel.

Brawn, (brawn) *n.* [*O. H. Ger. bráto.*] The flesh of a boar;—full strong muscles; muscular strength;—pork salted and spiced.

Brawny, (brawn'e) *a.* Having strong muscles.

Bray, (brä) *v. t.* [*F. brayer.*] To pound or grind small;—*v. i.* To utter a harsh cry, as an ass. [any grating sound.]

Bray, (brä) *n.* The harsh sound of an ass;

Brayer, (brä'r) *n.* An instrument for mixing or spreading ink.

Braze, (bráz) *v. t.* [*F. braser.*] To solder or cover with an alloy of brass and zinc.

Brazen, (bráz'n) *a.* Pertaining to or made of brass;—impudent. [defiant front.]

Brazen, (bráz'n) *v. i.* To face out; to put on a

Brazen-faced, (bráz'n-fást) *a.* Impudent; shameless.

Brazier, (bráz'zher) *n.* An artificer in brass;—a pan to hold live coals;—sometimes *Brasier*.

Brail-nut, (bra-zil'nút) *n.* The nut of a large South American fruit-tree.

Brazilwood, (bra-zil'wóod) *n.* [*Pg. braz.*] A heavy tropical wood, used for dyeing red.

Breach, (brêch) *a.* [*F. brêche.*] Act of breaking, or state of being broken; rupture;—the gap made by breaking; chasm;—a violation of

low or tie; transgression;—difference; disruption.

Breach, (bréch) *v. t.* [walls by means of artillery.] To make an opening in the

Bread, (brəd) *n.* [A.-S. *brēad.*] Food made of flour or meal,—provisions in general; subsistence; maintenance.

Bread-corn, (brəd'korn) *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, &c.

Bread-fruit, (brəd'frut) *n.* The fruit of a tree found in the isles of the Pacific. When baked it resembles bread, and is eaten as food. The name is also applied to the tree.

Breadth, (brədth) *n.* [A.-S. *brād.*] Distance from side to side; width.

Break, (brək) *v. t.* [A.-S. *brīkan.*] To part, or rend by force;—to burst open by violence;—to pierce as light

Break, (brək) *v. t.* [A.-S. *brīkan.*] To part, or rend by force;—to burst open by violence;—to pierce as light through a cloud;—to make a gap in, as a wall;—to subdue, as the spirit;—to impair, as the strength;—to train, as a horse;—to crack the skin;—to open, as an abscess;—to violate, as an obligation;—to disclose, as intelligence;—to terminate, as friendship;—to lessen the force of, as a fall or blow;—to cashier;—*v. i.* To part;—to come to pieces;—to burst asunder;—to dawn;—to fail in health, business, &c.;—to issue with violence;—to fall out.

Break, (brək) *n.* [A.-S. *brēc.*] An opening made by force;—a pause;—a dash indicating a suspension of the meaning;—the first appearing of light in the morning;—a carriage, used for training horses.

Breakage, (brək'āj) *n.* A breaking;—an allowance for things broken in transportation.

Break-down, (brək'daun) *n.* Act of breaking down, as of a carriage;—a riotous dance.

Breaker, (brək'ər) *n.* One who or that which breaks;—a transgressor;—a water cask used in boats;—a mound which breaks the force of the waves; *pl.* waves breaking on the shore or sunken rocks. [day.]

Breakfast, (brək'fast) *n.* The first meal in the morning.

Breakfast, (brək'fast) *v. i.* To break one's fast in the morning;—*v. t.* To furnish with the morning meal.

Break-neck, (brək'nek) *n.* Producing danger of a broken neck; hazardous.

Breakwater, (brək'waw-ter) *n.* Any structure to break the force of waves.

Bream, (brēm) *n.* [F. *brème.*] A fish inhabiting lakes and deep water, little valued.

Breast, (brést) *n.* [A.-S. *brēast.*] The fore part of the body, between the neck and the belly; the bosom;—the corresponding part in an animal;—the protuberant glands in females, in which milk is secreted;—the seat of the affections and passions.

Breast, (brést) *v. t.* To meet with the breast; manfully to oppose or struggle against.

Breast-bone, (brést'bōn) *n.* The bone to which the ribs are attached; the sternum.

Breast-deep, (brést'dēp) *a.* As high as, or reaching up to, the breast.

Breasting, (brést'ing) *n.* The curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns.

Breast-knot, (brést'not) *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

Breast-pin, (brést'pin) *n.* A pin worn for a fastening, or ornament, on the breast.

Breastplate, (brést'plāt) *n.* Defensive armour worn upon the breast;—a strap across a horse's breast;—a part of the vestment of the high priest of the Jews, consisting of a rich embroidered stuff set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes.



Breastplate.

Breast-wheel, (brést'hwell) *n.* A water-wheel which receives the stream of water at about half its height.



Breast-wheel.

Breastwork, (brést'werk) *n.* A defensive earth-work breast-high;—a railing on a deck, balcony, or bridge.

Breath, (bréth) *n.* [A.-S. *bræth.*] Air respired;—power of breathing;—time to breathe; respite;—a single respiration; an instant;—a slight breeze.

Breathe, (bréth) *v. t.* To inhale and expel from the mouth and lungs;—to infuse, as life, courage, &c.;—to exhale, as odour, &c.;—to utter;—to sound, as a wind instrument;—to put out of breath, as by violent exercise;—*v. i.* To inhale and emit air; to live;—to take breath; to rest.

Breathing, (bréth'ing) *n.* Respiration;—air in gentle motion;—aspiration;—utterance;—re-spice;—a mark placed over a vowel, giving it the force and sound of *h*.

Breathless, (bréth'les) *a.* Out of breath;—dead.

Breathlessness, (bréth'les-nes) *n.* State of being breathless or exhausted.

Breech, (bréch) *n.* The lower and hinder part of the body;—the hinder part of a fire-arm, behind the bore.

Breech, (bréch) *v. t.* To put into breeches;—to whip;—to fasten with breeching.

Breeches, (bréch'ez) *n. pl.* [A.-S. *brēc.*] A garment covering the hips and thighs.

Breeching, (bréch'ing) *n.* The harness which comes round the breech of a horse;—a strong rope fastened to a cannon, to prevent recoil;—a whipping.

Breech-loading, (bréch'lōd-ing) *a.* Inserting the charge at the breech instead of by the muzzle.

Breed, (bréd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *brēdan.*] To beget; to hatch;—to nurse and foster;—to instruct;—*v. i.* To bear and nourish young;—to be produced.

Breed, (bréd) *n.* A progeny from the same stock;—a race of men or animals which have qualities in common;—offspring.

Breeder, (bréd'ər) *n.* One who rears a particular species of cattle, horses, fowls, &c.

Breeding, (bréd'ing) *n.* The act of producing;—the rearing of live stock from one species, or by crossing;—nurture; formation of manners;—good manners; behaviour.

Breeze, (bréz) *n.* [Sp. *briza.*] A light wind;—an excited state of feeling; a quarrel.

Breeze-fly, (bréz'fli) *n.* [A.-S. *brīosa.*] A fly of various species;—the gad-fly; the bot-fly.

Breezeless, (bréz'les) *a.* Still; calm.

Breezy, (bréz'ə) *a.* Fanned with gentle winds;—exposed to frequent changes of air.

Brent, (brént) *n.* A brand-goose.

Brent, (brént) *a.* Burnt;—high; steep.

Brest-summer, (brɛst'sum-mər) *n.* A beam placed breast-wise to support a wall.
Brethren, (brɛθ'rɛn) *n. pl.* In solemn and scriptural language used in the place of *brothers*.
Breve, (brɛv) *n.* [L. *brevis*, short.] A note equivalent to two semibreves, or four minims (—);—a brief;—a mark (—) to indicate the short quantity of a vowel.
Brevet, (brɛ-vet) *n.* [F.] A royal warrant;—a commission which entitles to an honorary rank.
Brevet, (brɛ-vet) *v. t.* To confer rank or title.
Breviary, (brɛ've-ar-ɪ) *n.* [L. *brevis*.] A compend; or summary;—a book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic and Greek church.
Brevier, (brɛ-vɛr) *n.* A printing type in size between bourgeois and minion.

(Brevier type.)

Breviped, (brɛv'e-pɛd) *n.* [L. *brevis*, pɛs.] Having short legs, as certain birds.
Brevipennate, (brɛv'e-pɛn-ət) *a.* [L. *brevis*, penna.] Short-winged.
Brevity, (brɛv'e-tɪ) *n.* [L. *brevis*.] Shortness of duration;—conciseness in words.
Brew, (brʊ) *v. t.* [A.-S. *brȳcan*.] To boil or seethe;—to prepare a liquor from malt, hops, or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation;—to contrive; to plot;—*v. i.* To perform the business of brewing;—to be in a state of preparation; to be impending.
Brew, (brʊ) *n.* The liquid compound made by mingling and boiling.
Brewery, (brʊ'ɛr-ɪ) *n.* The building and apparatus for brewing.
Brewing, (brʊ'ɪŋ) *n.* The process of preparing liquors from malt and hops, &c.;—the quantity brewed at once.
Briarean, (brɪ-ə're-an) *a.* Pertaining to Briareus; many handed.
Bribe, (brɪb) *n.* [F. *brûbe*.] A gift, place, or favour offered or bestowed, with a view to influence the judgment and conduct;—allurement.
Bribe, (brɪb) *v. t.* To influence or corrupt by gifts;—to gain over by favours.
Bribery, (brɪb'ɛr-ɪ) *n.* Act of giving or receiving favours corruptly or illegally.
Brick, (brɪk) *n.* [Armor. *prî*, clay.] Clay and sand tempered with water, moulded into regular forms, dried in the sun, and burnt;—a loaf shaped like a brick.
Brick, (brɪk) *v. t.* To lay or pave with bricks.
Brickbat, (brɪk'bat) *n.* A piece of a brick.
Brick-kiln, (brɪk'kɪl) *n.* A kiln in which bricks are baked or burnt.
Brick-layer, (brɪk'lā-ɛr) *n.* One who builds bricks.
Brick-work, (brɪk'wɜrk) *n.* A structure of bricks.
Brick-yard, (brɪk'yārd) *n.* A place where bricks are made.
Bridal, (brɪd'əl) *a.* [From *bride*.] Belonging to a bride or to a wedding; nuptial.
Bridal, (brɪd'əl) *n.* The nuptial festival; marriage.
Bride, (brɪd) *n.* [A.-S. *brȳd*.] A woman recently married;—a woman contracted to be married.
Bride-cake, (brɪd'kāk) *n.* Cake made for the guests at a wedding.
Bride-chamber, (brɪd'čām-bɛr) *n.* The nuptial apartment.

Bridegroom, (brɪd'grʊm) *n.* [A.-S. *brȳd* and *guma*.] A man newly married, or about to be married.
Bride-maid, (brɪdzmād) *n.* A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.
Bridewell, (brɪd'wel) *n.* A house of correction.
Bridge, (brɪj) *n.* [A.-S. *brycg*.] A structure erected over a water-course, ravine, railroad, or the like;—a support for the strings of a violin; the bony part of the nose, &c.
Bridge, (brɪj) *v. t.* To build a bridge over; to connect; to lessen the distance between.
Bridging-joint, (brɪj'ɪŋ-joɪnt) *n.* A joint sustained by transverse beams below—a *binding-joint*.
Bridle, (brɪdl) *n.* [A.-S. *bridel*.] An instrument with which a horse is governed;—a curb; a check;—part of a gun-lock;—a short cable with a swivel.
Bridle, (brɪdl) *v. t.* To put a bridle upon;—to guide or govern; to curb or control;—*v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as in pride or resentment.
Bridoon, (brɪ'dʊn) *n.* [F. *bridon*.] The snaffle and rein of a military bridle.
Brief, (brɛf) *a.* [L. *brevis*.] Short in duration;—short in expression; concise.
Brief, (brɛf) *n.* A short writing; a statement in few words;—an abridgment of a client's case for instruction of counsel;—a writ.
Briefless, (brɛf'les) *a.* Having no brief; without clients.
Briefly, (brɛf'li) *adv.* Concisely; in few words.
Briefness, (brɛf'nes) *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing.
Brier, (brɪ'ɛr) *n.* [A.-S. *brȳr*.] A prickly plant or shrub;—the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose;—also Briar.
Briery, (brɪ'ɛr-ɪ) *a.* Full of briars; thorny.
Brig, (brɪg) *n.* [Abbreviation of *brigantine*.] A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.
Brigade, (brɪg'əd) *n.* [F. from *brigue*, quarrel.] A division of troops commanded by a general officer, and consisting of a number of regiments or battalions.
Brigade, (brɪg'əd) *v. t.* To form into a brigade.
Brigadier-general, (brɪg'ā-dɛr-jɛn'ɛr-əl) *n.* The officer who commands a brigade, in rank next below a major-general;—generally *Brigadier*.
Brigand, (brɪg'and) *n.* [F. *brigand*.] A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a robber; a highwayman.
Brigandage, (brɪg'and-ɪdʒ) *n.* Theft; plunder.
Brigantine, (brɪg'an-tɪn) *n.* [F.] A light, two-masted vessel without a deck.
Bright, (brɪt) *a.* [A.-S. *beorht*.] Shining; sparkling;—transparent; clear; evident or manifest;—illustrious;—having mental activity; quick; keen;—cheerful; radiant.
Brighten, (brɪt'n) *v. t.* To make bright or brighter;—to illumine;—to make cheerful;—to make acute;—*v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright;—to clear up.
Brightly, (brɪt'li) *adv.* Splendidly; vividly.
Brightness, (brɪt'nes) *n.* The quality of being bright;—acuteness; sharp or ready wit.
Brill, (brɪl) *n.* A fish like the Turbot, much esteemed as food.
Brilliance, (brɪl'yan-əs) *n.* Great brightness,



Brig

whether in a literal or tropical sense; splendour.

Brilliant, (bril'yant) *a.* [*F. briller.*] Sparkling with lustre; glittering;—splendid; shining.

Brilliant, (bril'yant) *a.* A diamond cut with facets to refract the light in a sparkling manner.

Brilliantly, (bril'yant-ly) *adv.* Splendidly; radiantly.

Brim, (brim) *n.* [*A.-S. brymme.*] Rim or border of any thing; edge or margin.

Brim, (brim) *v. i.* To be full to the brim.

Brimful, (brim'fūl) *a.* Full to the brim.

Brimmer, (brim'gr) *n.* A cup full to the brim.

Brimming, (brim'ing) *a.* Full to the brim; exuberant.

Brimstone, (brim'stōn) *n.* [*A.-S. bryne.*] A hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon colour; sulphur.

Brindled, (brind'ed) *a.* [*A.-S. byrnan.*] Having different colours; streaked; tabby.

Brindled, (brind'ld) *a.* Spotted; variegated.

Brine, (brin) *n.* [*A.-S. bryne.*] Water impregnated with salt;—the ocean or sea;—tears, so called from their saltiness.

Brine-pan or **Brine-pit**, (brin'pan) *n.* A pit for forming salt by evaporation.

Bring, (bring) *v. t.* [*A.-S. bringan.*] To carry; to fetch; to convey from one person or place to another;—to draw in; to induce.

Brinial, (brin'ish) *a.* Like brine; saltish.

Briak, (bringk) *n.* [*Dan.*] Edge or margin of a steep place, as of a precipice; verge.

Briny, (brin'e) *a.* Pertaining to the sea; salt.

Briak, (brisk) *a.* [*W. brys.*] Full of liveliness and activity;—full of spirit or life;—effervescing.

Bristle, (brisk'et) *n.* [*F. bréchet.*] The breast of an animal, or that part that lies next to the ribs. [spirit.]

Briakly, (brisk'le) *adv.* Actively; with life and brightness.

Bristles, (brisk'nes) *n.* Liveliness; vivacity;—effervescence of liquor.

Bristle, (bris'al) *n.* [*A.-S. briettl.*] A short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine;—a species of pubescence on plants.

Bristle, (bris'al) *v. t.* To erect the bristles of;—to fix a bristle to;—*v. i.* To rise or stand erect, like bristles;—to raise the head and strut.

Bristly, (bris'le) *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with rough hair; fierce.

Bristol-board, (bris'tol-bōrd) *n.* A pasteboard with a smooth and sometimes glazed surface.

Bristol-brick, (bris'tol-brik) *n.* A brick used for cleaning steel.

Bristol-stone, (bris'tol-stōn) *n.* Rock crystal, or crystals of quartz, found near *Bristol*.

Bromian-metal, (bre-tan'ne-a-met'al) *n.* A metallic compound or alloy of tin.

Bromian, (bre-tan'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Britain, in its present use to Great Britain.

British, (brit'ish) *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. [Great Britain.]

British-ion, (brit'ish-li-un) *n.* The emblem of Britain, (brit'un) *n.* An inhabitant of Britain.

Brittle, (brit'l) *a.* [*A.-S. breotan.*] Easily broken; apt to break; fragile.

Brittleness, (brit'l-nes) *n.* Fragility.

Broach, (brōch) *n.* [*F. broche.*] A spit;—a tool of steel for enlarging holes in metal;—a brooch.

Broach, (brōch) *v. t.* To pierce, as with a spit;—to tap, as a cask;—hence, to let out;—to open, as stores;—to make public; to give out.

Broad, (brawd) *a.* [*A.-S. brād.*] Wide; ex-

tended from side to side;—diffused;—comprehensive; coarse; gross.

Broad-axe, (brawd'aks) *n.* An axe with a broad edge;—an ancient military weapon.

Broad-brim, (brawd'brim) *n.* A hat like those worn by the Friends or Quakers;—a Quaker.

Broadcast, (brawd'kast) *a.* Dispersed with the hand, as seed in sowing;—widely spread or diffused.

Broad Church, (brawd'church) *n.* An influential portion of the Church of England holding liberal views of doctrine and fellowship.

Broadcloth, (brawd'kloth) *n.* A fine woollen cloth for men's garments.

Broaden, (brawd'n) *v. i.* To grow broad;—*v. t.* To make broad or comprehensive.

Broad-gauge, (brawd'gāj) *n.* A wide distance (usually 6 or 7 feet) between the rails on a railway. [ately broad.]

Broadish, (brawd'ish) *a.* Rather broad; moderate.

Broadly, (brawd'le) *adv.* Widely; generally.

Broadness, (brawd'nes) *n.* Extent from side to side; large width.

Broad-pennant, (brawd'pen-ant) *n.* A commodore's flag.

Broad-seal, (brawd'sēl) *n.* The public seal of a country or state.

Broadside, (brawd'sīd) *n.* The outer side of a ship above the water;—a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time;—a paper printed on one side only.

Broadsword, (brawd'sōrd) *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge;—*Scot. claymore.*

Brocade, (brō-kād') *n.* [*It. broccare.*] Silk stuff variegated with gold, silver, or flowers, &c.

Brocaded, (brō-kād'ed) *a.* Worked, as brocade;—dressed in brocade. [of cauliflower.]

Broccoli, (brok'o-le) *n.* [*It. broccolo.*] A variety of *brochure*, (brō-shōor') *n.* [*F. brocher.*] A printed and stitched work; a pamphlet.

Broek, (brok) *n.* [*A.-S. broc.*] A badger.

Broeket, (brok'et) *n.* A red deer two years old.

Brod, (brod) *v. t.* [*Icel. brodd.*] To prick; to probe; to spur; to incite.

Brogue, (brōg) *n.* [*Ir. & Gael. brog.*] A stout, coarse shoe;—a corrupt dialect or pronunciation.

Broider, (broid'er) *v. t.* [*F. broder.*] To adorn with figured needle-work.

Broil, (broil) *n.* [*Celtic origin.*] A noisy quarrel; contention between individuals or in the state; tumult; altercation.

Broil, (broil) *v. t.* To dress or cook over coals or on a gridiron;—*v. i.* To be subjected to heat; to persevere through heat.

Broke, (brōk) *v. i.* To transact business for another.

Broken, (brō'kn) *a.* [From *break.*] Parted by violence;—weak; infirm;—subdued; contrite.

Broken-hearted, (brō'kn'hārt-ed) *a.* Crushed by grief or despair. [ruptured manner.]

Brokenly, (brō'kn-le) *adv.* In a broken, inter-

Broken-winded, (brō'kn-wind-ed) *a.* Having short or disordered respiration.

Broker, (brō'ker) *n.* [*O. Eng. brocour.*] One who transacts business for another.

Brokerage, (brō'ker-āj) *n.* The business of a broker;—the fee or commission for acting as a broker.

Broma, (brō'ma) *n.* [*G. brōma, food.*] Aliment;—a chocolate preparation from cocoa.

Bromide, (brō'mid) *n.* A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base.

Bromine, (brō'min) *n.* [G. *brōmos*.] One of the elements, related to chlorine and iodine.

Bronchial, (brong'ke-al) *a.* Belonging to a bronchia or the windpipe.

Bronchitis, (brong-kī'tis) *n.* An inflammation of the bronchi or tubes which convey air to the lungs.

Bronchotomy, (brong-kot'ō-me) *n.* [G. *brongchos* and *tomē*.] An incision into the windpipe or larynx.

Bronze, (bronz) *n.* [It. *bruno*, brown.] An alloy of copper with tin or zinc;—a statue, medal, or other work of art cast in bronze;—a brown colour.

Bronze, (bronz) *v. t.* To give the appearance of bronze; to make brown;—to harden.

Brooch, (bröch) *n.* An ornament in various forms, with a pin or loop for attaching it to a garment.

Brood, (bröod) *v. i.* [A.-S. *brōd*.] To sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl;—to remain in anxious thought; to muse;—*v. t.* To sit over and cherish.

Brood, (bröod) *n.* Offspring; progeny;—that which is bred or produced.

Brook, (bröök) *n.* [A.-S. *bröc*.] A small natural stream or current; a rivulet.

Brook, (bröök) *v. t.* [A.-S. *brūcan*.] To bear; to endure; to suffer insult or injury.

Brooklet, (bröök'let) *n.* A small brook.

Brooky, (bröök'e) *a.* Abounding with little streams or rivulets.

Broom, (brööm) *n.* [A.-S. *brōm*.] A genus of leguminous plants;—a besom or brush.

Broomstick, (brööm'stik) *n.* The handle of a broom.

Broomy, (brööm'*) *a.* Full of broom.

Brose, (bröz) *n.* A Scotch dish made by pouring a hot liquid over oat meal or pease meal.

Broth, (broth) *n.* [A.-S. *broth*.] Water in which flesh has been boiled with vegetables or herbs, and barley or rice. [ill-fame.]

Brothel, (broth'el) *n.* [F. *bordel*.] A house of

Brother, (bruth'er) *n.* [A.-S. *brōðhor*, L. *frater*. The common plural is *brothers*; in solemn speech *brethren* is used.] He who is born of the same father and mother with another;—one united to another by tie or interest;—one who resembles another in manner or character.

Brotherhood, (bruth'er-hööd) *n.* State of being a brother;—an association; a fraternity;—a class of the same profession or occupation.

Brother-in-law, (bruth'er-in-law) *n.* The brother of a husband or wife;—a sister's husband. [brotherly.]

Brotherliness, (bruth'er-le-nes) *n.* State of being brotherly, (bruth'er-le) *a.* Pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers; affectionate.

Brougham, (brööm) *n.* A kind of two-wheeled or four-wheeled carriage.

Brow, (brow) *n.* [A.-S. *brāv*.] The ridge over the eye, with the hair that covers it;—the forehead;—the edge of a steep place.

Browbeat, (brow'bēt) *v. t.* To bear down with stern looks or arrogant assertions; to bully.

Browbeating, (brow'bēt'ing) *n.* Overbearing or bullying with arrogant and violent language.

Brown, (brown) *n.* A dark colour-inclining to red or yellow; the mixture of red, black, and yellow.

Brown, (brown) *a.* [A.-S. *beornan*.] Of a dark or dusky colour, of various shades.

Brown, (brown) *v. t.* To make brown; to give a brown colour to.

Brown-bread, (brown'bred) *n.* A coarse wheaten bread made of unbolted meal.

Brown-bill, (brown'bil) *n.* An ancient weapon for foot soldiers.

Brown-coal, (brown'köl) *n.* Wood-coal or lignite.

Brownie, (brown'e) *n.* A fairy; a spirit supposed to perform domestic services by night.

Browning, (brown'ing) *n.* Process of imparting a brown colour to gun barrels, &c.;—a process in cookery. [inclined to brown.]

Brownish, (brown'ish) *a.* Somewhat brown; **Brownness**, (brown'nes) *n.* Quality of being brown.

Brown-spar, (brown'spär) *n.* A magnesian carbonate of lime, tinged by oxide of iron and manganese.

Brown-stout, (brown'stout) *n.* A superior kind of porter. [tion; serious reverie.]

Brown-study, (brown'stud-e) *n.* Mental abstraction.

Browse, (browz) *v. t.* To eat or nibble shrubs, &c.;—*v. i.* To feed on the tender shoots of shrubs or trees; to graze.

Browse, (browz) *n.* [Armor. *broua*.] The tender branches of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle; succulent pasture.

Bruin, (brö'ün) *n.* [D. *bruin*, from his colour.] A bear.

Bruise, (brööz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *brysan*.] To injure or crush, as by collision of, or against, a solid body;—to injure a part of; to contuse; to reduce to fragments;—to fight with the fists; to box.

Bruise, (brööz) *n.* A hurt or injury to the flesh of animals, to plants, or other bodies; a contusion.

Bruiser, (brööz'er) *n.* A boxer. [frey.]

Bruise-wort, (brööz'wurt) *n.* A plant; the com-

Bruising, (brööz'ing) *n.* The act of crushing;—the art of boxing.

Bruit, (brööt) *n.* [F.] Report; rumour; fame.

Bruit, (brööt) *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad.

Brumal, (bröo'mäl) *a.* [L. *bruma*.] Belonging to the winter.

Brunette, (bröo-net') *n.* [F. *brun*.] A woman with a brown or dark complexion.

Brunt, (brunt) *n.* [A.-S. *brunt*.] The heat, or utmost violence, of an onset;—the force of a blow; shock.

Brush, (brush) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *brusta*.] An instrument of bristles, &c., used for removing dust, &c.;—brush-wood; a thicket of shrubs;—a skirmish;—the bushy tail of the fox.

Brush, (brush) *v. t.* To apply a brush to;—to remove, gather, or sweep away;—*v. i.* To move nimbly;—to skim over with slight contact.

Brushing, (brush'ing) *a.* Light; briak.

Brush-wheel, (brush'hwél) *n.* A wheel without teeth, used in light machinery for polishing metals, &c.

Brush-wood, (brush'wööd) *n.* A thicket of trees and shrubs;—small branches cut from trees.

Brushy, (brush'e) *a.* Rough; shaggy.

Brusque, (brusk) *a.* [F.] Rude, abrupt in manners.

Brussels-sprouts, (brus'selz-sprowtz) *n. pl.* Small green heads sprouting from an upright stem; a species of cabbage.

Brustle, (brus'l) *v. i.* [A.-S. *berstan*.] To



Brougham.

crackle ; to make a rustling noise ; to vapour, as a bully.

Brutal, (bró'tál) *a.* Pertaining to or like a brute ; savage ; cruel ; inhuman.

Brutality, (bró'tál-tyé) *n.* Inhumanity ; savageness ; cruelty. [coarse, or cruel.

Brutalise, (bró'tál-iz) *v. t.* To make brutal, **Brutally**, (bró'tál-ly) *adv.* In a brutal manner ; cruelly.

Brute, (bró't) *a.* [*L. brutus.*] Senseless ; unconscious ; irrational ; savage ; ferocious.

Brute, (bró't) *n.* A beast ; any animal destitute of reason ;—a low-bred unfeeling person.

Brutify, (bró'te-fi) *v. t.* [*L. brutus and facere.*] To make a brute of ;—to render stupid, senseless, or unfeeling.

Brutish, (bró'tish) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a brute ; ferocious ; sensual.

Brutishness, (bró'tish-ness) *n.* Stupidity ; insensibility ; savageness.

Bryony, (brí'ó-ne) *n.* [*G. bruñe.*] A genus of climbing plants of different species.

Bubble, (bub'l) *n.* [*D. bobbel, L. bulla.*] A small vesicle of water or fluid inflated with air ;—any thing that wants firmness or solidity ; a delusive scheme ; a dishonest speculation.

Bubble, (bub'l) *v. t.* To rise in bubbles ;—to run with a gurgling noise ;—*v. i.* To cheat.

Babbler, (bab'lér) *n.* One who cheats ;—a kind of fish so called from the singular grunting noise which it makes.

Bubo, (bí'bó) *a.* [*G. iuvbón.*] An inflammation in the groin ;—the horned owl.

Buccal, (buk'kal) *a.* [*L. bucca.*] Pertaining to the cheek. [pirate ; a sea-robber.

Buccanier, (buk'a-nér) *n.* [*F. boucanier.*] A trumpet-shaped or sounding like a horn.

Buccinate, (buk'in-it) *n.* Fossil remains of shell ;—univalve shells, called trumpet shells.

Bucentaur, (bú-sen'tár) *n.* [*G. bous, ox, and kentaurus, centaur.*] A fabulous monster, half ox and half man.

Bucephalus, (bú-sé-fa-lus) *n.* An animal of the gazelle tribe ;—the horse of Alexander the Great ; any noted steed.

Buck, (buk) *n.* [*L. Ger. buke.*] Lye in which cloth is soaked in bleaching ; the liquor in which clothes are washed ;—the cloth or clothes soaked or washed.

Buck, (buk) *v. t.* To steep in lye ; to wash in soda ;—to break up, as ores.

Buck, (buk) *a.* [*A.-S. bucca.*] The male of the fallow deer, goat, sheep, rabbit, and hare ;—a dandy ; a gay dashing young fellow.

Bucket, (buk'et) *n.* [*F. bequet.*] A vessel for drawing or carrying water or other liquids ; one of the cavities on the rim of a water-wheel ;—the float of a paddle-wheel.

Bucking, (buk'ing) *n.* Soaking clothes in lye ;—the liquor in which clothes are bleached.

Buckish, (buk'ish) *a.* Pertaining to a buck ; foppish.

Buckle, (buk'li) *n.* [*L. bucca.*] A metallic link, with a tongue or catch attached to a belt, used for fastening things together.

Buckle, (buk'li) *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle ;—to prepare for action ; to set stoutly to work ;—to confine ;—*v. i.* To bend ;—to struggle.

Buckler, (buk'ler) *n.* A kind of shield.

Buck-mast, (buk'mast) *n.* [*Scot. buck and mast.*] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree.

Buckra, (buk'ra) *n.* A white man ; master.

Buckram, (buk'ram) *n.* [*F. bougram.*] A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue.

Buckram, (buk'ram) *a.* Made of buckram ;—stiff ; precise.

Buckskin, (buk'skin) *n.* The skin of a buck ; a kind of leather ;—*pl.* breeches made of buckskin. [many species.

Buckthorn, (buk'thorn) *n.* A genus of plants of Buckwheat, (buk'hwét) *n.* A plant and an edible grain, the flour of which is much used for cakes.

Bucolic, (bú-kol'ik) *a.* [*G. boukolos.*] Relating to the life and occupation of a shepherd ; pastoral ; rustic.

Bucolic, (bú-kol'ik) *n.* A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs.

Bud, (bud) *n.* [*D. bot, G. phuo.*] A shoot or outgrowth ;—an unexpanded branch or flower.

Bud, (bud) *v. i.* To put forth buds ;—to begin to grow ; to issue from a stock, as a horn ;—*v. t.* To insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree ; to graft.

Buddhism, (bud'izm) *n.* The doctrine taught by Buddha, and adopted as a religion by the greater part of Asia and the Indian Islands.

Budding, (bud'ding) *n.* The act of putting forth buds ; the act of inserting a bud.

Buddle, (bud'dl) *n.* A square frame of boards used in washing mineral ore.

Bude-light, (búd'lit) *n.* An intense white light.

Budge, (buj) *v. t.* [*F. bouger.*] To move off ; to stir ; to wag.

Budge, (buj) *n.* [*L. bulga.*] Lambekin fur.

Budge, (buj) *a.* Lined with budge.

Budget, (buj'et) *n.* [*F. bougette.*] A bag or sack ;—a stock or store ;—the annual financial statement made in the House of Commons.

Budlet, (bud'let) *n.* A little bud or shoot.

Buff, (buf) *n.* [*F. bœuf, beef.*] A leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo and other animals, dressed in oil ;—a military coat made of leather ;—a colour between light pink and light yellow ;—a grayish viscid coat on diseased blood ;—the bare skin.

Buff, (buf) *a.* Made of buff leather ;—of the colour of buff leather.

Buffalo, (buffa-ló) *n.* [*G. boubalos.*] A wild ox found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent ;—applied to animals of the bovine genus, and frequently to the Bison.

Buffalo-robe, (buffa-ló-rób) *n.* The skin of the bison, prepared with the hair on.

Buffer, (buffer) *n.* A cushion, or apparatus to deaden the concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes, as at the ends of a railway carriage.

Buffet, (buffet) *n.* [*F. buffet.*] A cupboard, sideboard, or closet ;—a refreshment bar or table.



Buck.



Buffalo.



Buffer.

Buffet, (buffet) *n.* [F. *buffe*, It. *buffetto*.] A blow with the hand; a cuff;—force, as of winds and waves.

Buffet, (buffet) *v. t.* To beat; to cuff;—to contend against;—*v. i.* To play at boxing;—to make way by exertion or contention.

Buffeting, (buffet-ing) *n.* Striking, with the hand; opposition; contention.

Buffo, (buffo) *n.* [It.] An Italian comic singer.

Buffoon, (buff-foón) *n.* [It. *buffa*.] A man who amuses by tricks and antics; a mimic.

Buffoonery, (buff-foón'er-e) *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; jests; vulgar tricks and postures.

Buffy, (bufe) *a.* Resembling buff on the blood;—of the colour of buff.

Bug, (bug) *n.* [W. *bog*.] A hemipterous insect of the genus *Cimex*, having a beaked or sucking mouth.

Bugbear, (bug'bār) *n.* [W. *bæg*.] Something frightful, as a spectre; any thing imaginary that frightens.

Buggy, (bug'e) *n.* A light one-horse chaise.

Bugle, (bū'gl) *n.* [F. *beugler*.] A horn; a wind instrument used in hunting or in a military band;—an elongated glass bead.

Bugle, (bū'gl) *n.* [F.] A deciduous herbaceous plant, used in medicine.

Bugloss, (bū'glos) *n.* [G. *bous* and *glōssa*.] A plant used in dyeing and colouring.

Buhl, (būl) *n.* [*Boule*.] Figure work;—unburnished gold, brass, mother of pearl, &c., inlaid into wood, tortoise shell, &c.

Burr-stone, (bur'stōn) *n.* [O. Eng. *bur*.] A flinty quartz, valuable for mill-stones.

Buaid, (bild) *v. t.* [A.-S. *byldan*.] To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to shape into a particular mould or form;—to raise on a foundation;—to strengthen; to establish;—*v. i.* To practise building.

Build, (bild) *n.* Form or mode of construction; shape; figure.

Building, (bild'ing) *n.* Act of constructing, erecting, or establishing;—architecture;—a thing built, as a house, church, &c.

Bulb, (bulb) *n.* [L. *bulbus*.] A round or spherical body, as the onion;—protuberance on a stem, as the bulb of a thermometer; a knob.

Bulbous, (bulb'us) *a.* Having bulbs; protuberant; knobby. [Persians.]

Bulbul, (būl'bul) *n.* The nightingale of the Bulchin, (būl'shin) *n.* A young male calf.

Bulge, (bulj) *n.* [A.-S. *belg*.] The protuberant part of a cask;—the bilge of a vessel.

Bulge, (bulj) *v. i.* To swell or jut out; to be protuberant;—to bulge, as a ship.

Bulk, (bulk) *n.* [Icel. *bulka*.] Magnitude of material substance; dimensions; mass;—the largest or principal portion;—the cargo of a ship.

Bulker, (bulk'er) *n.* A person employed to ascertain the capacity of goods, so as to fix the freight or shore-dues.

Bulk-head, (bulk'hed) *n.* A partition in a ship, made with boards, &c., to form compartments.

Bulkiness, (bulk'e-nes) *n.* Greatness in bulk, size, or stature.

Bulky, (bul'ke) *a.* Of great dimensions; large.

Bull, (bōol) *n.* [A.-S. *beollan*.] The male of a bovine quadruped; the male of any large quadruped;—one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Bull, (bōol) *n.* [L. *bulia*.] The seal appended

to the briefs of the Pope;—an edict of the pope;—a verbal blunder or contradiction.

Bull-baiting, (bōol'bāt-ing) *n.* The practice of exciting bulls with dogs.

Bull-beef, (bōol'bēf) *n.* The flesh of a bull.

Bull-calf, (bōol'káf) *n.* A male calf;—a stupid fellow.

Bull-dog, (bōol'dog) *n.* A dog of remarkable

ferocity and courage—so named from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head.

Bullet, (bōol'let) *n.* [F. *boule*.] A small ball; especially one of lead for small fire-arms.

Bulletin, (bōol'le-tin) *n.* [F. *bulletin*.] An official report; a military or medical report;—a brief statement issued by authority;—a public announcement.

Bull-fight, (bōol'fit) *n.* A combat with a bull—the favourite national pastime in Spain.

Bull-finch, (bōol'finsh) *n.* A singing-bird allied to the grosbeak, having the breast, cheeks, and throat of a crimson colour.

Bull-frog, (bōol'frog) *n.* A large species of frog, found in North America.

Bull-head, (bōol'hed) *n.* A fish of the genus *Cottus*;—a stupid fellow;—a water insect.

Bullion, (bōol'yun) *n.* [L. *bulia*.] Uncoinced gold or silver in the mass;—gold and silver coin.

Bullock, (bōol'lok) *n.* [A.-S. *bulluca*.] A young bull or male of the ox kind.

Bull's-eye, (bōol'zī) *n.* An oval wooden block without sheaves;—a thick piece of glass inserted in a deck, roof, &c., to let in light;—a policeman's lantern;—the centre of a target.

Bull-trout, (bōol'trout) *n.* A trout larger than the common kind, and ascending rivers periodically to spawn.

Bully, (bōole) *n.* [O. Eng.] A noisy blustering fellow; a quarrelsome person.

Bully, (bōole) *v. t.* To insult with noise and menace;—*v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

Bulrush, (bōol'rush) *n.* A rush growing in wet land or water.

Bulwark, (bōol'werk) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *polōn*, and Ger. *werk*.] An outwork for defence; a rampart;—any means of defence; a screen;—*pl.* the sides of a ship above the upper deck.

Bum, (bump) *v. i.* To make a noise like a bee.

Bumble, (bumb) *v. i.* To make a noise like a bee.

Bumble-bee, (bumb'l-bē) *n.* [O. Eng. *bumble* and *bee*.] A large bee, called *humble-bee*.

Bumboat, (bumb'bōt) *n.* A clumsy boat, used for conveying provisions, fruit, &c., to vessels.

Bumkin, (bumb'kin) *n.* [From *boom* and *kin*.] A timber projecting from the bow of a vessel to haul the foretack to;—a small outrigger.

Bump, (bump) *n.* A thump; a heavy blow;—a swelling or protuberance;—*pl.* the natural swellings on the skull, supposed to indicate the mental qualities and propensities of the individual.

Bump, (bump) *v. t.* [Ger. *bamsen*.] To strike, as with or against any thing large or solid;—to thump; to beat;—*v. i.* To make a heavy, or hollow noise.

Bumper, (bump'er) *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim.



Bumpkin, (bump'kin) *n.* [W. *pæmp'o ddyŋ*.] An awkward rustic, or country lout.

Bun, (bun) *n.* [Root *bun*.] A small sweet-cake.

Bunch, (bunch) *n.* [Icel. *búnni*.] A protuberance; a bunch; a knob or lump;—a cluster or tuft of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together.

Bunch, (bunch) *v. i.* To swell out; to gather round; to become protuberant;—*v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch.

Bunchy, (bunch'e) *a.* Swelling out; growing in bunches or tufts.

Bundie, (bund'l) *n.* [A.-S. *byndel*.] A number of things bound together; a package convenient for handling or conveyance; a parcel; a roll.

Bundie, (bund'l) *v. t.* To tie or bind in a roll; to put up together;—*v. i.* To set off in a hurry; to proceed confusedly.

Bung, (bung) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *phung*, Go. *pugg*, F. *bondon*.] The stopper of the orifice in a cask. (to close up.)

Bung, (bung) *v. t.* To stop the orifice in a cask; Bungalow, (bung'gá-ló) *n.* [Bengalee *bánglá*.] The country house of a European in India, of a single floor and thatched, but of slight materials.

Bung-hole, (bung'hól) *n.* The hole in a cask through which it is filled.

Bungla, (bung'gl) *v. i.* To act or work in a Bungalow. clumsy, awkward manner; to mismanage;—*v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch.

Bungle, (bung'gl) *n.* A clumsy performance; a mistake; a gross blunder.

Bungler, (bung'gl'r) *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman; a blunderer.

Bungling, (bung'gling) *a.* Unskilful; awkward;—clumsily or unskilfully done.

Bunk, (bungk) *n.* [Sw. *bunke*.] A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat and for a bed;—a berth.

Bunker, (bungk'ér) *n.* A bin or receptacle.

Bunkum, (bungk'um) *n.* Speech-making for mere show.

Bunton, (bun'yun) *n.* [O. Eng. *bunny*.] An inflammation at the ball of the great toe.

Bunt, (bunt) *n.* [Ger. *bund*.] The middle part or belly of a sail.

Bunt, (bunt) *v. i.* To swell out;—to push with the horns; to butt.

Bunting, (bunt'ing) *n.* [Ger. *bunt*.] A bird of different species, of the genus *Emberiza*;—a fine woollen stuff, of which flags are made.

Buntline, (bunt'lin) *n.* A rope fastened to the foot-rope of a sail, to haul it up.

Buoy, (boy) *n.* [D. *boey*.] A floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water, or the proper direction for sailing.

Buoy, (boy) *v. t.* To keep afloat;—to keep from sinking;—to mark by buoys;—*v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness.

Buoyage, (boy'áj) *n.* Buoys taken collectively; the providing of buoys.

Buoyancy, (boy'an-se) *n.* The quality of float-



ing; specific lightness;—lightness of spirit; vivacity. [bearing up, as a fluid;—vivacious.]

Buoyant, (boy'ant) *a.* Floating; light; elastic;—

Burbot, (bur'bot) *n.* [F. *barbote*.] A fish of the genus *Gadus*, having beards on the nose and chin.

Burdelaís, (bur'de-lá) *n.* A coarse grape.

Burden, (bur'dn) *n.* [A.-S. *byrðen*.] That which is borne or carried;—any thing grievous or oppressive;—load; weight;—the capacity of a ship to hold goods.

Burden, (bur'dn) *n.* [F. *bourdon*.] The verse repeated in a song; refrain;—the main topic or theme.

Burden, (bur'dn) *v. t.* To lay a heavy load on;—to oppress; to surcharge.

Burdensome, (bur'dn-som) *a.* Grievous to be borne; oppressive; fatiguing.

Burdock, (bur'dok) *n.* A genus of weeds having a rough, bristly leaf.

Bureau, (bür-ó) *n.* [F.] A desk or writing table with drawers;—an office for business;—a department of the public service;—the body of officers in such department.

Bureaucracy, (bür-ó'kra-se) *n.* [F. *bureau* and G. *krátein*.] A system of government carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief.

Burg, (burg) *n.* [A.-S.] A fortified town.

Burgage, (burg'áj) *n.* [L. *burgagium*.] A tenure by which houses or lands are held at a certain rent, or by service of "watch and ward."

Burgeon, (bur'jun) *v. i.* [F. *bourgeon*.] To bud.

Burgess, (bur'jes) *n.* [F. *bourgeois*.] A citizen or freeman of a borough;—a representative of a borough.

Burgher, (burg'ér) *n.* A freeman of a borough;—*pl.* the name of a sect of seceders from the Church of Scotland.

Burglar, (burg'ler) *n.* [Bury and L. *latro*.] One who breaks and enters a house with intent to commit a felony.

Burglariou, (burg'lá-re-um) *a.* Pertaining to housebreaking and robbery.

Burglary, (burg'lá-re) *n.* The breaking and entering a house with intent to commit felony.

Burgomaster, (burg'ó-mas-ter) *n.* [D. *burgemeester*.] A chief magistrate of a town in Holland;—an aquatic bird.

Burgonet, (burg'ó-net) *n.* [F. *bourguignotte*.] A helmet, with a small visor.

Burgout, (bur-goó') *n.* A kind of gruel made on board ship.

Burgundy, (burg'un-de) *n.* A superior kind of wine—so called from Burgundy.

Burial, (ber'e-al) *n.* Act of burying; funeral solemnity; interment.

Burial-place, (ber'e-al-plás) *n.* A place appropriated to the dead; a grave-yard;—the precise spot where one is buried.

Burin, (bür'in) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *bora*.] An engraver's tool;—a graver.

Burke, (burk) *v. t.* To murder secretly and without marks of violence, so as to sell the corpse for the purpose of dissection.

Burl, (burl) *v. t.* [F. *bourrelet*.] To dress, as cloth, by fulling;—to pick knots, threads, &c., from, in finishing cloth.

Buriap, (bur'láp) *n.* A coarse linen fabric.

Burlesque, (bur-leak) *a.* [It. *burlesco*.] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images; jocular; farcical.

Burlesque, (bur-leek) *n.* A ludicrous representation; a travesty;—a clever imitation or caricature.

Burlesque, (bur-leek) *v. t.* To turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous; to lampoon.

Burliness, (bur'-le-ness) *n.* Bulk; gruffness; coarseness.

Burly, (burle) *a.* [O. Eng. *boorely*.] Of great bulk; stout; lusty;—coarse and rough.

Burn, (burn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *byrnan*.] To consume with fire;—to subject to the action of fire; to harden; to bake;—to injure by fire; to scorch; to wither;—to inflame;—to cauterize;—*v. i.* To be on fire; to flame; to shine;—to be inflamed.

Burn, (burn) *n.* A rivulet or brook.

Burn, (burn) *n.* A hurt or injury caused by fire;—the operation of baking, as bricks.

Burner, (burn'er) *n.* One who burns or sets on fire;—an appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture.

Burning-glass, (burn'ing-glas) *n.* A convex lens used for converging the sun's rays to a focus.

Burnish, (burn'ish) *v. t.* [F. *brunir*.] To polish by rubbing;—to render bright or resplendent;—*v. i.* To grow bright, smooth, and glossy.

Burnish, (burn'ish) *n.* Gloss; lustre; polish.

Burnisher, (burn'ish-er) *n.* One who burnishes;—a tool used in burnishing books.

Burnt-ear, (burnt'er) *n.* A disease in grain.

Burnt-offering, (burnt'of-er-ing) *n.* Something burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin.

Burr, (bur) *v. i.* To pronounce with a burr.

Burr, (bur) *n.* A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants;—the lobe of the ear;—a ring of iron;—a triangular chisel;—a guttural pronunciation of the letter *r*;—also *Bur*.

Burrel-fly, (bur'-el-flī) *n.* The ox-fly or breeze.

Burrow, (bur'ō) *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*.] A hole in the ground made by rabbits, &c., for shelter and habitation; a heap of rubbish.

Burrow, (bur'ō) *v. i.* To excavate a hole in the earth; to lodge in the earth, as conies or rabbits;—to hide;—to mine.

Burry, (bur'e) *a.* Abounding in burrs.

Bursar, (burs'er) *n.* [L. *bursa*.] A treasurer or cash-keeper;—a student to whom a stipend is paid to aid him in his educational studies.

Bursary, (burs'a-re) *n.* The treasury of a college or monastery;—a charitable foundation in a university.

Burse, (burs) *n.* [F. *bourse*.] A purse;—a fund for the maintenance of poor scholars;—a college or hall in a university;—an exchange;—also written *Bourse*.

Burst, (burst) *v. i.* [A.-S. *byrstan*.] To fly or break open with force;—to make a sudden change from restraint, invisibility or the like, to a different state; to escape by violent movement;—*v. t.* To break or rend by violence; to open suddenly.

Burst, (burst) *n.* A sudden breaking forth; a disruption; a violent rending;—a spasmodic effort.

Burt, (burt) *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

Bury, (ber'e) *v. t.* [A.-S. *byrgan*.] To conceal by covering;—to cover out of sight, as in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean; to inter.

Burying-place, (ber'e-ing-plās) *n.* A grave-yard.

Bus, (bus) *n.* An omnibus; a kiss.

Busby, (bus'be) *n.* A military cap of bear-skin.

Bush, (boosh) *n.* [D. *bosch*.] A place abounding in trees or shrubs;—a thick shrub;—a

branch of ivy hung out at vintners' doors; a tavern sign;—a lining of metal, let into an orifice;—the backwoods of Australia and Cape Colony.

Bush, (boosh) *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy;—*v. t.* To set bushes;—to line, as a hole, with metal.

Bush-bean, (boosh'bēn) *n.* The garden-bean, of two varieties, *kidney-bean* and *French-bean*.

Bushel, (boosh'el) *n.* [Norman F. *bussel*.] A dry measure containing four pecks or eight gallons.

Bushelage, (boosh'el-āj) *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.

Bush-harrow, (boosh'har-ō) *n.* A harrow made of bushes for covering seeds.

Bushiness, (boosh'e-ness) *n.* State of being bushy or overgrown with bushes.

Bushing, (boosh'ing) *n.* A ring, tube, or lining placed in a hole, acting as a journal-box.

Bushman, (boosh'man) *n.* [D. *boosjes-man*.] A woodsman;—a settler in the backwoods;—one of a tribe of savages near the Cape of Good Hope.

Bushy, (boosh'e) *a.* Full of bushes.

Busily, (biz'ze-le) *adv.* In a busy manner.

Business, (biz'nes) *n.* That which busies one;—any occupation for a livelihood or gain;—traffic;—concern; right of action or interposition;—affair; transaction.

Busk, (busk) *n.* [F. *busc*.] A piece of metal, whale-bone, or wood, worn in women's corsets.

Busk, (busk) *v. t.* or *v. i.* To dress or attire.

Busked, (buskt) *a.* Wearing a busk; ready; adorned.

Buskin, (busk'in) *n.* [F. *brossequin*.] A covering for the foot and leg worn by hunters;—a high-soled shoe worn by the ancient actors in tragedy;—hence, tragedy;—a high and lofty style.

Buskined, (busk'ind) *a.* Dressed in buskins;—pertaining to tragedy; tragic.

Busky, (busk'e) *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs;—generally written *Boaky*.

Buss, (bus) *n.* [L. *basiūm*.] A kiss; a stolen or playful kiss. [D. *buis*.] A small two-masted vessel, used in the herring fishery.

Buss, (bus) *v. t.* To kiss.

Bust, (bust) *n.* [Ger. *brust*, breast, Go. *brusta*.] The trunk of the body; the portion between the head and waist;—a piece of statuary, representing the upper part of the human figure, from head to waist inclusive.

Bustard, (bust'ard) *n.* [F. *bistarde*.] A bird of the Ostrich family. The *great bustard* is the largest land bird in Europe.

Bustle, (bus'al) *v. i.* [A.-S. *bysig*.] To stir quickly; to be very active.

Bustle, (bus'al) *n.* Great stir; hurried activity; commotion.

Bustle, (bus'al) *n.* A cushion worn by ladies for the purpose of expanding the skirts.

Busy, (biz'ze) *a.* [A.-S. *bysig*.] Active and earnest in work;—engaged



Bust.



Great Bustard.

in business; occupied;—restless;—officious; meddling.

Busy, (buz) *v. t.* To make or keep busy; to employ; to engage.

Busy-body, (buz'-bod-e) *n.* One who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others; a meddling person.

But, (but) *prep. & conj.* [A.-S. *butan.*] Except; besides; unless;—save that; were it not that;—only; merely;—not longer ago than; nothing more than;—yet; nevertheless; moreover.

Butcher, (bóoch'er) *n.* [F. *boucher.*] One who slaughters animals for the market, or sells their flesh;—one given to slaughter.

Butcher, (bóoch'er) *v. t.* To kill, as animals, for food or for market;—to murder in a bloody or barbarous manner.

Butcher-bird, (bóoch'er-berd) *n.* A bird of the species called *Lanius*;—the king bird; the strike.

Butcherly, (bóoch'er-le) *a.* Grossly cruel and barbarous; bloody; murderous.

Butcher-meat, (bóoch'er-mét) *n.* The flesh of animals slaughtered for the table.

Butchery, (bóoch'er-e) *n.* Great slaughter; carnage.

Butt-end, (but'end) *n.* The large or blunt end.

Butler, (butl'r) *n.* [F. *bouteillier.*] A servant who takes charge of the liquors, plate, &c.

Butler-ship, (butl'r-ship) *n.* The office of a butler.

Butment, (but'ment) *n.* [F. *aboutement.*] A butt.

Butt, (but) *n.* [F. *but*, aim, Gael. *buta*, mark.] The larger end of a thing;—a mark to be shot at;—one at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed;—a push or thrust given in fencing or by the head of an animal;—a large cask;—the thickest part of tanned ox-hides;—a kind of hinge;—a piece of land left unploughed;—the metal ring at the end of a hose.

Butt, (but) *v. i.* [F. *bouter.*] To join at the end; to be bounded; to thrust the head forward;—*v. t.* To strike by thrusting the head, as a ram.

Butter, (but't'r) *n.* [A.-S. *buter.*] An unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning;—any substance resembling butter;—soft, insinuating speech.

Butter, (but't'r) *v. t.* To spread with butter;—

Butter-cup, (but't'r-kup) *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, having bright yellow flowers.

Butterfly, (but't'r-flí) *n.* A lepidopterous insect of the family *Papilio*;—an inconstant person.

Butteris, (but't'r-is) *n.* A steel instrument, used for paring the hoof of a horse.

Butter-milk, (but't'r-milk) *n.* The milk that remains after churning.

Butter-tree, (but't'r-tré) *n.* A tropical tree, the seeds of which yield a substance resembling butter.

Butterwort, (but't'r-wurt) *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants growing in bogs and marshes.

Buttery, (but't'r-e) *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter.

Buttery, (but't'r-e) *n.* A room in colleges where refreshments are kept for the students; a larder;—a cellar.

Buttock, (but'uk) *n.* [From *butt.*] The rump or protuberant part of the body behind.

Button, (but'n) *n.* [F. *bouton.*] A small ball; a knob;—a catch used to fasten together the different parts of dress;—a piece of wood or metal turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors, &c.

Button, (but'n) *v. t.* To fasten with a button;—*v. i.* To be fastened by buttons.

Button-hole, (but'n-hól) *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is fastened.

Button-hole, (but'n-hól) *v. t.* To hold by the button; to detain in conversation; to bore.

Buttress, (but'tres) *n.* [F. *bouter.*] A projecting support to the exterior of a wall; a prop; a support.

Buttress, (but'tres) *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

Butts, (but's) *n.* A place where archers meet to shoot at a mark;—angular ridges in a field;—pieces of stout sole leather.

Buxom, (bux'um) *a.* [A.-S. *bocsum.*] Lively; brisk; frolicsome.

Buxomly, (bux'um-le) *adv.* In a gay, lively manner; briskly.

Buy, (bi) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bycgan.*] To purchase; to acquire by paying a price for; to procure for a consideration;—to bribe; to corrupt;—*v. i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase.

Buyer, (bi'er) *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

Buzz, (buz) *v. i.* To make a low, humming sound, as bees;—to speak with a low voice;—*v. t.* To make known by whispers;—to spread secretly.

Buzz, (buz) *n.* A continuous, humming noise, as of bees;—a whisper; a report spread secretly.

Buzzard, (buz'rd) *n.* [L. *buteo*, hawk.] A bird of prey of the Falcon family;—a dunce.

By, (bi) *prep.* [A.-S. *big.*] In the neighbourhood of; near to; past;—through or with, denoting the instrument, cause, way, and the like.

By, (bi) *adv.* Near; beside.

By, (bi) *a.* Out of the common path; aside.

Bye, (bi) *n.* An object by the way; a dwelling;—in certain games, a station aside.

By-end, (bi'end) *n.* Private end or interest.

By-gone, (bi'gón) *a.* Past; gone by.

By-law, (bi'lau) *n.* [A.-S. *bilage.*] A private law or regulation.

By-name, (bi'nám) *n.* A nickname.

By-path, (bi'path) *n.* A private path; an obscure

By-play, (bi'plá) *n.* A scene which is carried on aside.

Byre, (bir) *n.* A cow-house.

By-stander, (bi'stand-er) *n.* [*By* and *stander.*] A looker-on; a spectator.

By-word, (bi'wurd) *n.* A common saying; a proverb.



Buttress.

C.

C (as), the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second consonant, has two sounds, one close, like *K*; the other a sibilant, precisely like *S*. The digraph *ch* has three sounds,

ts, as in *church*; *sh*, as in *chaire*; *k*, as in *chorus*. *C* after the clef is the mark of common time. *C* is also the key note major, and the third minor, of the natural scale.

Cab, (kab) *n.* [*Cabriolet.*] A covered carriage, drawn by one horse.

Cab, (kab) *n.* [*H. gābal.*] A Hebrew dry measure, containing two and five-sixths pints.

Cabal, (ka-bal) *n.* [*H. gābal.*] A number of persons united to promote their views by intrigue;—secret artifices.

Cabal, (ka-bal) *v. i.* To conspire.

Cabala, (kab'a-la) *n.* A mystical interpretation of the Pentateuch, consisting in the meaning attached to certain forms and combinations of the letters of the law;—secret science.

Cabalistic, (kab-a-lis'tik) *a.* Containing an occult meaning.

Cabaret, (ka'ba-ret) *n.* [*F.*] A tavern.

Cabbage, (kab'āj) *n.* [*O. Eng. cabbish.*] A garden vegetable;—cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments. [cutting out a garment.]

Cabbage, (kab'āj) *v. t.* To purloin cloth in

Cabbage-rose, (kab'āj-rōz) *n.* A rose of a thick compacted form.

Cabin, (kab'in) *n.* [*F. cabane.*] A small room;—a hut or small house;—an apartment in a ship for officers and passengers.

Cabin, (kab'in) *v. i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge;—*v. t.* To confine in a cabin.

Cabinet, (kab'in-et) *n.* [*Cabin.*] A small room; a closet;—a private room in which consultations are held;—the ministry;—a chest with drawers and door;—a safe place for valuables.

Cabinet-council, (kab'in-et-koun'sil) *n.* Confidential council of a prince;—meeting of the members of the ministry.

Cabinet-maker, (kab'in-et-māk-er) *n.* A man who makes cabinets, and wooden furniture.

Cable, (kā'bl) *n.* [*L. caputulum.*] A strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor, &c.

Cable, (kā'bl) *v. t.* To fasten with a cable.

Cabman, (kab'man) *n.* The driver of a cab.

Caboose, (ka-boos') *n.* The kitchen of a ship;—the galley.

Cabriolet, (kab-re-ō-lā') *n.* [*F.*] A one-horse pleasure-carriage with a calash top.

Cacao, (ka-kā'ō) *n.* [*Mex. cacaotil.*] The chocolate tree, found in South America.

Cachalot, (kach'a-lot) *n.* [*Ger. kuschalot.*] The sperm whale.

Cachexy, (ka-keks'e) *n.* [*G. kakos and exia.*] A deranged condition of the system.

Cachinnation, (kak-in-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. cachinnare.*] Loud or immoderate laughter.

Cackle, (kak'l) *v. i.* [*Ger. kakeln.*] To make a noise like a goose or hen;—to giggle;—to prattle. [idle talk; silly prattle.]

Cackle, (kak'l) *n.* The noise of a goose or hen;—

Cacography, (ka-kog'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. kakos, bad, and graphē, writing.*] Bad spelling or writing.

Cacophony, (ka-kof'ō-ne) *n.* [*G. kakos and phōnē.*] A disagreeable sound of words;—a combination of discords.

Cactus, (kak'tus) *n.* [*G. kaktos.*] An American plant, having thick fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and armed with spines.

Cadaverous, (ka-dav'er-us) *a.* [*L. cadaver.*] Having the appearance of a corpse; pale; ghastly.

Caddis, (kad'dis) *n.* [*Ir. caddas.*] A kind of worsted lace;—lint for dressing a wound.



Cactus.

Caddy, (kad'de) *n.* [*Cade.*] A small box for keeping tea.

Cade, (kād) *n.* [*G. kados.*] A barrel or caak;—a cade of herrings is 500.

Cadence or **Cademy**, (kā'dens) *n.* [*L. cadere.*] A fall of the voice in reading or speaking;—a modulation;—a closing embellishment of an air—in this sense written Cadenza.

Cadence, (kā'dens) *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.

Cadene, (ka-dēn') *n.* A Turkish carpet.

Cadent, (kā'dent) *a.* [*L. cadere.*] Falling gently.

Cadet, (ka-det') *n.* [*F.*] A gentleman who carries arms as a private, to obtain a commission;—a young man in a military school.

Cadetship, (ka-det'ship) *n.* A commission given to a young officer.

Cadger, (kaj'er) *n.* One who brings butter, eggs, and the like to market; a huckster; a packman. [among the Turks.]

Cadi, (ka'de) *n.* The judge of a town or village.

Cadmium, (kad'mē-um) *n.* [*L. cadmia.*] A metal related to zinc. [a herald's staff.]

Caduceus, (ka-dū'se-us) *n.* [*L.*] Mercury's rod;—

Caducity, (ka-dū'se-te) *n.* Tendency to fall.

Caducous, (ka-dū'kus) *a.* [*L. cadere.*] Falling off quickly. [division in a verse.]

Cæsura, (sē-zū'ra) *n.* [*L. cadere.*] A pause or

Cafe, (ka'fā) *n.* [*F. café.*] A coffee-house.

Cage, (kag) *n.* [*Dan. kugge.*] A small caak or barrel.

Cage, (kāj) *n.* [*L. cavea.*] An inclosure for confining birds or animals;—a place of confinement.

Cage, (kāj) *v. t.* To confine;—to imprison.

Calque, (kā'ōk) *n.* [*Turk. gāty, boat.*] A Turkish skiff or light boat.

Caïrd, (kaird) *n.* A tinker; a wandering beggar.

Caïrn, (kərn) *n.* [*Ir. carn.*] A rounded or conical pile of stones.

Caïrgorm, (kərn'gorm) *n.* A yellowish rock-crystal, used for trinkets. Calque.

Caisson, (kās'sōn) *n.* [*F.*] A chest containing ammunition; the waggon or tumbrel in which military stores are conveyed;—a chest filled with explosive materials to be laid in the way of an enemy.

Caïtiff, (kā'tif) *n.* [*L. captivus.*] A captive;—a mean despicable person.

Caïtiff, (kā'tif) *a.* Base; despicable.

Cajole, (ka-jōl') *v. t.* [*F. cajoler.*] To deceive or delude by flattery; to wheedle.

Cajolery, (ka-jōl'er-e) *n.* A wheedling; flattery.

Cake, (kāk) *n.* [*L. coquere.*] A composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked;—a mass of matter concentered.

Cake, (kāk) *v. t.* To form into a cake or mass;—*v. i.* To concenter into a hard mass.

Calabash, (kal'a-bash) *n.* The fruit of the calabash-tree;—a vessel made from the gourd or the gourd itself.

Calabash-tree, (kal'a-bash-trē) *n.* A tree producing a melon-like fruit, with a hard shell.

Calambour, (kal'am-bōor) *n.* A species of aloe wood, mottled in colour.

Calamine, (ka'lā-min) *n.* [*L. cadmia.*] The silicate of zinc.



Caisson.

Calamitous, (ka-lam'it-us) *a.* Suffering calamity;—producing calamity; grievous; disastrous. **Calamitously**, (ka-lam'it-us-le) *adv.* Distressingly.

Calamity, (ka-lam'it-e) *n.* [*L. calamitas*.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; disaster.

Calamus, (kal'e-mus) *n.* [*L.*] The Indian cane, a plant of the palm family;—a pipe or pen made of reed.

Calash, (ka-lash') *n.* [*F. calèche*.] A light carriage with low wheels, having a top that can be raised or lowered;—a hood or top of a carriage.

Calcareous, (kal-kä're-us) *a.* Partaking of or containing lime.

Calceolaria, (kal-ä-ä-lä're-a) *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants producing beautiful yellow or purple flowers, sometimes intermixed.

Calcey, (kal-ä-si) *r. i.* [*L. calx, lime, and facere*, to make.] To change into lime.

Calcination, (kal-sin'ä-shun) *n.* The operation of expelling from a body its cementing principle, and reducing it to powder.

Calceus, (kal-sin') *r. t.* [*L. calx, lime*.] To reduce to powder by heat;—to oxidize, as a metal;—*r. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance.

Calculus, (kal'se-um) *n.* [*L. calx*.] The metallic basis of lime.

Calceography, (kal-kog'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. chalkos, and graphia*.] Art of drawing and engraving in brass. (ascertained by calculation.)

Calculable, (kal'kü-lä-bil) *a.* Capable of being calculated.

Calculary, (kal'kü-la-re) *a.* [*L. calculus*.] Relating to stone in the bladder.

Calculus, (kal'kü-lä) *r. t.* To compute; to reckon;—to determine by arithmetical or mathematical processes;—to ascertain by reckoning peculiarities or circumstances of;—to fit or prepare by adaptation;—*r. i.* To make a calculation.

Calculation, (kal-kü-lä-shun) *n.* The art, act, or result of calculating; computation.

Calcareous, (kal'kü-lus) *a.* Like stone; gritty.

Calculus, (kal'kü-lus) *n.* [*L.*] A pebble used in counting or voting;—a concretion in the excretory canals;—a branch of mathematics.

Calder, (kaw'drum) *n.* [*L. calidus*.] A large kettle or boiler of copper or other metal.

Calcescent, (kal-e-fä'she-ent) *n.* A substance that excites warmth.

Calcefact, (kal-e-fä'kter) *n.* A small stove.

Calcey, (kal'e-si) *r. i.* [*L. calcefacere*.] To grow hot or warm;—*r. t.* To make warm or hot.

Calendar, (kal'en-dër) *n.* [*L. calendarius*, an account book.] An orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as days, weeks, months, &c.;—an almanac;—an enumeration of persons or things;—a list of criminal cases.

Calendar, (kal'en-dër) *r. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

Calendar, (kal'en-dër) *n.* A hot press used to make cloths, paper, &c., smooth and glossy, or to give them a wavy appearance;—a dervise.

Calendar, (kal'en-dër) *r. t.* To press between rollers for the purpose of making glossy, and wavy.

Calendar, (kal'endz) *n. pl.* [*L. calendæ*.] The first day of each month among the Romans.

Calenture, (kal'en-tär) *n.* [*L. calere*.] A delirium caused by the heat of the sun at sea.

Calf, (käl) *n.* [*A. S. cealf*.] The young of the cow;—a stupid person;—the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

Calf-skin, (käl'akin) *n.* The hide or skin of the calf, used in binding books, &c.

Calibre, (kal'e-ber) *n.* [*L. qua libra*.] Weight of a bullet or other projectile;—diameter, as of a bullet or column;—the quality or degree of the intellect.

Calico, (kal'e-kö) *n.* [*Calicut*.] Plain white cloth made from cotton.

Calico Printing, (kal'e-kö printing) *n.* The art of printing cotton fabrics with figures and colours.

Calid, (kal'id) *a.* [*L. calidus*.] Hot; burning.

Caliginous, (kal-lij'in-us) *a.* [*L. caligo*.] Affected with darkness or dimness; dark.

Caligraphy, (kal-lij'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. kalos and graphia*.] Fair or elegant penmanship.

Calipash, (kal'e-pash) *n.* [*F. carapace*.] The upper shell of a turtle, containing a greenish gelatinous substance.

Calipee, (kal'e-pé) *n.* The lower shell of a turtle, containing a gelatinous substance of a light yellowish colour.

Calipers, (kal'e-perz) *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs for measuring the calibre or diameter of round bodies.

Caliph, (kal'if) *n.* [*A. Khalifah*.] Successor or vicar—a title given to the successors of Mohammed;—also Calif.

Caliphate, (kal'if-ät) *n.* Office or government of a caliph.

Calisthenics, (kal-is-then'iks) *n. sing.* Calipera. [*G. kalos and sthenos*.] Art or practice of exercise, to promote strength and graceful movement of the body.

Calix, (kal'iks) *n.* A cup;—the outer covering of a flower.

Calk, (kawk) *r. t.* [*A. calaf*.] To drive oakum into the seams of a ship to prevent leaking;—to shoe with iron;—sometimes Caulk.

Calk, (kawk) *n.* [*A. S. calc, hoof*.] A pointed piece of iron on a shoe to prevent slipping on ice.

Calking-iron, (kawk'ing-i-urn) *n.* An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

Call, (kawl) *r. t.* [*G. kalein*.] To give a name to;—to designate, as for office or employment;—to utter in a loud voice;—to invite;—to assemble by order;—to appeal to or invoke;—*r. i.* To speak in a loud voice; to cry out;—to make a brief visit.

Call, (kawl) *n.* A vocal address of summons or invitation;—a requisition;—a divine summons;—authorized command;—employment;—a short visit;—a note blown on a horn;—a whistle.

Callid, (kal'id) *a.* [*L. callidus*.] Crafty; cunning; artful.

Calling, (kaw'ling) *n.* A summons or invitation;—usual occupation or employment.

Calliope, (kal'iö-pe) *n.* [*G.*] The muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

Callous, (kal'lus) *a.* [*L. callousus*.] Hardened; indurated;—unfeeling.

Callously, (kal'lus-le) *adv.* In a hardened or unfeeling manner. [sibility to suffering.]

Callousness, (kal'lus-nes) *n.* Hardness;—inensiveness.

Callow, (kal'lö) *a.* [*L. calvus*.] Destitute of feathers; unfledged.

Calm, (käm) *a.* Still; quiet; at rest;—undisturbed by passion; serene; placid.

Calm, (käm) *n.* [*G. kauma*.] Freedom from motion or disturbance; stillness; quiet; repose.

Calm, (käm) *r. t.* To render still or quiet, as the elements;—to pacify and soothe, as the mind;—to allay agitation or excitement.



Calmlly, (kám'le) *adv.* In a quiet manner; dispassionately. (tranquillity; peacefulness.)

Calinness, (kám'nes) *n.* Quietness; stillness.

Calomel, (kal'ô-mel) *n.* [G. *kalos* and *melas*.] A mild chloride of mercury, used a medicine.

Caloric, (ka-lô'rik) *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.] The principle of heat or combustion.

Calorific, (kal-or-ifik) *a.* [L. *calor* and *facere*.] Producing heat.

Calorification, (kal-or-ifik-â'shun) *n.* The production of heat, especially animal heat.

Calorimeter, (kal-ô-rim'e-ter) *n.* [L. *calor*, and G. *metron*.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies.

Calorimeter, (kal-ô-rim'ô-ter) *n.* A powerful galvanic battery.

Calotype, (kal'ô-tip) *n.* [G. *kalos* and *typos*.] A photographic picture on paper.

Caltrop, (kal'trop) *a.* [A.-S. *caltreppa*.] A plant having a prickly fruit composed of five nuts united in a whorl.

Calumet, (kal'û-met) *n.* [L. *calamus*.] A pipe used by the American Indians for a symbol of peace.

Calumniate, (ka-lum'ne-ât) *v. t.* [L. *calumniari*.] To accuse falsely and knowingly; to defame.

Calumniation, (ka-lum-ne-â'shun) *n.* False accusation of a crime or offence; slander.

Calumnious, (ka-lum'ne-us) *a.* Containing or implying slanders; defamatory.

Calumniously, (ka-lum'ne-us-le) *adv.* Slanderously.

Calumny, (kal'um-ne) *n.* [L. *calumniâ*.] False accusation of a crime or offence; slander; libel.

Calvary, (kal'va-re) *n.* [L. *calvaria*.] A place of skulls; the place of Christ's Crucifixion.

Calve, (káv) *v. t.* [Calv.] To bring forth a calf.

Calvinism, (kal'vin-izm) *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Calvin and his followers.

Calvinist, (kal'vin-ist) *n.* One who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

Calx, (kal'ks) *n.* [L. *calx*, A.-S. *calc*.] Lime or chalk;—the earthy residuum which remains after calcination.

Calycle, (kal'ô-kl) *n.* [L. *calyx*.] A row of small leaflets at the base of the calyx;—the covering of a seed.

Calyx, (kal'iks) *n.* [G. *kaluz*.] The outer covering or leaf-like envelope of a flower.

Cam, (kam) *n.* [W. *cam*, bent.] A projecting part of a wheel or moving piece, so shaped as to give an alternating or variable motion to another wheel or piece meeting it.

Camber, (kam'ber) *n.* [L. *camera*.] An arch or convexity.

Cambric, (kám'brík) *n.* [Cambray.] A fine, thin, white fabric of flax or linen.

Camel, (kam'el) *n.* [L. *camelus*.] A large ruminant quadruped without horns, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding;—a floating machine for lifting ships over shoals or bars.

Camellia, (ka-mél'e-a) *n.* [Camelli.] A genus of flowering, evergreen shrubs—the variety *Japanica* is most cultivated.



Calyx.



Camel.

Camelopard, (kam-el'ô-pârd) *n.* [G. *kamelos* and *pardalis*.] A ruminant quadruped, inhabiting the tropical regions of Africa, remarkable for its long neck; the giraffe. It is the tallest of animals, its head being often eighteen feet above the ground.



Camelopard.

Camel's-hair, (kam'elz-hâr) *n.* The hair of the camel, employed in the manufacture of pencils for drawing and painting.

Camée, (kam'ê-ô) *n.* [L. *gemma*.] A precious stone;—any veined or indented stone;—a composite stone of which the under layer forms the ground, and the upper bears the mark or effigy.

Camera Obscura, (kam'er-a ob-skû'ra) *n.* [L.] An apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are thrown upon a white surface in a darkened chamber. (Arching or vaulting.)

Cameration, (kam'er-â'shun) *n.* [L. *camera*.]

Camertonians, (kam'er-ô-ne-anz) *n. pl.* A body of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland.

Camlet, (kam'let) *n.* [Eng. *camel*.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now of wool and thread.

Camomile, (kam'ô-mil) *n.* [G. *chamaímēlon*.] A bitter plant of different species, used in medicine.

Camp, (kamp) *n.* [L. *campus*.] Open field or plain;—ground which an army occupies in warfare;—the disposition of its quarters;—the movable huts of a travelling party; encampment.

Camp, (kamp) *v. t.* To rest or lodge, as an army or travellers;—*v. i.* To pitch tents, &c.; to encamp.

Campaign, (kam-pân) *n.* [L. *Campania*.] A large open plain;—the period during which an army keeps the field.

Campaign, (kam-pân) *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

Campaigner, (kam-pân'er) *n.* One who has served in several campaigns; a veteran.

Campaniform, (kam-pan'ô-form) *a.* [L. *campana* and *forma*.] In the shape of a bell.

Campanile, (kam-pa-nô'la) *n.* [It.] A bell or clock-tower;—a square tower to crown the chief elevation of a building.

Campanology, (kam-pa-nô'ô-je) *n.* [L. *campana*, and G. *logos*.] Art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art.

Campanula, (kam-pan'û-la) *n.* The bell-flower.

Campebedstead, (kamp'bed-sted) *n.* A bedstead to fold up, used on a march, &c.

Camphene, (kam'fēn) *n.* Pure oil of turpentine.

Camphor, (kam'fer) *n.* [Per. *kâfûr*.] A substance with a bitter taste and pungent smell, highly volatile. Of use as a diaphoretic, stimulant, or disinfectant. (acid of campher with a base.)

Camphorate, (kam'fer-ât) *n.* A compound of the camphor-oil, (kam'fer-oil) *n.* An essential oil distilled from the camphor tree.



Campanile.

Campher-tree, (kam'fer-trē) *n.* The tree from which camphor is obtained.

Cam-wheel, (kam'wēl) *n.* A wheel of irregular outline, to produce a variable motion in machinery.

Cam-wood, (kam'wūd) *n.* A red dye-wood.

Can, (kan) *n.* [A.-S. *canne*.] A cup or vessel for liquors made of metal.

Can, (kan) *v. i.* [A.-S. *canan*.] To be able; to have power, either physical or moral;—an auxiliary verb.

Canadian, (ka-nā'de-an) *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

Cannib, (ka-nāl) *n.* [F.] The coarsest part of meal;—the rabble.

Canal, (ka-nal) *n.* [L. *canna*, reed.] An artificial water-course;—a duct in the body of an animal. [Isles;—a small singing-bird.]

Canary, (ka-nā're) *n.* Wine made in the Canary. **Canneter**, (ka-nas'ter) *n.* A rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America;—a species of cut tobacco.

Cancell, (kan'sel) *v. t.* [L. *cancelli*, lattice.] To cross and deface the lines of; to blot out;—to suppress.

Cancell, (kan'sel) *n.* The suppression and reprinting of a page or part of a work;—the part altered.

Cancer, (kan'ser) *n.* [S. *cancro*.] The crab;—a sign in the zodiac denoting the northern limit of the sun's course in summer;—a livid scirrhus tumour, terminating in an ulcer.

Cancerate, (kan'ser-āt) *v. i.* To grow into a cancer.

Cancerous, (kan'ser-us) *a.* Like, or consisting of, a cancer; affected with cancer.

Candelabrum, (kan-dē-lī-brum) *n.* [L. *candela*, candle.] A tall stand or support for a lamp;—a branched and highly ornamented candlestick;—a chandelier.

Candid, (kan'did) *a.* [L. *candidus*.] White; fair; open;—free from bias; unprejudiced.

Candidate, (kan'de-dāt) *n.* One who seeks, or who is proposed for an office or place of trust;—a competitor.

Candidature, (kan'de-dāt-ūr) *n.* State or position of being a candidate.

Candidly, (kan'did-le) *adv.* Without trick or disguise; openly; uprightly.

Candle, (kan'dl) *n.* [A.-S. *candel*.] A cylindrical body of tallow, wax, &c., inclosing a wick of flax or cotton threads, used for giving light; a luminary.

Candlemas, (kan'dl-mas) *n.* [A.-S. *candelmasse*.] A festival on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary.

Candour, (kan'dur) *n.* [L. *candere*.] Openness; ingenuousness; frankness.

Candy, (kan'de) *v. t.* To conserve in sugar;—*v. i.* To be covered with sugar.

Candy, (kan'de) *n.* [Per. *kand*.] A conserve or confection of sugar;—in Bombay a weight of 560 lbs.

Candy-tuft, (kan'de-tuft) *n.* [From *Candia*.] An annual plant cultivated in gardens.

Cane, (kān) *n.* [L. *canna*.] A plant of several species, as the bamboo, rattan, &c.; the sugar-cane;—a walking-stick.

Cane, (kān) *v. t.* To beat with a cane;—to punish.

Canebrake, (kān'brāk) *n.* A thicket of canes.

Cane-mill, (kān'mil) *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-cane.

Canicula, (ka-nik'ū-la) *n.* [L. *Sugar-cane*, *cania*.] The Dog-star or *Sirius*.

Canine, (ka-nin) *a.* [L. *cania*.] Having the properties or nature of a dog.

Caning, (kān'ing) *n.* A beating with a cane.

Canister, (kan'is-ter) *n.* [G. *kanastron*.] A small basket of reeds or willow twigs, &c.;—a small case for holding tea, coffee, &c.

Canker, (kang'ker) *n.* [L. *cancer*.] An ulcer;—any thing which corrodes or destroys;—a disease in trees or in the feet of horses.

Canker, (kang'ker) *v. t.* To corrode;—to infect;—*v. i.* To rust; to grow corrupt; to decay.

Cankered, (kang'kerd) *a.* Having a crabbed, unkind, or malignant temper. [canker.]

Cankeros, (kang'ker-us) *a.* Corroding like a Canker-worm, (kang'ker-wurm) *n.* A worm destructive to trees and plants.

Cankery, (kang'ker-e) *a.* Crusty; surly.

Cannel-coal, (kan'nel-kōl) *n.* [Candle-coal.] A hard black coal, burning with a clear flame, without smoke.

Cannibal, (kan'ne-bal) *n.* [Sp. *Caribales*.] A person who eats human flesh.

Cannibalism, (kan'ne-bal-izm) *n.* Act or practice of eating human flesh by man.

Cannon, (kan'un) *n.* [L. *canna*.] A large hollow metal cylinder closed at one end, and variously mounted, used for throwing balls by the force of gunpowder;—a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes.

Cannonade, (kan-un'id) *n.* An attack with artillery; a sustained fire of big guns.

Cannonade, (kan-un'id) *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery;—*v. i.* To discharge cannon.

Cannon-ball, (kan'un-bawl) *n.* A ball made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon.

Cannonier, (kan-un'nēr) *n.* A man who manages cannon; an artilleryman.

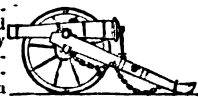
Cannon-shot, (kan'un-shot) *n.* A ball for cannon;—the distance a cannon will throw balls.

Canny, (kan'ne) *a.* Cautious; wary.

Canoe, (ka-nō) *n.* [F. *canot*.] A boat formed of the trunk of a tree excavated, or of bark or skins.

Canon, (kan'un) *n.* [L.] A law or rule in general;—an ecclesiastical rule of doctrine or discipline;—the genuine books of the Scriptures;—a catalogue of saints;—a continued fugue;—one who possesses a prebend for the performance of divine service in a cathedral;—the largest size of type. [canon; according to rule.]

Canonical, (kan-on'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a Canonically, (kan-on'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a canonical manner.



Cannon.



Canoe.

Canonicals, (kan-on'ik-als) *n. pl.* The full official dress of the clergy.

Canonioity, (kan-on-is'e-te) *n.* The authority belonging to the Scriptures as genuine.

Canonist, (kan'un-ist) *n.* A professor of ecclesiastical law.

Canonization, (kan-on-iz-'shun) *n.* Ceremony or act of placing in the catalogue of saints;—the state of being sainted. [catalogue of saints.]

Canonize, (kan'un-iz) *v. t.* To place upon the Canonship or Canonry, (kan'un-ship) *n.* A benefice in a cathedral or collegiate church.

Canopy, (kan'ô-pe) *n.* [G. *kônôpeion*.] A covering over a throne or bed;—an ornamental projection, in the Gothic style, over doors, arches, &c. [canopy.]

Canopy, (kan'ô-pe) *v. t.* To cover with a Canorous, (ka-nô-rus) *a.* [L. *canere*, to sing.] Musical; sounding; tuneful.

Cant, (kant) *n.* [W. *cant*.] An angle;—an inclination from a horizontal line;—a push or jerk.

Cant, (kant) *v. t.* To place upon the edge, as a cask;—to give a sudden turn to;—*v. i.* [L. *canere*, to sing.] To speak in a whining tone;—to make pretensions.

Cant, (kant) *n.* [L. *cantus*, chant.] An affected mode of speaking;—whining pretensions;—the jargon of gypsies and thieves.

Cant, (kant) *a.* Affected, inelegant, or vulgar.

Cant, (kant) *a.* A contraction for *can not*.

Cantaloupe, (kan'ta-lôop) *n.* A ribbed variety of muskmelon.

Cantata, (kan-tā'ta) *n.* [It.] A poem set to music; a composition for one voice, with choral accompaniments. [singer.]

Cantatrice, (kan-ta-trêch'e) *n.* [It.] A female Canteen, (kan-tên) *n.* [Sp. *cantina*.] A vessel used by soldiers for carrying drink;—a barrack tavern. [in a moderate gallop.]

Canter, (kan'ter) *v. i.* To move, as a horse, Canter, (kan'ter) *n.* A moderate gallop.

Canterbury, (kan'ter-ber-e) *n.* A wooden stand with divisions to hold music, &c.

Cantharis, (kan'tha-ris) *n.* [L.] A coleopterous insect used for blistering; Spanish-fly.

Canticle, (kan'te-kl) *n.* [L. *canere*.] A little song;—The Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

Cantillate, (kan'til-ât) *v. t.* [L. *cantillare*.] To chant; to recite with musical tones.

Cantile, (kan'tl) *n.* [Diminutive of *cant*.] A corner or edge of any thing;—the hind-bow of a saddle.

Canto, (kan'tô) *n.* [It.] A division or part of a poem;—the soprano part; the leading melody.

Canton, (kan'tun) *n.* [It. *cantone*.] A small district of territory having a separate government;—a part of a shield or painting.

Canton, (kan'tun) *v. t.* To divide into districts, as territory;—to quarter, as troops.

Cantonment, (kan'tun-ment) *n.* A part of a town assigned to troops;—separate quarters.

Canty, (kan'te) *a.* Lively; cheerful; merry.

Canvas, (kan'vas) *n.* [L. *cannabis*.] A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax;—the sails of a vessel.

Canvass, (kan'vas) *v. t.* To sift; to examine thoroughly;—to discuss;—*v. i.* To solicit votes or interest.

Canvass, (kan'vas) *n.* Close inspection or sifting of a subject;—a seeking to obtain votes, &c.

Cany, (kân'e) *a.* Consisting of or abounding with canes.

Canzonet, (kan-zô-net) *n.* [It. *canzonetta*.] A little or short song.

Caoutchouc, (kô'ô-chôok) *n.* India-rubber.

Cap, (kap) *n.* [A.-S. *cappe*.] A covering for the head;—the top or highest point.

Cap, (kap) *v. t.* To cover the top or end of;—to complete; to consummate;—to salute.

Capability, (kâ-pa-bil'e-te) *n.* Power, adaptability, or facility in any required direction.

Capable, (kâ'pa-bl) *a.* [L. *capere*.] Possessing ability, qualification, or sufficiency; competent; skilful.

Capacious, (ka-pâ'he-us) *a.* [L. *capax*.] Able to take in, hold, or embrace much;—large; comprehensive.

Capaciously, (ka-pâ'he-us-le) *adv.* In a widely receptive manner or degree.

Capacitate, (ka-pas'it-ât) *v. t.* To render capable; to qualify; to enable.

Capacity, (ka-pas'e-te) *n.* [L. *capacitas*.] [Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space;—ability;—aptitude or qualification;—solid contents. [foot.]

Cap-a-pie, (ka-pa-pê) *adv.* [F.] From head to

Caparison, (ka-par-e-sun) *n.* [Sp. *caparazon*.] A covering laid over the saddle of a horse; trappings;—gay or rich clothing.

Caparison, (ka-par'e-sun) *v. t.* To cover with a decorated cloth, as a horse.

Cape, (kâp) *n.* [L. *caput*.] A headland; a neck of land extending into the sea;—a neck garment. [in a sprightly manner.]

Capar, (kâ'per) *v. i.* [L. *capere*.] To leap about

Capar, (kâ'per) *n.* A frolicsome leap or spring; a skip.

Capar, (kâ'per) *n.* [G. *kapparis*.] The flower-bud of a low shrub, used for pickling.

Capercailzie, (ka-per-kâl'ze) *n.* The wood grouse.

Capillament, (ka-pil'la-ment) *n.* A filament or fine hair-like thread or fibre.

Capillary, (kap'il-la-re) *a.* [L. *capillus*.] Resembling a hair;—pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.

Capillary, (kap'il-la-re) *n.* A fine vessel connecting the arteries and veins.

Capillary-tube, (kap'il-la-re-tûb) *n.* A tube with a very small bore of which the diameter is only the half, the third, &c., of a line.

Capilliform, (kap-il'le-form) *a.* [L. *capillus* and *forma*.] In the shape of a hair.

Capital, (kap'it-al) *a.* [L. *caput*.] Pertaining to the head;—involving, the forfeiture of life;—principal; leading.

Capital, (kap'it-al) *n.* The uppermost part of a column, pilaster, &c.;—the chief city or town in a country;—a stock employed in trade, manufactures, &c.;—ready money;—the estimated value of a business, property, &c.;—a large printing type.

Capitalist, (kap'it-al-ist) *n.* A man of large means; one who has much ready money or funded property.

Capitalize, (kap'it-al-iz) *v. t.* To convert into capital;—to print in capital letters.

Capitally, (kap'it-al-le) *adv.* Chiefly; principally;—excellently; fitly; nobly.

Capitation, (kap-it-a'shun) *n.* [L. *capitatio*.] A numbering of persons; a poll-tax.

Capitol, (kap'it-ol) *n.* [L. *capitolium*.] The



Capital.

temple of Jupiter in Rome;—the edifice occupied by the congress of the United States.

Capital, (ka-pit'ū-lēr) *a.* Belonging to a chapter;—growing in small heads, as the dandelion.

Capitulary, (ka-pit'ū-lēr-e) *n.* [*L. capitulum.*] An act passed in a chapter;—a collection of laws or statutes;—the member of a chapter.

Capitulate, (ka-pit'ū-lāt) *v. i.* To surrender on stipulated terms;—to draw up under divisions.

Capitulation, (ka-pit'ū-lā'shun) *n.* A reducing to heads or articles;—surrendering upon stipulated terms;—the instrument of surrender.

Capea, (kā'pūn) *a.* [*L. capō.*] A cock castrated to fatten for the table.

Caponiere, (ka-pon-ēr) *n.* [*F. caponniere.*] A covered way, with loop holes for musketry.

Capeuch, (ka-pōoch) *n.* [*L. capucium.*] A monk's hood; the hood of a cloak.

Cap-paper, (kap-pū-per) *n.* A coarse brown paper;—a kind of writing or printing paper.

Capping-plane, (kap'ing-plan) *n.* In joinery, a plane for working the upper surface of rails.

Capreolate, (kap'rē-ol-āt) *a.* [*L. capreolus.*] Having tendrils or spiral clasps.

Caprice, (ka-prēs) *n.* [*F.*] Sudden change of mind or humour; fickleness; whim.

Capricious, (ka-prish'e-us) *a.* Governed by caprice; changeable; fanciful.

Capriciously, (ka-prish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a capricious manner.

Capriciousness, (ka-prish'e-us-ness) *n.* Unsteadiness of temper or purpose.

Capricorn, (kap'rē-korn) *n.* [*L. caper and cornu.*] The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters about the 21st of December.

Cap-sheaf, (kap'shef) *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain.

Capcium, (kap'se-kum) *n.* [*L. capsia.*] A genus of tropical plants producing Cayenne pepper.

Capsize, (kap-siz) *v. t.* To upset or overturn, as a vessel; to invert.

Capsize, (kap-siz) *v. i.* An upset or overturn.

Capstan, (kap'stan) *n.* [*L. capistrum*, halter.] A windlass; a truncated cone, pierced in the upper part for bars or handspikes, by which it is turned, coiling a rope or cable for weighing anchors or drawing up any great weight.

Capular, (kaps'ū-lēr) *a.* Hollow; pertaining to a capsule.

Capsula, (kaps'ūl) *n.* [*L. capsula.*] A seed pod or pericarp, &c.;—a small membranous sac;—a globular lozenge;—a metallic cover for a bottle.

Captain, (kap'tān) *n.* [*L. caput.*] The head or chief officer;—one who commands a company, troop, or ship;—a tried leader.

Captaincy, (kap'tān-se) *n.* Rank, post, or commission of a captain.

Captainship, (kap'tān-ship) *n.* Condition or authority of a captain;—skill in military affairs.

Captian, (kap'ahun) *n.* [*L. captio.*] The act of seizing by authority; arrest;—the legal instrument by which a person is taken.

Captious, (kap'she-us) *a.* Apt to find fault;—insidious;—fault-finding; censorious.

Captiously, (kap'she-us-le) *adv.* In an objecting or fault-finding spirit.



Capricorn



Capstan

Captivate, (kap'te-vāt) *v. t.* To take prisoner;—to charm with excellence or beauty.

Captivation, (kap-te-vā'shun) *n.* Act of taking a prisoner; fascination.

Captive, (kap'tiv) *n.* [*L. captivus.*] One taken and made prisoner in war;—one charmed or subdued by beauty, &c.

Captive, (kap'tiv) *a.* Made prisoner, especially in war; kept in confinement.

Captivity, (kap-tiv'e-te) *n.* State of being a prisoner;—bondage; slavery.

Captor, (kap'tēr) *n.* [*L. capere.*] One who takes a prisoner or prize by sea or land.

Capture, (kap'tūr) *n.* [*L. captura.*] Act of taking by force; seizure;—the thing taken.

Capture, (kap'tūr) *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem.

Capuchin, (ka-pū-shēn) *n.* [*F. capucin.*] One of the monks of the order of St. Francis;—a cloak and hood.

Car, (kār) *n.* [*L. currus.*] Any wheeled vehicle or carriage;—in Ireland, a one-horse carriage;—a war or triumphal conveyance.

Caracole, (kār-a-kōl) *n.* A leap sideways, as of a horse;—a shifting movement of cavalry.

Carafe, (kār-af) *n.* A water bottle or decanter for the dining or toilet table.

Caramel, (kār-a-mel) *n.* [*L. carna and mel.*] Burnt sugar used for colouring spirits.

Carat, (kar'at) *n.* [*A. qirāt,* a bean.] A weight of four grains, used in valuing diamonds, pearls, &c.;—the proportion of pure metal to alloy in a compound.

Caravan, (kār-a-van) *n.* [*Per. qirān,* travelling.] A company of pilgrims, or merchants, travelling together for greater security;—a large, close carriage.

Caravansary, (kār-a-van'sar-e) *n.* [From caravan, and *sardi*, inn.] An inn in the East, where caravans rest at night.

Caraway, (kār'a-wā) *n.* [*A. karriya.*] A biennial aromatic plant, and its seed.

Carbine, (kār'bin) *n.* [*F. carabine.*] A short gun.

Carbineer, (kār-bin-ēr) *n.* A soldier armed with a carbine; a light horseman.

Carbon, (kār'bon) *n.* [*L. carbo.*] An elementary substance, forming the base of charcoal, and entering largely into mineral coals and black-lead. [*to carbon.*]

Carbonaceous, (kār-bon-s'he-us) *a.* Pertaining to Carbonate, (kār'bon-āt) *n.* A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. [*carbon.*]

Carbonic, (kār'bon'ik) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Carboniferous, (kār'bon-if-er-us) *a.* [*L. carbo, and ferre.*] Producing, or containing, carbon.

Carbonization, (kār-bon-iz-ā'shun) *n.* The act or process of producing carbon.

Carbonize, (kār'bon-iz) *v. t.* To convert into carbon;—*imp.* & *pp.* carbonized; *ppr.* carbonizing.

Carbuncle, (kār'hung-kl) *n.* [*L. carbunculus.*] A gem of a deep red colour; garnet; onyx;—a malignant boil of long continuance.

Carbuncled, (kār'hung-kld) *a.* Set with carbuncle;—having boils or inflamed lumps.

Carbureted, (kār'bū-ret-ed) *a.* Combined with carbon.

Carcanet, (kār'ka-not) *n.* [*Armor. karcheu.*] A collar of jewels worn round the neck.

Carcass, (kār'kas) *n.* [*L. caro,* flesh, and *capsa,*



Carafe

box.] The body; the dead body of man or animal;—ruins; remains;—the frame or main parts of a thing;—a vessel filled with combustible.

Card, (kár'd) *n.* [*L. charta.*] A piece of paste-board, as address card, playing card, &c.

Card, (kár'd) *v. i.* To game;—*v. t.* To comb or disentangle, as wool.

Card, (kár'd) *n.* [*L. carduus.*] An instrument for combing wool or flax.

Cardiac, (kár-de-ak) *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach; a cordial.

Cardinal, (kár'din-al) *a.* [*L. cardinalis.*] Primary;—fundamental or originating.

Cardinal, (kár'din-al) *n.* One of the seventy ecclesiastical princes who constitute the pope's council;—a short cloak.

Cardinalship, (kár'din-al-ship) *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

Carding-machine, (kár'ding-ma-shén) *n.* A machine for combing wool or cotton.

Care, (kür) *n.* [*A.-S. cura, L. cura.*] Concern or anxiety of mind;—charge or oversight;—attention or heed;—the object of attention or anxiety; solicitude; management.

Care, (kür) *v. i.* To be anxious, solicitous, concerned, inclined, or disposed.

Careen, (ka-rén) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. carine.*] To heave on one side, as a ship, for caking, repairing, &c.;—*v. i.* To incline to one side.

Career, (ka-rér) *n.* [*L. curvus.*] A course;—rapidity of motion; a race;—general course of action; procedure; time of service.

Career, (ka-rér) *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

Careful, (kür'fúol) *a.* Full of care or solicitude;—attentive; anxious; provident.

Carefully, (kür'fúol-le) *adv.* With care, anxiety, or solicitude.

Carefulness, (kür'fúol-nes) *n.* Anxiety; solicitude; cautious and vigilant conduct.

Careless, (kür'les) *a.* Having no care;—free from anxiety;—thoughtless; regardless.

Carelessly, (kür'les-le) *adv.* In an indifferent or heedless manner.

Carelessness, (kür'les-nes) *n.* Inattention; negligence; want of caution.

Cares, (ka-res) *v. t.* [*F. caresser.*] To treat with affection or kindness; to fondle.

Cares, (ka-res) *n.* An act of endearment; embracing with affection.

Carelessly, (ka-res'ing-le) *adv.* In a loving and fondling manner.

Caret, (kär'et) *n.* [*L. carere.*] A mark [▲] which shows that something omitted is inserted in the margin. [freight of a ship.]

Cargo, (kär'go) *n.* [*Sp. cargar.*] The lading or

Caricature, (kär-e-ka-tür) *n.* [*It. caricatura.*] The exaggerated representation, pictorial or verbal, of that which is characteristic;—a ridiculous figure or description of a person, &c.

Caricature, (kär-e-ka-tür) *v. t.* To make a caricature of; to burlesque. [bone.]

Caries, (kär'e-éz) *n.* [*L.*] An ulceration of

Carious, (kär'e-us) *a.* Ulcerated or decayed.

Carline, (kär'lin) *n.* [*F. carlingue.*] A timber, ranging fore and aft, over the keel.

Carman, (kär'man) *n.* A man who drives a cart.

Carmelite, (kär'mel-it) *n.* A monk of an order established on Mount Carmel.

Carminative, (kär-min-at-iv) *n.* [*L. carminare.*] A medicine to remedy colic and flatulency.

Carmine, (kär'min) *n.* [*L. carmeinus.*] A pigment of a rich crimson colour.

Carnage, (kär'náj) *n.* [*L. caro.*] The flesh of slain animals;—slaughter; massacre.

Carnal, (kär'nal) *a.* [*L. caro.*] Pertaining to flesh; fleshly;—sensual; unregenerate.

Carnality, (kär-nal'e-te) *n.* Sensuality;—grossness of desire or appetite.

Carnalise, (kär'nal-iz) *v. t.* To make carnal.

Carnally, (kär'nal-e) *adv.* According to the flesh.

Carnation, (kär-ná'shun) *n.* [*F.*] Flesh-colour;—a species of clove-pink. [flesh.]

Carneous, (kär'né-us) *a.* [*L.*] Consisting of

Carnival, (kär'ne-val) *n.* [*It. carnevale.*] A festival in Roman Catholic countries held before Lent;—a time of revelry and frolic.

Carnivora, (kär-niv'ó-ra) *n. pl.* [*L. caro and vorare.*] Animals which feed on flesh or devour others.

Carnivorous, (kär-niv'ó-rus) *a.* Feeding on flesh.

Carob, (kär'ób) *n.* [*A. kharab.*] A leguminous evergreen tree, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant. [for pleasure.]

Caroehe, (ka-rósh) *n.* [*It. carozza.*] A carriage

Carol, (kär'ól) *n.* [*L. carola.*] A song of joy or mirth;—a devotional song.

Carol, (kär'ól) *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song;—*v. i.* To warble.

Carotid, (ka-rót'id) *n.* [*G. karótidea.*] A large artery conveying the blood from the aorta to the head.

Carousel, (ka-róuz'al) *n.* A jovial feast.

Carouse, (ka-róuz) *v. i.* [*Ger. garauz.*] To drink abundantly; to drink in a jovial manner.

Carouse, (ka-róuz) *n.* A drinking match.

Carp, (kärp) *v. i.* [*L. carpere.*] To censure, or find fault without reason, or petulantly.

Carp, (kärp) *n.* [*L. carpo.*] A family of soft-finned, fresh-water fishes.

Carpenter, (kär'pen-tér) *n.* [*L. carpentum.*] An artificer in timber.

Carpentry, (kär'pen-tre) *n.* Art of cutting, framing, and joining timber.

Carpet, (kär'pet) *n.* [*L. carpere.*] A heavy wool-

len fabric, used as covering for floors, stairs, &c.

Carpet, (kär'pet) *v. t.* To cover with carpet.

Carpet-bag, (kär'pet-bag) *n.* A travelling-bag.

Carpeting, (kär'pet-ing) *n.* Materials for carpet; carpets in general. [ing; cavilling.]

Carping, (kär'ping) *n.* Unreasonable fault-finding.

Carpingly, (kär'ping-le) *adv.* Captiously.

Carriage, (kär'rij) *n.* Act of carrying;—a vehicle for pleasure or for passengers;—demeanour; behaviour.

Carrier, (kär're-ér) *n.* One who is employed to carry goods;—a species of pigeon.

Carrión, (kär're-un) *n.* [*L. caro.*] The dead and putrefying flesh of animals.

Carrión, (kär're-un) *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcases;—feeding on carrion.

Carrozzade, (kär'un-ád) *n.* A short cannon.

Carrot, (kär'út) *n.* [*It. carota.*] A plant having an esculent root of a reddish-yellow colour.

Carroty, (kär'út-o) *a.* Like a carrot in colour.

Carry, (kär're) *v. t.* [*F. charrier.*] To convey or transport;—to transfer, as from one place to another;—to effect;—to obtain by force;—to conduct or demean;—*v. i.* To convey or propel; to bear.

Carse, (kär's) *n.* Low fertile land traversed by a river.

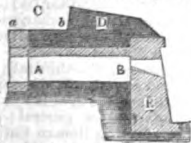
Cart, (kär't) *n.* [*L. carrus.*] A two-wheeled vehicle used in husbandry, or for carrying heavy goods.



Cart, (kàrt) v. t. To carry or convey on a cart.
Cartage, (kàrt'aj) n. Act of carrying in a cart;—the price paid for carting.
Carte-blanc, (kàrt'blànsh) n. [F.] A blank paper;—an unlimited offer;—discretionary power.
Carte-de-visite, (kàrt-de-vis-it') n. [F.] A photographic portrait on a visiting card.
Cartel, (kàrt'el) n. [L. *charta*.] An agreement between states at war as for the exchange of prisoners.
Cartier, (kàrt'ér) n. The man who drives a cart.
Cartilage, (kàrt-láj) n. [L. *cartilago*.] A smooth whitish elastic substance; gristle.
Cartilaginous, (kàrt-le-láj'in-us) a. Pertaining to or like cartilage; gristly.
Cartoon, (kàrt-tóon') n. [F. *carton*.] A design drawn on strong paper to be painted in fresco;—a design for tapestry, &c.;—a printed sketch or illustration.
Cartouch, (kàrt-tóush) n. [F.] A tablet in the form of a roll;—a charge for a fire-arm;—a wooden bomb.
Cartridge, (kàrt'rij) n. [L. *charta*, paper.] A case of paper containing a charge for a fire-arm.
Cartridge-paper, (kàrt'rij-pà-per) n. Stout paper of which cartridges are made.
Cartulary, (kàrt-tà-lgr-e) n. A register or record, as of a monastery.
Carve, (kàrv) v. t. [A.-S. *ceorfan*.] To cut in an artistic or decorative manner;—to shape;—to cut into slices;—to distribute;—v. i. To exercise the trade of a carver;—to cut up meat.
Carving, (kàrv'ing) n. Act or art of cutting wood, stone, &c.;—device or figure carved.
Caryatid, (kà-re-at'id) n. [G. *karyatides*.] A female figure supporting an entablature.
Cascade, (kàskád) n. [F. *cascade*.] A waterfall, narrow and small; an artificial fall in a garden, &c.
Cass, (kàs) n. [L. *capæa*.] A covering, box, or sheath; the quantity contained in a box;—a frame for holding type.
Casse, (kàs) n. [L. *causus*.] An event or circumstance;—that which happens or befalls;—state or condition;—a question requiring solution;—a cause to be tried in court;—an infection or terminal change in a noon.
Casse-harden, (kàs'hàr-i-n) v. t. To harden, as iron, by converting the surface into steel.
Casemate, (kàs'mit) n. [It. *casamatta*.] A bomb-proof chamber, in which cannon may be fired through embrasures.
Casemated, (kàs'mät-ed) a. Furnished with a casemate.
Casement, (kàs'ment) n. A window frame, usually in two parts, hinged so as to turn outwards or inwards.
Casque, (kàs'se-us) a. [L. *casus*.] Pertaining to, or like, cheese.
Casse-shot, (kàs'shot) n. A collection of projectiles in a case to be discharged from cannon.



Caryatid.



Casemate.

A B, Casemate. A gun at B would fire through the embrasures in the wall; a gun at C would fire en barbette, or over the parapet. D, a parapet; E, scarp-wall, the outer face of which is the scarp; a b, terre-plein.

Cash, (kaash) n. [F. *caisse*.] Coin or specie; ready money; any paper convertible into money.
Cash, (kaash) v. t. To exchange for money.
Cash-book, (kaash'book) n. A book in which is kept a register of money transactions.
Cashier, (kaash-ér) n. One who has charge of money in a bank, &c.; a cash-keeper.
Cashier, (kaash-ér) v. t. [L. *casare*.] To dismiss from an office or place of trust.
Cashmere, (kaash'mér) n. A rich and costly kind of shawl;—a fine woollen stuff.
Casing, (kàs'ing) n. Act of covering a body to protect from injury;—a covering.
Casino, (ka-sé'no) n. [It.] A public saloon for dancing or singing.
Cask, (kaash) n. [F. *casque*.] A vessel for containing liquors made of staves, headings, and hoops;—the quantity in a cask.
Casket, (kas'et) n. [Cask.] A small box for jewels or other articles.
Casque, (kaash) n. A helmet.
Cassia, (kaash'ya) n. [H. *gesdh*.] A genus of leguminous plants;—laurel;—cinnamon.
Cassimere, (kàs'se-mér) n. [Sp. *Casimira*.] A thin twilled woollen cloth;—also *kersey-mere*.
Cassino, (ka-si'no) n. A game at cards.
Cassock, (kas'uk) n. [F. *casaque*.] A close garment worn by clergy under the surplice.
Cassowary, (kas'so-wa-re) n. [Hindust. *kassu-wari*.] A large bird resembling the ostrich, and, next to it, the largest living bird.
Cast, (kast) v. t. [Dan. *kaste*.] To send or drive from by force;—to turn as the sight;—to scatter as seed;—to throw as dice;—to condemn by trial;—to shed;—to reckon;—to form by pouring liquid metal into a mould;—v. i. To turn or revolve in the mind;—to receive form;—to warp, so as to bring a ship to the wind.
Cast, (kast) n. The act of casting; a throw;—the thing thrown;—the distance to which a thing is thrown;—a chance or venture;—act of casting in a mould;—form or shape;—a turn of the eye.
Castanet, (kas'ta-net) n. Two small concave shells of ivory or wood, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger.
Castaway, (kas'ta-wa) n. An abandoned person; a reprobate.
Castaway, (kas'ta-wa) a. Rejected; useless.
Caste, (kast) n. [F. *caste*.] An order or class;—one of the four classes into which society in India is divided.
Castellated, (kas'tel-lät-ed) a. Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.
Caster, (kast'ér) n. A phial or cruet, used to contain condiments at the table;—a small wheel on a swivel on which furniture is rolled;—Castor.
Castigate, (kas'te-gät) v. t. [L. *castigare*.] To punish by stripes; to correct; to chastise.
Castigation, (kas'te-gä'shun) n. Punishment by whipping; chastisement; correction.
Casting, (kast'ing) n. The act of casting or founding;—any thing formed in a mould;—the taking of impressions of busts, medals, &c.



Cassowary.

Cast-iron, (kas't-i-urn) *n.* Iron which has been cast into moulds.

Castle, (kas'sl) *n.* [*L. castellum.*] A fortified residence; a fortress;—a piece used in chess.

Castle-builder, (kas'sl-bild-er) *n.* One who builds castles in the air; a visionary.

Cast-off, (kast'of) *a.* Laid aside.

Castor, (kas'ter) *n.* [*L. castor.*] The beaver;—a substance found in the beaver.

Castor-oil, (kas'ter-oil) *n.* [*A corruption of Castus-oil.*] The oil of a plant found in the West Indies. (*Palma Christi.*) It is a mild cathartic.



Castor-oil Plant.

Castrate, (kas'trät) *v. t.*

[*L. castrare.*] To de-

prive of the testicles;

to emasculate;—to

purge or purify, as a

book.

Castrated, (kas-trät'ed) *a.* Purged; purified.

Castration, (kas-trä'shun) *n.* Act of depriving of the testicles.

Cast-steel, (kast'stēl) *n.* Blistered steel smelted, cast, and rolled out into bars.

Casual, (kazh'ü-al) *a.* [*L. casus.*] Happening without design; accidental; fortuitous; occasional. [*ally; occasionally.*]

Casually, (kazh'ü-al-le) *adv.* By chance; accident-

Casualty, (kazh'ü-al-te) *n.* An accident;—an accidental injury; misfortune.

Casuist, (kazh'ü-ist) *n.* One who studies and resolves cases. [*conscience.*]

Casuistic, (kazh'ü-ist'ik) *a.* Relating to cases of

Casuistry, (kazh'ü-ist-re) *n.* Science of determining the right or wrong of acts and opinions, or of cases of conscience.

Cat, (kat) *n.* [*A.-S. cat.*] A well-known domestic animal;—a strong tackle to draw an anchor up;—a whip.

Catacomb, (kat'a-köm) *n.* [*G. kata and kumbē.*] A cave used for the burial of the dead;—a wine vault.

Catalepsy, (kat'a-lop-se) *n.* [*G. katalambainin.*] A sudden suspension of the senses and of volition, the body and limbs preserving a fixed posture.

Catalogue, (kat'a-log) *n.* [*G. kata and legein.*] A list of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically.

Catalogue, (kat'a-log) *v. t.* To make a list of.

Catamaran, (kat'a-mar-an) *n.* [*Ceylon, cāthā-mārān.*] A raft consisting of three pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by a large sail.

Cataplasma, (kat'a-plazm) *n.* [*G. kataplassain.*] A poultice.

Catapult, (kat'a-pult) *n.* [*G. kata and ballein.*]

An engine used by the Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, arrows, &c.

Cataract, (kat'a-rakt) *n.* [*G. katarégnunai.*]

A torrent;—the flow of a large body of water over a precipice;—a disorder in the eye by which vision is marred.

Catarrh, (ka-tär') *n.* [*G. katarrein, to flow down.*] An inflammatory affection of the external organs of respiration.

Catastrophe, (ka-tas'trö-fe) *n.* [*G. kata and*

strephein.] Final event, usually of a disastrous nature;—denouement.

Catch, (kach) *v. t.* [*A.-S. ceac, fetter.*] To seize with the hand;—to take, as in a snare or net;—to take by infection;—to come upon unexpectedly;—to overtake;—*v. i.* To seize and keep hold, as a hook; to grasp at;—to spread by infecting.

Catch, (kach) *n.* Act of seizing; seizure;—that which is taken; sudden advantage; gain;—a play upon words;—a humorous round, in which the singers alternate the words;—the last word in a page reprinted at the top of the succeeding page.

Catchup, (kach'up) *n.* [*Chin. kitjap.*] A sauce made from mushrooms, walnuts, &c.

Catechetical, (kat-ē-ket'ik-al) *a.* Relating to or consisting in questions and answers.

Catechetically, (kat-ē-ket'ik-al-le) *adv.* By question and answer.

Catechise, (kat-ē-kiz) *v. t.* [*G. katēchizein.*] To instruct by asking questions and correcting the answers;—to interrogate.

Catechism, (kat-ē-kizm) *n.* An elementary book containing a summary of facts or principles in the form of questions and answers.

Catechist, (kat-ē-kist) *n.* One who catechises.

Catechumen, (kat-ē-kū'men) *n.* [*G. katēchein.*]

One who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity.

Categorical, (kat-ē-gor'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a category;—absolute; positive.

Categorically, (kat-ē-gor'ik-al-le) *adv.* Absolutely; directly; positively.

Category, (kat-ē-gor-e) *n.* [*G. kata, down, ἀγορεύειν.*] A class or order of ideas or conceptions;—affirmation of some quality or predicate; condition. [*next in a series of links.*]

Catenate, (kat'en-üt) *v. t.* [*L. catēna.*] To connect;—to link.

Cater, (kät'er) *v. i.* [*L. capere, to take.*] To

buy or procure provisions; to purvey.

Caterer, (kät'er-er) *n.* One who provides provision; a purveyor in general.

Caterpillar, (kät'er-pil-er) *n.* [*O. Eng. caterpillar.*] The larval state of a lepidopterous insect; a grub.

Caterwaul, (kät'er-wawl) *v. i.* [*From cat and waul.*] To cry as cats in rutting time; to yell.

Cates, (käte) *n. pl.* [*F. acat, buying.*] Food, especially luxurious food; delicacies; dainties.

Catgut, (kat'gut) *n.* A string or cord made from the intestines of animals, especially of sheep.

Cathartic, (ka-thär'tik) *a.* [*G. katharos.*] Cleansing the bowels; purgative.

Cathartic, (ka-thär'tik) *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges; a purgative.

Cathedral, (ka-thē'dral) *n.* The principal church in a diocese.

Cathedral, (ka-thē'dral) *a.* Pertaining to the head church of a diocese;—authoritative.

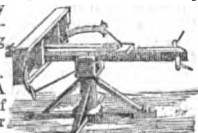
Catholic, (kath'ol-ik) *a.* [*G. kata and olos.*]

Universal or general;—liberal;—pertaining to or affecting Roman Catholics.

Catholic, (kath'ol-ik) *n.* A member of the Roman Catholic church.

Catholicism, (ka-thol'ē-sizm) *n.* The body of, or agreement with, the general doctrine, practice, and discipline of the church;—now the faith and practice of the Romish Church;—papistry.

Catholicity, (ka-thol'is-it-e) *n.* Liberality of thought and sentiment, especially in religion.



Catapult.

Catholicon, (ka-thol'e-kon) *n.* [G.] A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.

Catling, (kash'ling) *n.* A little cat;—a double-edged, sharp-pointed dismembering knife.

Cat-o-nine-tails, (kat-o-nim'talz) *n.* A whip with nine lashes. [by reflection.]

Catoptrical, (kat-op'trik-al) *a.* Relating to vision.

Catoptrics, (kat-op'triks) *n. sing.* [G. *katoptron*.] That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light.

Cat's-paw, (kats'paw) *n.* A light air;—a dupe; the tool of another.

Cattle, (kat'l) *n. pl.* [L. *capitallē*.] Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus.

Cattle-show, (kat'l-shō) *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture.

Caucasian, (kaw-kā'she-an) *n.* An Indo-European;—the race originating near Mt. Caucasus.

Caucus, (kaw'kus) *n.* A meeting for political or party objects.

Caudal, (kaw'dal) *a.* [L. *caudo*, tail.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tail.

Caudle, (kaw'dl) *a.* [F. *chaudē*.] A warm drink for sick persons.

Caul, (kaw'l) *n.* [Cowl.] A net for the head;—a membrane covering the lower intestines; the membrane covering the fetus.

Cauliflower, (kaw'le-flow-er) *n.* [L. *caulis* and *fovea*.] A variety of cabbage having a short stem and a card-like head, which is edible.

Causal, (kaw'zal) *a.* [L. *causalis*.] Relating to, implying, or containing, a cause or causes.

Causality, (kaw'zal-e-te) *n.* The agency of a cause;—the faculty which discerns the relation between causes and effects.

Causation, (kawz-'ashun) *n.* Act of causing;—act or agent by which an effect is produced.

Causative, (kaw'z-a-tiv) *a.* [L. *causare*, to cause.] Expressing a reason;—effecting.

Cause, (kawz) *n.* [L. *causa*.] That which produces or effects a result;—a suit or action in court;—the side of a question espoused and advocated.

Cause, (kawz) *v. t.* To produce; to be the occasion of;—to effect by agency, power, or influence.

Causeless, (kawz'les) *a.* Unc caused; original in itself;—without reason or motive.

Causelessly, (kawz'les-le) *adv.* Without cause, reason, or ground.

Causeway, (kawz'wā) *n.* [O. Eng. *calsey*.] A raised way; the paved way on a street.

Cautic, (kaw'tik) *a.* [G. *kaiein*.] Destructive to the texture; corrosive;—severe; satirical.

Cautic, (kaw'tik) *n.* Any substance which corrodes or destroys the texture of animal substance. [severe manner.]

Cautically, (kawz'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a bitter or caustic manner.

Cauter, (kaw'ter) *n.* [G. *kaiein*.] A hot, searing iron. [fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.]

Cauterize, (kaw'ter-iz) *v. t.* To burn or sear with cautery, or Cauterization, (kaw'ter-e) *n.* A burning, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines.

Cautious, (kaw'shun) *n.* [L. *cavere*.] Prudence in regard to danger; provident care; warning;—security for; bond.

Cautious, (kaw'shun) *v. t.* To give notice of danger to; to warn; to advise.

Cautiousness, (kaw'shun-ar-e) *a.* Containing caution; given as a pledge.

Cautious, (kaw'shun) *a.* Wary; watchful; prudent;—attentive;—to avoid danger or misfortune. [warily; prudently.]

Cautiously, (kaw'she-us-le) *adv.* With caution; Cautiousness, (kaw'she-us-nes) *n.* Thoughtful vigilance; watchfulness; provident care.

Cavalcade, (kav'al-kād) *n.* [L. *caballus*.] A procession of persons on horseback.

Cavalier, (kav-a-lēr) *n.* [L. *caballus*.] A horseman; a knight;—one of the court party of King Charles I.

Cavalier, (kav-a-lēr) *a.* Gay; warlike;—haughty.

Cavalierly, (kav-a-lēr-le) *adv.* In a supercilious or haughty manner.

Cavalry, (kav'al-re) *n.* Troops which serve on horseback, as dragoons, light horse, &c.

Cave, (kāv) *n.* [L. *cavus*.] A hollow place in the earth; a den.

Cave, (kāv) *v. t.* To make hollow; to scoop out;—*v. i.* To dwell in a cave.

Caveat, (kāv'e-at) *n.* [L. *let him beware*.] An intimation of warning;—a legal notice to stop proceedings.

Cavern, (kav'ern) *n.* [L. *cavus*.] A deep, hollow place in the earth; any dark receptacle.

Cavernous, (kav'ern-us) *a.* Full of caverns.

Cavil, (kav'il) *v. i.* [L. *carillari*.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to carp.

Cavil, (kav'il) *n.* A false or frivolous objection.

Cavilling, (kav'il-ing) *n.* Disputation; groundless objection.

Cavity, (kav'e-te) *n.* [L. *cavus*.] A hollow; an aperture in an inclosed space;—hollowness.

Caw, (kaw) *v. i.* To cry like a crow or raven.

Caw, (kaw) *n.* The sound made by the crow, rook, or raven.

Cayenne Pepper, (kā-en'pēp-er) *n.* [From *Cayenne*.] A very pungent pepper.

Cease, (sēs) *v. i.* [L. *cessare*.] To stop; to desist from motion or action; to fail;—*v. t.* To put a stop to; to bring to an end.

Ceaseless, (sēs'les) *a.* Without cessation or end; incessant; perpetual. [sion; continually.]

Ceaselessly, (sēs'les-le) *adv.* Without intermission.

Cedar, (sē'der) *n.* [G. *kedros*.] An evergreen tree of different species; the *cedrus libani* is the scriptural cedar of Lebanon.

Cede, (sēd) *v. t.* [L. *cedere*.] To yield; to give up; to relinquish as a right or title;—*v. i.* To submit; to give way.

Ceil, (sēl) *v. t.* [L. *celare*.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building.

Ceiling, (sē'ling) *n.* The roof of a room; especially the lath and plaster work which cover it.

Celandine, (sē'an-din) *n.* [G. *chelidon*, the swallow.] A plant of poppy family—swallow-wort.

Celebrate, (sēl'e-brāt) *v. t.* [L. *celebrare*.] To praise highly; to extol;—to observe with solemn rites; to keep as a feast; to commemorate.

Celebration, (sēl'e-brā'shun) *n.* Honour bestowed;—commemoration with appropriate ceremonies;—solemnization.

Celebrity, (sēl'e-br'e-te) *n.* Fame; distinction;—a person of mark.

Celerity, (sēl'er'e-te) *n.* [L. *celer*.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; speed.



Cedar.

Celery, (sél'ér-c) *n.* [*G. selinon.*] A plant of the parsley family.

Celestial, (sè-les't'yal) *a.* [*L. cælum.*] Heavenly;—belonging to heaven; dwelling in heaven;—supremely pure or blessed.

Celestial, (sè-les't'yal) *n.* An inhabitant of heaven; an angel.

Celestially, (sè-les't'yal-le) *adv.* In a heavenly manner. [the belly or intestines.]

Celiao, (sè'lè-ak) *a.* [*G. koiolos.*] Pertaining to Celibacy, (sè'l'è-bà-se) *n.* [*L. celebs.*] The state of an unmarried man; single life.

Celibate, (sè'l'è-bât) *n.* Condition or life of an unmarried man;—a bachelor.

Cell, (sèl) *n.* [*L. cella.*] A small and close apartment;—any small cavity;—a minute sac filled with fluid, fat, &c.

Cellar, (sèl'ér) *n.* [*L. cellarium.*] A room under a building used for storage.

Cellarage, (sèl'ér-aj) *n.* The excavation for a cellar; a series of cellars connected;—charge for storage in a cellar.

Cellular, (sèl'ù-ler) *a.* [*L. cellula.*] Consisting of cells or containing cells.

Celt, (sèlt) *n.* [*L. Celti.*] The primitive inhabitants of the west of Europe, as Gaul, Spain, and Britain.

Celtic, (sèlt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Celts.

Celtic, (sèlt'ik) *n.* The language of the Celts.

Cement, (sè-mont') *n.* [*L. camentum, F. ciment.*] Any substance for making bodies adhere, as mortar, glue, &c.;—bond of union.

Cement, (sè-mont') *v. t.* To unite by the use of cement;—to unite firmly;—*v. i.* To cohere.

Cementation, (sè-mont-à'shun) *n.* Act of cementing;—cohesion.

Cemetery, (sem'è-ter-è) *n.* [*G. koimèlèrion.*] A grave-yard; a church-yard.

Cenobite, (sen'ò-bit) *n.* [*G. koinos and bios.*] One of a religious order dwelling in common.

Cenotaph, (sen'ò-taf) *n.* [*G. kenos and taphos.*] A monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

Censer, (sens'ér) *n.* A vessel or pan in which incense is burned.

Censor, (sens'ér) *n.* [*L. censor.*] A Roman officer who numbered the citizens and supervised their morals;—an overseer or corrector in general;—a critic.

Censorial, (sen-sò're-al) *a.* Belonging to a censor.

Censorious, (sen-sò're-us) *a.* Addicted to censure; fault-finding; captious; severe.

Censoriously, (sen-sò're-us-le) *adv.* In a censorious manner. [being censorious.]

Censoriousness, (sen-sò're-us-ness) *n.* Quality of Censorship, (sen-sgr-ship) *n.* Office or dignity of a censor.

Censurable, (sen'shòor-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of censure; blamable; reprehensible.

Censurableness, (sen'shòor-a-bl-ness) *n.* State of being censurable; blamableness.

Censurably, (sen'shòor-a-ble) *adv.* In a blame-worthy manner.

Censure, (sen'shòor) *n.* [*L. censura.*] Act of finding fault or condemning; reproof.

Censure, (sen'shòor) *v. t.* To find fault with and condemn; to reprove; reprimand.

Census, (sen'sus) *n.* [*L. from censere.*] A numbering of the inhabitants taken by authority.



Cenotaph.

Cent, (sent) *n.* [*L. centum.*] A hundred, as 10 per cent.;—a coin of the United States.

Centage, (sent'aj) *n.* Rate by the hundred.

Centaur, (sen'tawr) *n.* [*G. centauros.*] A fabulous being supposed to be half man and half horse.

Centenary, (sen'ten-a-re) *n.* Aggregate of a hundred; a century.

Centenary, (sen'ten-a-re) *a.* Recurring once in every hundred years;—also Centennary.

Centennial, (sen'ten-e-al) *a.* [*L. centum and annus.*] Belonging to the hundredth anniversary.

Centering, (sen'ter-ing) *n.* The temporary framing on which any vaulted work is constructed.

Centesimal, (sen-tez'e-mal) *a.* [*L. centesimus.*] Hundredth; by the hundred.

Centesimal, (sen-tez'e-mal) *n.* A hundredth part.

Centigrade, (sen'te-grád) *a.* [*L. centum and gradus.*] Consisting of, or graduated into a hundred parts.

Centipede, (sen'te-péd) *n.* [*L. centum and pes.*] A species of land articulates, many-jointed, and having a great number of feet.

Central, (sen'tral) *a.* [*L. centrum.*] Relating to the centre; placed in the centre.

Centralization, (sen-tral-iz-à'shun) *n.* Reduction to a centre; concentration.

Centralize, (sen'tral-iz) *v. t.* To draw to a central point; to bring to a centre.

Centrally, (sen'tral-le) *adv.* In a central manner.

Centre, (sen'tér) *n.* [*G. keatron.*] The exact middle point or place of any thing;—the midst.

Centre, (sen'tér) *v. i.* To be placed in a centre;—to be collected to a point;—*v. t.* To place on a centre;—to collect to a point; to concentrate. [for middle.]

Centrical, (sen'trik-al) *a.* Placed in the centre

Centrically, (sen'trik-al-le) *adv.* In a central position.

Centrifugal, (sen-trif'ù-gal) *a.* [*L. centrum and fugere.*] Tending from the centre.

Centripetal, (sen-tripe-tal) *a.* [*L. centrum and petere.*] Tending toward the centre.

Centuple, (sen'tù-pl) *a.* [*L. centum and plicare.*] Hundred-fold.

Centurion, (sen-tùr-e-un) *n.* [*L. centurio.*] A military officer who commanded a hundred men.

Century, (sen'tù-re) *n.* [*L. centum.*] A hundred;—a period of a hundred years.

Cephalic, (sè-fal'ik) *a.* [*G. kephalè.*] Pertaining to the head.

Cerate, (sè'rât) *n.* [*L. cera.*] A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax, oil, &c.

Cere, (sèr) *v. t.* To wax, or cover with wax.

Cereal, (sè'rè-al) *a.* [*L. Cerealis.*] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c.

Cereal, (sè'rè-al) *n.* Any edible grain;—any growing plant producing grain.

Cerebellum, (ser-e-bel'um) *n.* [*L. cerebrum.*] The hinder and lower division of the brain.

Cerebral, (ser'e-bral) *a.* Pertaining to the brain.

Cerebrum, (ser'e-brum) *n.* [*L.*] The superior and larger division of the brain.

Cerecloth, (sèr'kloth) *n.* [*L. cera and cloth.*] A cloth smeared with melted wax.

Cerement, (sèr'ment) *n.* [*F.*] A cloth dipped in melted wax, used for embalming.



Centaur.

Ceremonial, (ser-é-mô-ne-al) *a.* Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual.

Ceremonial, (ser-é-mô-ne-al) *n.* An outward form or observance;—the prescribed mode of conducting a religious or social rite.

Ceremonially, (ser-é-mô-ne-al-le) *adv.* According to rites and ceremonias.

Ceremonious, (ser-é-mô-ne-us) *a.* Consisting of outward forms and rites;—according to custom and form; precise; formal.

Ceremoniously, (ser-é-mô-ne-us-le) *adv.* In a ceremonious and formal manner.

Ceremony, (ser-é-mô-ne) *n.* [L. *cerimonia*.] Form; rite;—mode of showing reverence, &c.

Certain, (ser-tân) *a.* [L. *certus*.] Sure; real;—determinate;—some or more; regular; constant.

Certainly, (ser-tân-le) *adv.* Without doubt or question; without failure.

Certainty, (ser-tân-te) *n.* State of being certain;—a fact or truth established.

Certificate, (ser-tif-e-kât) *n.* A written testimony to the truth of a fact, or to the character and qualifications of a person.

Certification, (ser-to-fe-kâ-shun) *n.* The act of verifying;—a written declaration.

Certify, (ser-to-fi) *v. t.* To testify to in writing;—to give certain information of or to.

Certainly, (ser-tâ-tüd) *n.* [L. *certus*.] Freedom from doubt; assurance; certainty.

Cerulean, (se-rû-le-an) *a.* [L. *caeruleus*.] Sky-blue; light-blue. [deer.]

Cervine, (ser-vin) *a.* [L. *cervus*.] Pertaining to Caesar.

Cessation, (ses-sâ-shun) *n.* [L. *cessare*.] Stoppage or ending;—discontinuance.

Cession, (ses-shun) *n.* [L. *cedere*.] A yielding or surrender, as of property or rights.

Cesspool, (ses-pool) *n.* A cavity sunk in the earth to retain the sediment contained in drains.

Cestus, (ses-tus) *n.* [G. *kestos*, girdle.] A girdle, particularly the girdle of Venus;—

—a marriage girdle;—a loaded leathern covering for the hands of boxers.

Cetaceous, (se-tâ-shô-us) *a.* Pertaining to the whale.

Chafe, (châf) *v. t.* [L. *calescere*.] To excite physical heat by friction;—

to irritate;—to wear;—*v. i.* To rage; to fret;—to be worn by rubbing.

Chafe, (châf) *n.* Heat excited by friction.

Chaffer, (châf-er) *n.* [A.-S. *ceafor*.] An insect;—also called *cock-chaffer*, or *Maybug*.

Chaff, (châf) *n.* [A.-S. *ceaf*.] The husk of grains and grasses, &c.;—worthless matter.

Chaff, (châf) *v. t.* To quiz or jeer at; to make fun of.

Chaffer, (châf-er) *v. i.* [A.-S. *ceapan*, to buy.] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle;—*v. t.* To buy; to exchange.

Chaffinch, (châf-fînsh) *n.* A bird of the finch family, said to delight in chaff.

Chaffy, (châfe) *a.* Containing chaff;—light or worthless, as chaff.

Chagrin, (sha-grên') *n.* [F.] Ill-humour or vexation; fretfulness; spleen.

Chagrin, (sha-grên') *v. t.* To vex; to mortify.

Chain, (chân) *n.* [L. *catena*.] A series of links or rings connected and fitted into one another;—a

fetter;—a neck ornament;—a range, as of mountains;—a succession of events or ideas;—*f* line for measuring land, being 100 links, equal to 66 feet.

Chain, (chân) *v. t.* To fasten with a chain;—to enslave;—to unite closely and strongly.

Chain-bridge, (chân'brij) *n.* A bridge suspended on chains; a suspension bridge.

Chain-cable, (chân-kâ-bl) *n.* A cable made of iron links.

Chain-pump, (chân'pump) *n.* A pump consisting of an endless chain, carrying buckets through a wooden tube, and moving on two wheels.

Chain-shot, (chân'shot) *n.* Two balls, &c., connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, &c.

Chair, (châr) *n.* [L. *cathedra*.] A movable seat with a back;—an official seat, as of a judge, professor, or president; the office itself;—a sedan.

Chair, (châr) *v. t.* To carry in triumph.

Chairman, (châr-man) *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly;—one who carries a sedan.

Chairmanship, (châr-man-ship) *n.* The office of a chairman.

Chaise, (shâz) *n.* [F. *chaise*.] A two-wheeled, one-horse carriage, with a calash top.

Chalcedony, (kal-sed'ô-ne) *n.* [From *Chalcedon*.] A variety of quartz; white agate.

Chaldee, (kal'dê) *n.* Language of the Chaldeans.

Chaldron, (châl'drun) *n.* [Caldron.] A measure for coals consisting of thirty-six bushels.

Chalice, (chal'is) *n.* [L. *calix*.] A cup or bowl; a communion-cup.

Chalk, (chawk) *n.* [A.-S. *cealc*.] A soft, opaque, white, earthy substance.

Chalk, (chawk) *v. t.* To rub with chalk.

Chalkiness, (chawk'e-nes) *n.* State of being chalky.

Chalky, (chawk'e) *a.* Consisting of, or resembling chalk.

Challenge, (chal'ten) *n.* [Nor. *calenge*.] A demand of any kind;—a summons to single combat.

Challenge, (chal'ten) *v. t.* To defy;—to summon to answer;—to claim;—to make objection to, as to jurors.

Challengeable, (chal'ten-j-a-bl) *a.* That may be arraigned or called to account.

Chalybeate, (ka-lib'e-ât) *a.* [G. *chalupa*.] Impregnated with iron or steel.

Chalybeate, (ka-lib'e-ât) *n.* Any water or liquor into which iron enters.

Chamber, (châm'ber) *n.* [L. *camera*.] A retired room used for lodging, privacy, or study;—a compartment or hollow closed space;—a place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself.

Chamberlain, (châm'ber-lân) *n.* [Ger. *kammer* and *ling*.] An attendant who has charge of the chambers;—a treasurer of public money.

Chameleon, (sha-mêl'yan) *n.* [G. *chamaeleon*.] A lizard-like reptile,

about seven inches in length, with a tail four or five inches long, remarkable for the sudden changes of colour which it assumes.

Chamfret, (cham'fret) *n.* A small gutter; a groove;—a slope or bevel.

Chamois, (sham'waw) *n.*



Cestus.



Chameleon.

n. [*Sp. gamma.*] A species of antelope living on the mountain-ridges of Europe;—soft leather prepared from its skin.

Champ, (champ) v. t. [*G. kaptō, to gnaw.*] To bite with repeated action of the teeth;—*v. i.* To bite frequently.

Champagne, (sham'pān) n. Chamôis. A light wine from Champagne, in France.

Champaign, (shan'pān) n. A flat, open country.

Champaign, (sham'pān) a. Flat or open, as a country; level.

Champion, (cham'pe-un) n. [*L. campus.*] A combatant; a hero;—one who fights for the cause of another;—one ready to fight against all comers;—defender.

Championship, (cham'pe-un-ship) n. State of being a champion.

Chance, (chans) n. [*F. cheoir.*] A fortuitous event;—accident;—opportunity;—fortune, good or bad;—the possibility of an occurrence.

Chance, (chans) v. i. To happen or arrive without design or expectation.

Chance, (chans) a. Happening by chance; casual; fortuitous.

Chancel, (chan'sel) n. [*L. cancelli.*] That part of a church where the altar is placed.

Chancellor, (chan'sel-lr) n. A chief notary;—the highest officer, as in the state, university, &c., entitled to affix the official seal to laws, decrees, &c.

Chancellorship, (chan'sel-lr-ship) n. The office of a chancellor.

Chance-medley, (chans'med-le) n. The killing of another upon a sudden encounter, or by accident.

Chancery, (chan'ser-e) n. [*L. cancellarius.*] A court of equity; proceedings in equity.

Chancere, (shaug'k'r) n. [*F. chancre.*] An ulcer.

Chandelier, (shan-dē-l'r) n. [*L. candela.*] A frame with branches to hold lights.

Chandler, (chand'l'r) n. [*F. chandelier.*] A manufacturer of, or dealer in, candles;—a dealer in other commodities.

Chandlery, (chand'l'r-e) n. The commodities sold

Change, (chānj) v. t. [*F. changer.*] To alter; to substitute;—to quit a place or state for another;—to give or receive an equivalent for, as money;—*v. i.* To be altered; to undergo variation in form, nature, &c.

Change, (chānj) n. Variation or alteration;—substitution;—small pieces of money given for larger pieces or notes;—the balance of money beyond the price paid;—a public room for mercantile transactions.

Changeable, (chānj'a-bl) a. Capable of or liable to change;—variable; fickle; unsteady.

Changeableness or Changeability, (chānj'a-bl-ness) n. Fickleness; inconstancy; mutability.

Changeably, (chānj'a-ble) adv. Variably.

Changeful, (chānj'fūl) a. Inconstant; mutable; variable.

Changefully, (chānj'fūl-le) adv. In a change-changefulness, (chānj'fūl-ness) n. Quality of being changeful.

Changeless, (chānj'les) a. Without change; fixed; constant; unwavering.

Changeling, (chānj'ling) n. A child left or taken in the place of another;—one apt to change.

Channel, (chan'nel) n. [*F. canal.*] A water-course;—the bed of a stream;—a strait or narrow sea;—means of communication;—medium.



Channel, (chan'nel) v. t. To form channels in; to groove.

Chant, (chant) v. t. [*L. cantare.*] To celebrate in song;—to intone;—*v. i.* To sing.

Chant, (chant) n. Song;—words recited to musical tones;—a piece of sacred music.

Chanter, (chant'r) n. One who chants;—the tenor or treble pipe in a bagpipe.

Chanticleer, (chant'e-kl'r) n. [*Chant and clear.*] A cock, so called from his crowing.

Chantry, (chant're) n. An endowed chapel where masses for the souls of the donors are said.

Chaos, (kă'os) n. [*G. chaos.*] Empty, infinite space;—unorganized matter before the creation;—a confused or disordered mass.

Chaotic, (kă-ot'ik) a. Resembling chaos; confused.

Chap, (chop) v. t. [*D. kappen.*] To cleave or open longitudinally; to split;—*v. i.* To crack or open in long alits.

Chap, (chop) n. A longitudinal cleft or chink;—the jaw, either of man or beast;—a youth.

Chapel, (chap'el) n. [*F. capelle.*] A private oratory;—a district church.

Chaperon, (shap'e-rōn) n. [*F.*] A hood or cap worn by knights of the Garter;—one who attends or escorts a lady in public places.

Chaperon, (shap'e-rōn) v. t. To attend in public places as a guide and protector.

Chapter, (chap'it'r) n. [*L. caput, head.*] The upper part of a pillar or column.

Chaplain, (chap'lān) n. [*F. chapelain.*] An ecclesiastic who performs service in a chapel;—a clergyman attached to a ship of war, army, public institution, or family.

Chaplaincy or Chaplainship, (chap'lān-se) n. The office or station of a chaplain.

Chaplet, (chap'let) n. [*F. chapellet.*] A wreath for the head;—a string of beads.

Chapman, (chop'man) n. [*A.-S. ceapman.*] One who buys or sells; a merchant.

Chapter, (chap't'r) n. [*L. caput.*] A division of a book or treatise;—a corporation in a cathedral or collegiate church;—an organized branch of some society.

Chaprel, (chap'trel) n. [*From chapter.*] The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch.

Char, (chār) n. [*A.-S. cerra.*] Work done by the day; a single job.

Char, (chār) n. A fish of the same family as the salmon or trout.

Char, (chār) v. t. [*Ir. caor.*] To reduce to charcoal; to burn partially.

Character, (kar'ak-t'r) n. [*G. charassin.*] A letter or sign;—the representation, or estimate of a person or thing; reputation;—personal qualities;—the possession of individual qualities; an eccentric.

Characteristic, (kar'ak-t'r-is'tik) a. Serving to constitute the character; peculiar; distinctive.

Characteristically, (kar'ak-t'r-is'tik-al-le) adv. In a manner showing individual character.

Characterize, (kar'ak-t'r-iz) v. t. To mark with a stamp or figure;—to express or depict the peculiar nature and qualities of.

Charcoal, (chār'kōl) n. The residue of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, when heated in close vessels.

Charge, (chārj) n. [*F. charge.*] Care; trust;—burden on property, any thing debited to one;—accusation or imputation;—a formal address,



as of a judge or bishop;—the force to serve a battery or fire-arm;—an onset or attack;—the signal for attack;—emblem on an escutcheon.

Charge, (chärj) *v. t.* [*F. charger.*] To impose, as a load, task, or trust;—to exhort in an earnest or authoritative manner;—to place to the account of, as a debt;—to accuse of;—to load as a gun or battery;—to rush upon;—*v. i.* To make an onset or attack.

Chargeable, (chärj'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being imposed or imputed;—serving to create expense.

Charger, (chärj'ër) *n.* One who, or that which, charges;—a large dish;—a horse used in battle.

Charily, (chär'e-le) *adv.* In a careful, wary manner; cautiously. [*for cautious.*]

Chariness, (chär'e-nes) *n.* Quality of being chary.

Chariot, (chär'e-at) *n.* [*F. char.*] A war car;—a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage.

Charitable, (chär'e-ta-bl) *a.* Full of love and good will;—liberal to the poor;—dictated by kindness; benevolent.

Charitableness, (chär'e-ta-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being charitable.

Charitably, (chär'e-ta-bl-ly) *adv.* In a charitable manner; generously.

Charity, (chär'e-te) *n.* [*L. caritas.*] Love; good will to men;—liberality to the poor;—alms;—liberality in judging;—a charitable institution.

Charlatan, (chär'la-tan) *n.* [*It. ciarlare, to prate.*] A quack; an empiric; an impostor.

Charm, (charm) *n.* [*L. carmen.*] Something possessing occult power;—a spell;—that which pleases and attracts; fascination.

Charm, (charm) *v. t.* To subdue by occult influence;—to attract; to please greatly.

Charmer, (chärm'ër) *n.* One who charms, delights, or enchants.

Charming, (chärm'ing) *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; fascinating; delightful.

Charmingly, (chärm'ing-le) *adv.* In a charming and delightful manner.

Charnel, (chär'nel) *a.* [*L. caro.*] Containing the remains of dead men or animals.

Charnel-house, (chär'nel-hous) *n.* A place under or near a church where the bones of the dead are deposited.

Chart, (chärt) *n.* [*L. charta, G. chartēs, a leaf of paper.*] A sheet containing information in tabular form;—a map of a portion of sea, and the land which it surrounds.

Charter, (chärt'ër) *n.* [*L. charta, paper.*] A writing bestowing rights and privileges; act of incorporation;—the letting or hiring of a vessel by contract.

Charter, (chärt'ër) *v. t.* To establish by charter;—to hire or let by charter, as a ship.

Chartered-bank, (chärt'ër-bangk) *n.* A bank possessing a charter of incorporation.

Charter-party, (chärt'ër-pär-te) *n.* [*F. chartre partic.*] A conditional agreement respecting the hire of a vessel.

Chartism, (chärt'izm) *n.* [*F. charte, charter.*] The principles of a political party expressed in "the five points of the People's charter."

Chartist, (chärt'ist) *n.* A supporter or partisan of chartism.

Chary, (chär'e) *a.* [*A.-S. cearig.*] Not inclined to be liberal; close; cautious.



Chariot.

Chase, (chäs) *v. t.* [*L. captiare.*] To pursue; to hunt;—to drive;—*v. i.* [*Enchase.*] To engrave, as plate, with decorative figures.

Chase, (chäs) *n.* [*F. chace.*] Hunting as of an enemy or game;—that which is pursued or hunted;—ground to which game resorts. [*L. capsa.*] An iron frame to confine type;—a wide groove. [*the head or stern of a vessel.*]

Chaser, (chäs'ër) *n.* One who chases;—a gun at Chasm, (kasm) *n.* [*G. chasma.*] A deep opening; a cleft;—a gap or break.

Chaste, (chäst) *a.* [*L. castus.*] Pure; virtuous; modest;—simple in taste and style.

Chastely, (chäst'le) *adv.* In a chaste manner; with purity.

Chasten, (chäs'n) *v. t.* [*L. castigare.*] To correct by punishment; to pain for the purpose of reclaiming;—to purify.

Chasteness or Chastity, (chäst'nes) *n.* Purity from unlawful sexual intercourse;—freedom from obscene or extravagant thoughts or expressions.

Chastise, (chas-tiz) *v. t.* [*L. castigare.*] To inflict pain upon for punishment or reformation;—to free from faults or excesses.

Chastisement, (chas-tiz-ment) *n.* Pain inflicted for punishment and correction.

Chasuble, (chas'ü-bl) *n.* [*L. casula.*] A vestment worn by the priest in saying mass.

Chat, (chat) *v. i.* [*A.-S. cædan.*] To talk in a light and familiar manner.

Chat, (chat) *n.* Light, familiar talk; prate.

Chateau, (shä-tö) *n.* [*F.*] A castle;—a country seat. [*cat's eye.*]

Chatoyant, (shä-toi'ant) *n.* A chalcedony called Chatel, (chat'l) *n.* [*F. chatel.*] Any kind of property, movable or immovable, except freehold.

Chatter, (chat'tër) *v. i.* [*D. koeteren.*] To utter rapid and indistinct sounds;—to prate;—to sound by rapid collision, as the teeth from cold, &c. [*maggie; idle talk.*]

Chatter, (chat'tër) *n.* Sounds like those of a Chatterer, (chat'tër-ër) *n.* A prater;—a bird, so called from its loud and monotonous note.

Chatty, (chat'e) *a.* Talkative.

Chaud-medley, (shöd'med-le) *n.* [*F. chaud and meler.*] Homicide in an affray.

Chaw, (chaw) *v. t.* [*A.-S. ceowan.*] To masticate, as food; to chew, as the cud;—to consider.

Cheap, (chëp) *a.* [*A.-S. ceap.*] Bearing a low price;—of small value; common.

Cheaper, (chëp'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. ceapan.*] To chaffer for;—to beat down the price of.

Cheaply, (chëp'le) *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

Cheapness, (chëp'nes) *n.* Lowness in price.

Cheat, (chët) *v. t.* To deceive and defraud in any way; to impose upon.

Cheat, (chët) *n.* [*A.-S. ceat.*] An act of deception; a fraud;—a person who cheats.

Check, (chëk) *n.* [*F. échec.*] A restraint, physical or moral; a hindrance;—a mark put against items, &c., in going over a list;—an order for money at a bank;—any counter-register used as security;—in chess-playing a movement requiring the adversary to move or guard his king.

Check, (chëk) *v. t.* To put a sudden or continued restraint upon;—to rebuke;—to make a mark against names, &c., in going over a list;—to compare with a counterpart;—*v. i.* To make a stop; to pause;—to clash or interfere.

Checker, (chëk'ër) *v. t.* To form into little squares;

—to diversify with different qualities, scenes, or events:—also Chequer.

Checker, (chek'gr) *n.* Work varied alternately as to its colours or materials.

Checkers, (chek'grz) *n. pl.* A game, called also *draughts*, played on a board of sixty-four squares of alternate colours.

Checkmate, (chek'mät) *n.* [Per. *shah mät.*] The final movement in chess;—complete defeat; overthrow.

Checkmate, (chek'mät) *v. t.* To put in check, as the king of an adversary, so that it can neither be moved nor guarded;—to defeat.

Cheek, (chek) *n.* [A.-S. *ceac.*] Each side of the face below the eyes;—assumption.

Cheep, (chēp) *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird.

Cheer, (chēr) *n.* [G. *kura*, head.] The countenance and its expression of joy;—a state of gayety;—provisions for a feast; entertainment;—applause; encouragement.

Cheer, (chēr) *v. t.* To cause to rejoice; to render cheerful;—to infuse courage, hope, &c., into;—to urge or salute by cheers;—*v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome.

Cheerful, (chēr'fool) *a.* Having good spirits; calmly joyful;—willing; lively.

Cheerfully, (chēr'fool-le) *adv.* Heartily; readily.

Cheerfulness or **Cheeriness**, (chēr'fool-ness) *n.* Good spirits; moderate joy or gayety.

Cheerily, (chēr'e-le) *adv.* With cheerfulness; with spirit. [or comfort; gloomy; dreary.]

Cheerless, (chēr'les) *a.* Without joy, gladness.

Cheerlessness, (chēr'les-ness) *n.* Absence of hope, comfort, or joy.

Cheery, (chēr'e) *a.* In good spirits; lively; hearty;—promoting cheerfulness.

Cheese, (chēz) *n.* [A.-S. *cese*, L. *caseus*.] Curd of milk, separated from the whey and pressed.

Cheese-cake, (chēz'kāk) *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Cheese-monger, (chēz'mung-gr) *n.* One who deals in cheese.

Cheese-press, (chēz'pres) *n.* A press for expelling whey from curd in the making of cheese.

Cheesy, (chēz'e) *a.* Having the nature, qualities, or form of cheese. [try.]

Chemical, (kem'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.

Chemically, (kem'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process.

Chemise, (she-mēz) *n.* [F.] A shift or undergarment worn by females.

Chemist, (kem'ist) *n.* A person versed in chemistry;—a druggist.

Chemistry, (kem'ist-ro) *n.* [F. *chimie*.] The science of matter in its elements, forms, and combinations.

Cheque, (chek) *n.* An order for money.

Cherish, (cher'ish) *v. t.* [F. *chérir*.] To treat tenderly and fondly; to foster.

Cherry, (cher'e) *n.* [L. *cerasus*.] The fruit of a tree of which there are many varieties.

Cherry, (cher'e) *a.* Red; ruddy; like a cherry.

Chert, (chert) *n.* [Ir. *ceirthe*.] An impure, massive, flint-like quartz or hornstone.

Cherub, (cher'ub) *n.* [H. *kerāb*.] A celestial spirit; an angel;—a beautiful child.

Cherubical, (che-rōo'bik-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to cherubs; angelic.

Chess, (ches) *n.* [Per. *shāh*.] A game played by two persons on a board containing sixty-four squares, with two different sets of pieces.

Chess-board, (ches'bōrd) *n.* The board used in the game of chess.

Chess-man, (ches'man) *n.* A piece used in the game of chess.

Chest, (chest) *n.* [A.-S. *cest*.] A box or coffer of wood or other material;—the trunk of the human body;—the quantity a case contains.

Chestnut, (ches'nūt) *n.* [G. *castanion*.] The nut of a tree belonging to the genus *Castanea*;—the tree itself, or its timber.

Chestnut, (ches'nūt) *a.* Of the colour of a chestnut; reddish brown.

Cheval-de-frise, (she'val-de-frēz) *n.* [F. *cheval* and *Frise*.] A piece

of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, used for defence;—*pl.* *Chevaux-de-frise*.



Cheval-de-frise.

Chevalier, (shev-a-lēr) *n.* [F.] A horseman;—a knight;—a gallant young man.

Chew, (chōo) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ceowan*.] To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate;—*v. i.* To grind with the teeth; to champ.

Chicane, (she'kän) *n.* [F.] Artifice or stratagem;—an artful subterfuge. [artifice.]

Chicane, (she'kän) *v. i.* To use shifts or mean artifices.

Chicanery, (she-kän'gr-e) *n.* Mean or unfair artifice.

Chicory, (chik'o-re) *n.* [L. *cichorium*.] A plant used for adulterating coffee; snucory.

Chicken, (chik'n) *n.* [A.-S. *ciccen*.] The young of fowls, particularly of the hen;—a young person.

Chicken-hearted, (chik'n-härt-ed) *a.* Timid.

Chicken-pox, (chik'n-poks) *n.* A mild eruptive disease, generally attacking children only.

Chick-weed, (chik'wed) *n.* A species of weeds of different genera; a common food of birds.

Chide, (chid) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cidan*.] To rebuke; to reproach;—*v. i.* To find fault;—to make a clamorous noise.

Chief, (chēf) *a.* [F. *chef*.] Highest in office or rank;—most eminent; taking the lead; most important.

Chief, (chēf) *n.* Head or leader;—principal person or thing;—upper part.

Chiefly, (chēf'le) *adv.* In the first place; principally; above all;—for the most part; mostly.

Chieftain, (chēftän) *n.* [L. *caput*.] The head of a troop, army, or clan.

Chieftainship, (chēftän-ship) *n.* Rank, office, or quality of a chieftain.

Chiffonier, (shif-fun-ēr) *n.* An ornamental cupboard. [hand or foot produced by cold.]

Chilblain, (chil'blän) *n.* A blain or sore on the

child, (child) *n.* [A.-S. *child*.] A son or a daughter; the progeny of human parents;—a young person of either sex;—*pl.* descendants, however remote. [ducing children.]

Child-bearing, (child'bär-ing) *n.* Act of pro-

Childbed, (child'bed) *n.* The state of a woman in labour. [a child.]

Childbirth, (child'berth) *n.* Act of bringing forth

Childhood, (child'hōod) *n.* The state of a child; the period from birth to puberty.

Childish, (child'ish) *a.* Of or pertaining to a child; puerile. [of a child.]

Childishly, (child'ish-le) *adv.* In the manner

Childishness, (child'ish-ness) *n.* State or qualities of a child; simplicity; frivolity.

Childless, (child'les) *a.* Destitute of children or offspring. [submissive; dutiful; docile.]

Child-like, (child'līk) *a.* Like or becoming a child; Child, (ke'le-al) *n.* [G. *chiliās*.] A thousand; especially a thousand years.

Chill, (chil) *a.* [A.-S. *cele*.] Cold; tending to cause shivering;—cool in manner; distant;—dispirited.

Chill, (chil) *a.* A coolness accompanied with shivering;—a check to warmth of feeling; discouragement.

Chill, (chil) *v. t.* To cool; to check circulation;—to check warmth of feeling; to discourage;—to harden by cooling.

Chilliness, (chil'-ness) *a.* A sensation of coolness;—a degree of coldness.

Chilliness, (chil'-ness) *a.* Coldness; a shivering.

Chilly, (chil'e) *a.* Cold; creating cold.

Chime, (chim) *a.* [L. *campana*.] Harmonious sound of bells;—a set of bells tuned to the musical scale;—correspondence of relation or sound.

Chime, (chim) *v. i.* To sound in harmonious accord, as bells;—to correspond;—*v. t.* To strike in harmony, as bells.

Chimera, (ke-mé'ra) *n.* [G. *chimaira*.] A fabulous monster;—a vain or foolish fancy.

Chimerical, (ke-merik-al) *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wild.

Chimney, (chim'ne) *a.* [G. *kaminus*.] The passage through which the smoke of a fire-place, &c., is carried off;—a tube placed above a lamp.

Chimpanzee, (chim-pan'ze) *n.* The orang-outang, a species of monkey which approaches most nearly to man. It is a native of Africa, and when full grown is from three to four feet high.

Chin, (chin) *a.* [A.-S. *cinne*.] The lower extremity of the face.

China, (chí'na) *a.* Fine earthenware or porcelain—first made in China.

Chinchilla, (chin-chil'la) *n.* [Sp.] A small rodent animal, of the size of a large squirrel, chiefly remarkable for its fine fur, which is very soft and of a pearly-gray colour.

Chinough, (chin'kof) *a.* [Scott. *kink*.] Hooping-cough.

Chine, (chin) *a.* [O. H. Ger. *china*.] The back-bone or spine of an animal;—a piece of the back-bone, with the adjoining parts for cooking.

Chink, (chingk) *a.* [A.-S. *cinne*.] A small cleft, rent, or fissure; a gap or crack.

Chink, (chingk) *v. i.* To crack; to open;—*v. t.* To open; to form a fissure in.

Chink, (chingk) *a.* The reverberation of metal or coin when struck;—the ring of coin.

Chink, (chingk) *v. t.* To sound by collision, as coins, &c.;—*v. i.* To rattle; to jingle, as small coin.

Chinky, (chingk'e) *a.* Full of fissures; gaping.

Chintz, (chintz) *a.* [Hind. *chhatnad*.] Cotton cloth printed with flowers and other devices, in different colours.

Chip, (chip) *v. t.* [H. Ger. *hippen*.] To cut into small pieces;—to detach or cut off;—*v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces.

Chip, (chip) *a.* A piece of wood, &c., separated from a larger body by an axe, &c.;—a fragment broken off; a small piece.



Chimpanzee.



Chinchilla.

Chirograph, (ki-rò-graf) *n.* [G. *cheir* and *graphein*.] A legal document written in duplicate.

Chirography, (ki-rò-gra-fe) *n.* The art of writing;—handwriting.

Chirology, (ki-rò-lo-je) *n.* [G. *cheir* and *logos*.] Conversing by means of the hands and fingers, as by the deaf and dumb.

Chiroprapist, (ki-ròp-od-ist) *n.* [G. *cheir* and *pona*.] One who removes corns and bunions from the feet. [short, sharp sound, as a fowl or cricket.

Chirp, (cherp) *v. i.* [Ger. *tachirpen*.] To make a chirp, (cherp) *n.* A short, sharp note.

Chirrup, (cher'up) *v. t.* To quicken or animate by chirping;—*v. i.* To chirp.

Chirurgian, (ki-rur'jun) *n.* [G. *cheir* and *ergein*.] A surgeon.

Chirurgery, (ki-rur'jer-e) *n.* Surgery.

Chisel, (chiz'el) *n.* [F. *ciseau*.] An instrument sharpened to a cutting edge, for paring, hewing, gouging, &c.

Chisel, (chiz'el) *v. t.* To cut, gouge, or engrave with a chisel;—to cut close, as in a bargain, &c.

Chit, (chit) *a.* [A.-S. *cidh*, shoot.] The first shooting of a plant; a sprout;—a child;—a short note. [airy; gallant; heroic; brave.

Chivalrous, (shiv'al-rus) *a.* Pertaining to chivalry.

Chivalrously, (shiv'al-rus-le) *adv.* In a chivalrous manner; boldly; gallantly.

Chivalry, (shiv'al-re) *n.* [F. *chevalier*.] Knight-hood;—gallantry; heroism; knight-errantry.

Chlorate, (klò'rát) *n.* A salt formed by the union of chloric acid with a base.

Chloric, (klò'rik) *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it.

Chloride, (klò'rid) *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element.

Chlorine, (klò'rin) *n.* [G. *chlōros*.] A heavy gas of greenish colour, used in disinfecting and in bleaching.

Chlorite, (klò'rit) *n.* A mineral of a green colour, soft and friable, used in bleaching.

Chloroform, (klò'rò-form) *n.* [From *chlorine* and *formyl*.] An oily volatile liquid consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine. It is a powerful anæsthetic agent.

Chlorosis, (klò'rò-sis) *n.* [G.] The green sickness;—a disease in plants.

Chock, (chok) *v. t.* To stop or fasten, as with a wedge;—*v. i.* To fill up, as a cavity;—to encounter.

Chock, (chok) *n.* A wedge or block.

Chocolate, (chok'ò-lát) *n.* [Mexican *cacuatl*.] A paste of the roasted kernel of the *Theobroma cacao*;—the beverage made by dissolving chocolate-paste in boiling water.

Choke, (chòk) *n.* [F. *choisir*.] Act of choosing;—the power of choosing; option; preference;—the thing chosen.

Choice, (chòis) *a.* Worthy of being chosen;—deliberately chosen;—precious; rare.

Choir, (kwir) *n.* [G. *choros*.] An organized company of singers;—that part of a church appropriated to the singers;—the chancel.

Choke, (chòk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *deceðjan*.] To stop the breath; to strangle;—to check respiration in the windpipe; to suffocate;—to block up, as a passage;—to suppress, as fire or action;—*v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped;—to be checked; to swell with rage.

Choke-damp, (chòk'damp) *n.* Carbonic acid gas accumulated in wells, mines, &c.

Choky, (chòk'e) *a.* Suffocating; close and damp; confined and musty.

Choler, (kol'gr) *n.* [*G. cholos.*] The bile—formerly supposed to be the seat of the passions; anger; wrath.

Cholera, (kol'er-a) *n.* A bilious disease, exhibited in violent purgings and vomitings, griping pain, and spasmodic action of the limbs.

Choleric, (kol'er-ik) *a.* Abounding with choler or bile;—irascible;—passionate.

Choose, (choóz) *v. t.* [*A.-S. ceosan.*] To make choice of;—*v. i.* To make a selection; to prefer;—to have the power of choice.

Chop, (chop) *v. t.* [*G. kolaphos.*] To cut into pieces; to mince;—to sever by blows;—*v. i.* To vary or shift suddenly, as wind.

Chop, (chop) *v. t.* [*A.-S. ceapan.*] To barter; to exchange;—*v. i.* To dispute.

Chop, (chop) *n.* Act of chopping; a stroke;—a piece chopped off; a slice of meat;—a crack or cleft.

Chop-fallen, (chop'fawln) *a.* Dejected; abashed.

Chop-house, (chop'hous) *n.* An eating-house.

Chopin, (chop'in) *n.* [*Ger. schoppen.*] A high patten;—the Scotch quart in wine measure.

Chopper, (chop'er) *n.* An instrument for cleaving.

Chopping, (chop'ing) *a.* Stout or plump; large;—shifting suddenly; clashing.

Choral, (kó'ral) *a.* [*G. choros.*] Belonging to a choir; sung in chorus.

Choral, (kó'ral) *n.* A hymn-tune.

Chorally, (kó'ral-le) *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.

Chord, (kord) *n.* [*G. chordē.*] String of a musical instrument;—an harmonious combination of musical tones;—a right line uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle.

Chord, (kord) *v. t.* To provide with musical chords or strings.

Chorist, (kó'rist) *n.* A singer in a choir.

Chorister, (kor'ist-er) *n.* One of Chord. a choir; a singer in a concert. AC, AB, chords.

Chorography, (kó-ro-gra-fe) *n.* [*G. choros and graphein.*] Art of making a map of a country.

Choroid, (kó'roid) *n.* [*G. chorion, skin, and eidos, form.*] The second coat of the eye.

Chorus, (kó'rus) *n.* [*G. choros.*] A band of singers and dancers;—a company of singers;—what is sung by the chorus;—the part of a song in which the company join the singer.

Chough, (chuf) *n.* [*D. kauw.*] A bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

Chouse, (chous) *v. t.* [*Turk. chiaous.*] To cheat, trick, defraud.

Chouse, (chous) *n.* One who is easily cheated; a tool; a gull;—a trick; sham; imposition.

Chrestomathy, (kres-tom'a-the) *n.* [*G. chrēstos, useful, and mathein, to learn.*] A selection of passages, with notes, &c., used in acquiring a language.

Chrism, (krizm) *n.* [*G. chrisia.*] Holy oil;—oil used in baptism, ordination, and extreme unction.

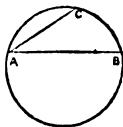
Chrismal, (kriz'mal) *a.* Pertaining to chrism.

Christ, (krist) *n.* [*G. chrīcia, to anoint.*] THE ANOINTED;—the Saviour; the MESSIAH.

Christen, (kris'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cristnian.*] To baptize;—to give a name to.

Christendom, (kris'n-dum) *n.* [*A.-S. cristendom.*] That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails;—the whole body of Christians.

Christian, (krist'yan) *n.* [*G. christianos.*] A fol-



lower of Christ;—a believer;—a professed adherent to the church of Christ;—one born within the pale of the church.

Christian, (krist'yan) *a.* Pertaining to Christ or his religion;—professing Christ;—ecclesiastical.

Christianity, (kris-te-an'e-te) *n.* The religion of Christians; the doctrines taught by Christ.

Christianize, (krist'yan-iz) *v. t.* To make Christian; to convert to Christianity.

Christless, (krist'les) *a.* Having no faith in Christ; without the spirit of Christ.

Christmas, (kris'mas) *n.* [*Christ and mass.*] The festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on the 25th day of December;—Christmas-day.

Christmas-box, (kris'mas-boks) *n.* A box in which presents are put at Christmas;—a Christmas gift.

Christology, (kris-to'l-o-je) *n.* [*G. Christos and logos.*] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ.

Chromate, (krō'mät) *n.* A salt formed by the union of chromic acid with a base.

Chromatic, (krō-matik) *a.* [*G. chrōma.*] Relating to colour;—proceeding by half-steps or semitones of the scale.

Chromatics, (krō-mat'ika) *n. sing.* The science of colours. [or obtained from it.]

Chromic, (krō'mik) *a.* Pertaining to chromic.

Chromium, (krō-me-um) *n.* [*G. chrōma.*] A hard brittle metal of a grayish-white colour.

Chromo-lithography, (krō'mo-lith-og-ra-fe) *n.* Lithography adapted to printing in oil colours.

Chronic, (kron'ik) *a.* [*G. chronos.*] Relating to time;—continuing for a time; inveterate.

Chronicle, (kron'e-kl) *n.* [*L. chronica.*] A register of events in the order of time;—*pl.* Two books of the Old Testament;—annals.

Chronicle, (kron'e-kl) *v. t.* To record in history; to register. [des; an historian.]

Chronicler, (kron'e-kl-er) *n.* A writer of chronicle.

Chronologer, (kron-o-lō-ger) *n.* One who arranges past events, and dates, in systematic order.

Chronological, (kron-o-lō'jik-al) *a.* Relating to chronology; according to the order of time.

Chronology, (kron-o-lō-je) *n.* [*G. chronos and logos.*] The science of time;—recording events under their proper dates and epochs;—a table of events and dates.

Chronometer, (kron-nom'e-tēr) *n.* [*G. chronos and metron.*] A time-keeper; a portable watch or clock of superior construction and accuracy.

Chromometrical, (kron-o-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or measured by a chronometer.

Chrysalid, (kris'a-lid) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a chrysalis.

Chrysalis, (kris'a-lis) *n.* [*G. chrusallis, from chrusos, gold.*] The form or pupa state which larva of butterflies, moths, and other insects assume before they reach their perfect form.

Chrysolite, (kris'o-lit) *n.* [*G. Chrymalis, chrusos and lithos.*] A greenish mineral, composed of silica, magnesia, and iron.

Chrysoprase, (kris'o-prāz) *n.* [*G. chrusos and prason.*] A kind of massive quartz, of a grayish colour.

Chub, (chub) *n.* [*A.-S. copp, head.*] A freshwater fish of the carp family.

Chubby, (chub'e) *a.* Like a chub; plump, short, and thick; fat and florid in the cheeks.



Chuck, (chuk) *v. i.* To cluck;—*v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens;—to touch under the chin;—to throw, with quick motion.

Chuk, (chuk) *n.* The call of a hen;—a sudden small noise;—a slight blow under the chin.

Chuckle, (chukl) *v. t.* [From *chuck*.] To call, as a hen her chickens;—to fondle;—*v. i.* To laugh in a suppressed manner.

Chuckle, (chukl) *n.* A short, suppressed laugh of exultation or derision.

Chuckling, (chukling) *n.* Suppressed laughter; inward triumph or exultation. [*ver.*]

Chuffy, (chufe-le) *adv.* In a rough, surly manner. [*chufe*.] *a.* Fat or swelled out in the cheeks;—early; rude; clownish.

Chum, (chum) *n.* [A.-S. *cuma*.] A chamber-fellow, especially in a college or university.

Church, (church) *n.* [A.-S. *circe*, Ger. *kirche*.] A building set apart for Christian worship;—the worshippers in it;—a denomination;—the whole body of Christians, called *catholic* or *universal church*;—the clergy.

Church, (church) *v. t.* To unite with in returning thanks in church, as after childbirth.

Church-goer, (church-gô-er) *n.* A regular attendant at church.

Churchman, (church'man) *n.* An Episcopalian.

Church-rate, (church'rât) *n.* A rate or tax for the support of the Parish Church.

Church-warden, (church'wawr-dan) *n.* An officer whose duties respect the pecuniary interests of a church or parish.

Church-yard, (church'yârd) *n.* The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried.

Churl, (churl) *n.* [A.-S. *ceorl*.] A rustic;—a surly, ill-bred man;—a niggard.

Churlish, (churl'ish) *a.* Rude; illiberal; unfeeling; unyielding; unbending.

Churlishly, (churl'ish-le) *adv.* Rudely; roughly.

Churlishness, (churl'ish-ness) *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper.

Churn, (churn) *n.* A vessel in which cream is stirred and agitated to produce butter.

Churn, (churn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cernan*.] To agitate as cream in order to make butter;—to shake.

Churning, (churn'ing) *n.* The operation of making butter;—the quantity made at one time.

Chute, (shôot) *n.* [F. *chute*.] A rapid descent in a river.

Chyle, (kil) *n.* [G. *chulos*, juice.] A milky fluid derived from chime, and conveyed into the circulation by the lacteal vessels.

Chylification, (kil-e-fak'shun) *n.* [G. *chulos*, and L. *facere*.] The process by which chyle is formed.

Chyme, (kim) *n.* [G. *chymos*.] The pulp formed by the food after it has been mixed with the gastric secretions.

Cicada, (se-ka'da) *n.* [L.] A hemipterous insect living on trees and shrubs;—the tree-hopper.

Cicatrice, (sik'a-tris) *n.* A scar, seam, or elevation on the skin after a wound is healed.

Cicatrize, (sik'a-tris) *v. t.* To heal and induce the formation of skin, as in wounded or ulcerated flesh;—*v. i.* To heal or be healed.

Cicero, (che-che-rô-ne) *n.* [It.] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place; a guide.

Ciceronia, (sis-er-ô-ne-an) *a.* Resembling Cicero in style or action.

Cider, (sîd-er) *n.* [F. *cidre*.] A drink from the juice of apples.

Cigar, (se-gâr) *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*.] Tobacco leaf rolled into tubular form for smoking.

Ciliary, (sil'yar-e) *a.* Belonging to the eyelashes; pertaining to hair-like appendages in animals or vegetables.

Cimeter, (sim'e-ter) *n.* [Per. *schimschtr*.] A short sword with a recurved point.

Cimmerian, (sim-mê-re-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Cimmerii, said to have dwelt in darkness;—intensely dark.

Cinchona, (sin-kô-na) *n.* A tree producing a medicinal bark known as *Peruvian bark*, &c.;—the bark itself.

Cincture, (singk'tür) *n.* [L. *cingere*, to gird.] A belt, a girdle;—inclosure.

Cinder, (sin'der) *n.* [A.-S. *sinder*, L. *cinis*.] A small particle of matter remaining after combustion; a partially burnt coal; an ember.

Cinerary, (sin'gr-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.

Cinnabar, (sin'na-bâr) *n.* [G. *kinnabaris*.] Red sulphuret of mercury; vermilion.

Cinnamon, (sin'na-mun) *n.* [G. *kinnamon*.] The inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon. It is aromatic, of a moderately pungent taste.

Cinque, (singk) *n.* [L. *quinque*.] The number five upon dice or cards.

Cipher, (sîffer) *n.* [A. *si/run*.] The character [0] which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but when placed at the right hand of a whole number, increases its value tenfold;—a person of no character;—a combination of letters, as a monogram;—a private alphabet for the transmission of secrets; the key to it.

Cipher, (sîffer) *v. i.* To practise arithmetic;—*v. t.* To write in occult characters;—to represent.

Circle, (ser'kl) *n.* [G. *kirkos*.] A plane figure, bounded by a curve line, every part of which is equally distant from the *centre*;—the line that bounds such a figure; a circumference;—a round body; an orb; a ring;—company gathering round a person or place;—a never ending series.

Circle, (ser'kl) *v. t.* To move around;—to surround;—*v. i.* To move in a round or compass.

Circlet, (ser'klet) *n.* A little circle;—an orb.

Circuit, (ser'kit) *n.* [L. *circuitus*.] The act of moving around;—the space enclosed within a fixed limit;—that which incloses as a ring or crown;—a periodical visitation of districts, as by judges, &c.;—the district visited;—a round about mode of reasoning or speech.

Circuitous, (ser-küt-us) *a.* Going round in a circuit; indirect.

Circuitously, (ser-küt-us-le) *adv.* In a round about or indirect way.

Circular, (ser'kü-ler) *a.* [L. *circularis*.] In the form of a circle; round;—inconclusive;—ending in itself;—addressed to persons having a common interest.

Circular, (ser'kü-ler) *n.* An intimation sent out to friends, customers, or the public generally.

Circularity, (ser-kü-lar-e-te) *n.* State of being circular. [*manner*.]

Circularly, (ser'kü-ler-le) *adv.* In a circular

Circulate, (ser'kü-lât) *v. i.* [L. *circularis*.] To



move or pass round;—to pass from place, person, or hand to;—to flow in veins, as the blood;—*v. t.* To cause to pass from place or person to.

Circulation, (ser-kū-lā'shun) *n.* The act of circulating; motion in a circle;—regular flow, as of blood;—currency of money, bills, &c.;—diffusion; dissemination.

Circulatory, (ser-kū-lā-tor-e) *a.* Circular;—circulating or going round.

Circumambient, (ser-kum-am'be-ent) *a.* [*L. circum and ambire.*] Surrounding; inclosing; encompassing.

Circumambulate, (ser-kum-am'bū-lāt) *v. i.* [*L. circum and ambulare.*] To walk round about.

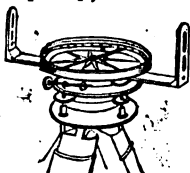
Circumcise, (ser-kum-siz) *v. t.* [*L. circum, around, and cedere, to cut.*] To cut off the foreskin;—to put away, as a sinful thought or habit.

Circumcision, (ser-kum-siz'hun) *n.* Act of cutting off the foreskin;—rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification.

Circumference, (ser-kum-fer-eus) *n.* [*L. circum, around, and ferre, to bear.*] The line that goes round or encompasses a circular figure; external surface of a sphere or orb.

Circumferential, (ser-kum-fer-en'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to a circumference.

Circumferentor, (ser-kum-fer-en-ter) *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles and bearings.



Circumferentor. 1

Circumflex, (ser-kum-fleks) *n.* [*L. circum, around, and flectere, to bend.*] A wave of the voice;—a Greek accent [~ or ^], denoting a sound between acute and grave; in Latin marked [~].

Circumflex, (ser-kum-fleks) *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with a circumflex.

Circumfluent, (ser-kum-flū-ent) *a.* [*L. circum and fluere.*] Flowing around; surrounding, as a fluid.

Circumfuse, (ser-kum-fūz) *v. t.* [*L. circum and fundere.*] To pour round; to spread round.

Circumfusion, (ser-kum-fū'zhun) *n.* Act of pouring or spreading around.

Circumgyration, (ser-kum-je rū'shun) *n.* [*L. circum and gyrare.*] The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round.

Circumjacent, (ser-kum-jā'sent) *a.* [*L. circum, around, and jacere, to lie.*] Lying around; bordering on every side.

Circumlocution, (ser-kum-lo-kū'shun) *n.* [*L. from circum, around, and loqui, to speak.*] A circuit of words;—the use of indirect or round about expressions.

Circumlocutory, (ser-kum-lok'ū-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to circumlocution; periphrastic.

Circumnavigate, (ser-kum-nav'e-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. circum, around, and navigare, to navigate.*] To sail around; to pass round by water.

Circumnavigation, (ser-kum-nav-o-gā'shun) *n.* Act of sailing round—generally round the globe.

Circumpolar, (ser-kum-pō'ler) *a.* [*L. circum, around, and Eng. polar.*] About the pole; situated near the pole.

Circumrotary or **Circumrotatory**, (ser-kum-rō'ta-re) *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round.

Circumscribe, (ser-kum-skrīb) *v. t.* [*L. circum,*

around, and *scribere, to write.*] To inclose within a certain limit; to hem in.

Circumscription, (ser-kum-skrīp'shun) *n.* The exterior line of a body;—limitation; bound.

Circumspect, (ser-kum-spekt) *a.* [*L. circum and specere.*] Attentive to all the circumstances of a case; cautious; prudent; watchful.

Circumspection, (ser-kum-spek'shun) *n.* Attention to a case;—caution; watchfulness.

Circumspectly, (ser-kum-spekt-le) *adv.* Vigilantly; warily; cautiously.

Circumspectness, (ser-kum-spekt-nes) *n.* Caution; vigilance on every side.

Circumstance, (ser-kum-stans) *n.* [*L. circum and stare.*] A particular fact, event, or case; incident; particular; adjunct;—*pl.* worldly estate; pecuniary resources.

Circumstantial, (ser-kum-stan'she-al) *a.* Accidental; not essential;—incidental; casual;—inferred from particulars; indirect.

Circumstantial, (ser-kum-stan'she-alz) *n. pl.* Things incidental to the main subject.

Circumstantially, (ser-kum-stan'she-al-le) *adv.* According to circumstances;—in every particular;—exactly; minutely.

Circumstantiate, (ser-kum-stan'she-āt) *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances;—to detail minutely;—to prove by particulars.

Circumvallation, (ser-kum-val-lā'shun) *n.* Act of surrounding with a wall or rampart;—a line of field works round a camp.

Circumvent, (ser-kum-vent) *v. t.* [*L. circum and venire.*] To get round; to deceive; to delude.

Circumvention, (ser-kum-ven'shun) *n.* Deception; fraud; imposture; delusion.

Circumvolution, (ser-kum-vo-lū'shun) *n.* Act of rolling, or state of being rolled round.

Circumvolve, (ser-kum-volv') *v. t.* [*L. circum and volvere.*] To roll round; to cause to revolve;—*v. i.* To revolve; to move in a circle.

Circus, (ser-kus) *n.* [*G. kirkos.*] A circular piece of ground for sports and games;—an amphitheatre for feats of horsemanship and dexterity. [or tendril.]

Cirrus, (ser'us) *a.* [*L. cirrus.*] Having a curl

Cirrus, (ser'us) *n.* [*L.*] A tendril;—a thin fleecy cloud spreading like a feather.

Cistern, (sist'ern) *n.* [*L. cista.*] A reservoir or receptacle for water or other liquids.

Citable, (sit'a-bl) *a.* That which may be cited or quoted.

Citadel, (sit'a-del) *n.* [*It. cittadella.*] A fortress in a city, intended as a final point of defence.

Citation, (si-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. citare.*] An official call or notice to appear; the paper containing such notice;—quotation; the words quoted.

Cite, (sit) *v. t.* [*L. citare.*] To summon officially;—to quote;—to call, in proof or confirmation of.

Citizen, (sit'e-zen) *n.* [*F. citoyen.*] An inhabitant in a city;—a freeman; a member of a state.

Citizenship, (sit'e-zen-ship) *n.* State of being a citizen; the freedom of a city.

Citrate, (sit'rāt) *n.* [*L. citreum.*] A salt formed by the union of citric acid and a base.

Citric, (sit'rik) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, an acid which exists in the lemon and allied fruits.

Citron, (sit'run) *n.* [*L. citreum.*] The fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon.

City, (sit'e) *n.* [*L. civitas.*] A large town;—a corporate town, which has been the seat of a bishop.

Cives, (sivz) *n. pl.* [*L. cepa.*] A species of garlic growing in tufts.

Civet, (siv'et) *a.* [*G. zaption.*] A substance of a strong, musky odour, used as a perfume;—a carnivorous animal, ranking between the weasel and the fox.



Civet.

Civis, (siv'ik) *a.* [*L. civis.*] Relating to, or derived from, a city or citizen.

Civil, (siv'il) *a.* [*L. civitas.*] Pertaining to a city or state;—pertaining to a citizen and his rights;—lawful, or intestine, as opposed to ecclesiastical, criminal, or foreign;—peaceful, mercantile, &c., as opposed to military;—courtly; polite.

Civilian, (se-vil'yan) *n.* One skilled in civil law;—one whose pursuits are civil, not military or clerical. [*pl.* Acts of politeness.

Civility, (se-vil'e-te) *n.* Courtesy of behaviour;—**Civilization**, (siv-il-iz-a'shun) *n.* Act of civilizing, or state of being civilized; culture.

Civilize, (siv'il-iz) *v. t.* To reclaim from a savage state; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

Civilized, (siv'il-izd) *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; refined; cultivated.

Civilly, (siv'il-le) *adv.* In a courteous manner; politely.

Clack, (klak) *v. i.* To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking;—to talk rapidly and continually.

Clack, (klak) *n.* [*W. clee.*] A sharp, abrupt sound made by striking;—continual talk; prattle.

Claim, (klām) *v. t.* [*h. clamare.*] To call for; to challenge as a right; to demand as due;—*v. i.* To be entitled to, as a right.

Claim, (klām) *a.* A demand of a right or supposed right;—a title to possession;—the thing claimed or demanded. [claimed.]

Claimable, (klām'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being claimed, (klām'ant) *n.* One who demands.

Clam, (klam) *n.* [*Clamp.*] A bivalve shell-fish of different genera;—*pl.* Strong pinners for drawing nails.

Clam, (klam) *v. t.* [*A.-S. clami-ca.*] To clog, as with viscous matter;—*v. i.* To be moist or sticky.

Clamant, (klam'ant) *a.* Crying earnestly; clamorously beseeching.

Clamber, (klam'ber) *v. i.* [*L. Clam-shell* Ger. *klaupern.*] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

Clamminess, (klam'e-ness) *n.* State of being clammy or viscous; ropiness.

Clammy, (klam'e) *a.* Soft and sticky.

Clamorous, (klam'or-us) *a.* Noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent; importunate.

Clamour, (klam'or) *n.* [*L. clamare.*] Loud shouting;—any loud and continued noise; outcry.

Clamour, (klam'or) *v. i.* To shout loudly;—to make importunate demands.

Clamp, (klamp) *n.* [*D. klamp.*] A piece of timber or iron used to fasten work together;—a heavy footstep.

Clamp, (klamp) *v. t.* To secure or render firm by a clamp;—*v. i.* To tread heavily.

Clan, (klan) *n.* [*Ir. clann.*] A race or family;—a tribe united under a chieftain.

Clandestine, (klan-des'tin) *a.* [*L. clandestinus.*] Hidden; secret; kept from public view or notice—with an evil design.

Clandestinely, (klan-des'tin-le) *adv.* In a secret manner.

Clang, (klang) *v. t.* [*L. clangere.*] To strike together with a ringing sound;—*v. i.* To produce a sharp, shrill sound.

Clang, (klang) *n.* A sharp, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances struck together. [unpleasant sound.]

Clangorous, (klang'ger-us) *a.* Making a harsh Clank, (klangk) *n.* The loud, ringing sound made by a collision of sonorous bodies.

Clank, (klangk) *v. t.* To educe a sharp ringing sound;—*v. i.* To make a sharp, ringing noise, as of pieces of metal struck together.

Clannish, (klan'ish) *a.* Closely united, like a clan;—aiding, as members of a party or cause.

Clannishly, (klan'ish-le) *adv.* In a clannish or united manner.

Clansman, (klanz'man) *n.* One belonging to a particular clan.

Clap, (klap) *v. t.* [*A.-S. clappan.*] To strike one object against another;—to strike quickly and sharply; to strike together, as the palms; to applaud;—*v. i.* To come together suddenly with noise;—to enter with alacrity and briskness.

Clap, (klap) *n.* A loud noise;—a stroke;—a sudden explosion; a striking of hands to express approbation.

Clapper, (klap'p'r) *n.* A person who claps;—that which strikes, as the tongue of a bell.

Clap-trap, (klap'trap) *n.* A trick or device to gain applause.

Clare-obscure, (klār'ob-akūr) *n.* [*L. clarus and obscurus.*] Light and shade in painting.

Claret, (klar'et) *n.* [*F. claret.*] A red wine from Bordeaux and the Garonne of several qualities.

Clarification, (klar-e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of clearing or fining.

Clarify, (klar'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. clarus and facere.*] To clear; to purify from feculent matter; to fine;—*v. i.* To become pure, as liquors;—to grow clear or bright.

Clarion, (klar'e-un) *n.* [*L. clarus.*] A kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill.

Clarionet, (klar'e-o-net) *n.* [*L. clarus.*] A wind instrument of the reed kind.

Clash, (klash) *v. i.* [*Ger. klatschen.*] To dash noisily together;—to come in collision; to oppose;—*v. t.* To strike noisily against.

Clash, (klaah) *n.* A meeting with violence; collision of bodies;—contradiction, as between contending interests, &c.

Clashing, (klash'ing) *n.* Collision of bodies;—opposition, as of claims or interests.

Clasp, (klasp) *n.* A catch for fastening or holding the parts of any thing;—a close embrace.

Clasp, (klasp) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. claspē.*] To shut or fasten together with a clasp;—to embrace; to grasp. [clasps, as a tendlir of the vine.]

Clasper, (klasp'p'r) *n.* One who, or that which, Clasp-knife, (klasp'nif) *n.* A knife, the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle.

Class, (klas) *n.* [*L. classis.*] An order or division of persons or things;—a division of students;—an order in natural history of beings or substances having structure, qualities, or attributes in common.

Class, (klas) *v. t.* [*F. classer.*] To form into a class; to arrange in classes; to rank;—*v. i.* To be grouped or classed,



Classic, (klas'ik) *n.* A work of excellence and authority;—one learned in the classics;—an author of acknowledged worth.

Classical, (klas'ik-al) *a.* [*L. classis.*] Of the first rank in literature or art;—pure; refined;—pertaining to an assembly, or to a Presbyterian assembly.

Classification, (klas'e-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of forming into a class or classes.

Classify, (klas'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. classis* and *facere.*] To distribute into classes; to systematize.

Clatter, (klat'er) *v. i.* [*A.-S. clattrung.*] To make rattling sounds;—to prattle with the tongue;—*v. t.* To rattle; to chatter.

Clatter, (klat'er) *n.* A repeated rattling noise.

Clause, (klawz) *n.* [*L. claudere.*] A member of a sentence;—a distinct portion of a document containing specific injunctions or stipulations.

Claustral, (klaws'tral) *a.* [*L. claustrum.*] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

Clavicle, (klä've-kl) *n.* The collar-bone.

Claw, (klaw) *n.* [*A.-S. clavu, clä.*] A sharp, hooked nail; the foot of an animal armed with hooked claws;—grasp; clutch.

Claw, (klaw) *v. t.* To pull, tear, or scratch with claws or nails;—to grasp.

Clay, (klä) *n.* [*A.-S. clæg.*] Soft earth, consisting of alumina and silica, with water;—earth in general; the human body;—a corpse.

Clay, (klä) *v. t.* To manure with clay;—to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

Clay-cold, (klä'köld) *a.* Cold as clay; lifeless.

Clayey, (klä'e) *a.* Consisting of, or like clay.

Claymore, (klä'mör) *n.* [Gael.] A large two-handed sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

Clean, (klën) *a.* [*A.-S. clene.*] Free from dirt or filth;—without defect;—adroit; dexterous;—free from restraint or limitation; complete;—free from moral defilement; sinless; pure.

Clean, (klën) *adv.* Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely;—dexterously.

Clean, (klën) *v. t.* To free from dirt; to purify; to cleanse.

Cleanliness, (klën-le-nes) *n.* Freedom from dirt;—neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanly, (klën'le) *a.* [From *clean.*] Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement;—adroit.

Cleanly, (klën'le) *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly. [*ing clean.*]

Cleanness, (klën'nes) *n.* State or quality of being clean.

Cleaneable, (kleuz'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being cleansed.

Cleane, (klenz) *v. t.* [*A.-S. clensjan.*] To render clean;—to scour; to free from defilement, bodily or spiritual.

Clear, (klër) *a.* [*L. clarus, clear.*] Bright; open; free from cloud, uncertainty, guilt, and the like;—acute; easily heard; manifest; pure;—plain; perspicuous.

Clear, (klër) *adv.* In a clear manner; plainly;—wholly; quite; entirely.

Clear, (klër) *v. t.* To make bright; to render evident;—to free from obscurity, impediment, and the like;—to leap over or pass by without touching;—to cleanse; to purify; to free from suspicion or accusation;—*v. i.* To become free from clouds or fog;—to be disengaged.

Clearance, (klër'ans) *n.* The act of clearing;—a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house; net profit.

Clearing, (klër'ing) *n.* A making clear;—a tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation.

Clearly, (klër'le) *adv.* In a clear manner;—manifestly; obviously; distinctly.

Clearness, (klër'nes) *n.* The state of being clear; plainness; openness; purity.

Clear-sighted, (klër'sit-ed) *a.* Having acuteness of sight. [*discernment.*]

Clear-sightedness, (klër'sit-ed-nes) *n.* Acute

Cleat, (klët) *n.* [*Ger. kleiden.*] A piece of wood in joinery nailed on to strengthen or fasten;—a piece of wood with two projecting ends, round which ropes are belayed.

Cleavage, (kläv'äj) *n.* Act of cleaving;—quality of splitting or dividing.

Cleave, (kläv) *v. i.* [*A.-S. clifan.*] To adhere closely; to stick;—to be united in interest or affection;—to be adapted.

Cleave, (kläv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cleofan.*] To part or divide by force; to split or rive;—*v. i.* To part; to open; to crack.

Cleaver, (kläv'er) *n.* One who cleaves, or that which cleaves;—a butcher's instrument for cutting up meat.

Clef, (klëf) *n.* [*L. clavis, key, G. klais.*] A character in musical notation placed at the beginning of the staff to determine the position and pitch of the scale.

Cleft, (kleft) *n.* An opening made by splitting;—chasm; fissure; chink.

Cleg, (kleg) *n.* [*Dan. klæg.*] The horse-fly; the gad-fly.

Clematis, (klem-ä'tis) *n.* [*G. klemä.*] A genus of climbing plants of many species.

Clemency, (klem'en-se) *n.* [*L. clemens.*] Mildness; gentleness;—mercifulness.

Clement, (klem'ent) *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; compassionate; indulgent.

Clepsydra, (klep'se-drä) *n.* [*G. klepsudra.*] A contrivance for measuring time by the dropping of water.

Clergy, (klër'je) *n.* [*G. klëros, F. clergé.*] Men ordained for the public service of God.

Clergyman, (klër'je-man) *n.* An ordained minister; one of the clergy.

Clerical, (klër'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the clergy;—pertaining to a clerk or copyist.

Clerk, (klärk) *n.* [*A.-S. clerc.*] A scribe; a scholar; a clergyman;—a lay officer who leads the responses in the Episcopal church service;—one who writes and keeps accounts;—the secretary at a public board or court.

Clerkship, (klärk'ship) *n.* Condition, office, or business of a clerk.

Clever, (kläv'er) *a.* [*A.-S. gleav.*] Talented; dexterous; skilful;—quick in planning, or neat in executing;—shrewd; witty.

Cleverly, (kläv'er'le) *adv.* Skilfully; fitly; dexterously. [*clever.*]

Cleverness, (kläv'er-nes) *n.* Quality of being clever.

Clew, (klü) *n.* [*A.-S. cleow.*] A ball of thread.

—the corner of a sail.

Clew, (klü) *v. t.* To draw up to the yard, as a sail;—to direct, as by a thread.

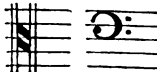
Click, (klik) *v. t.* To make a small, sharp noise as by a gentle striking; to tick.

Click, (klik) *n.* A small sharp sound;—a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel.

Client, (kli'ent) *n.* [*L. cliens.*] One who puts himself under the protection of a patron;—



Cleat.



C Clef. F Clef.

dependant;—one who applies to a lawyer for advice. [a precipice.]

Cliff, (klif) *n.* [A.-S. *clif*.] A high, steep rock;

Cliffy, (kliffe) *a.* Having cliffs; craggy.

Climacteric, (kle-mak'ter-ik) *a.* [G. *klimaktērion*.] Relating to a critical period of human life.

Climacteric, (kle-mak'ter-ik) *n.* A period in human life, in which some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution;—any critical period.

Climate, (klīmāt) *n.* [G. *klimain*.] A region or zone of the earth;—condition of a place in relation to temperature, moisture, &c.

Climatic, (kli-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a climate; limited by a climate.

Climate, (klīmāt-iz) *v. t.* To acclimate;—*r. i.* To become acclimated.

Climax, (klīmaks) *n.* [G. *klimax*.] Ascent; gradation;—a figure of speech in which a sentence progressively rises in importance, force, and dignity;—the highest point; acme.

Climb, (klīm) *v. i. or t.* [A.-S. *climban*.] To ascend by hands and feet; to mount laboriously.

Clima, (klīm) *n.* A climate; a region.

Climb, (klīmab) *v. t.* To make, or hold fast; to grasp; to gripe.

Climb, (klīmab) *n.* Act of holding fast, or that which serves to hold fast;—a kind of knot.

Climber, (klīmab'er) *n.* A cramp of iron used to bind or fasten;—a smart and conclusive reply.

Cling, (klīng) *v. i.* [A.-S. *clingan*.] To adhere closely; to hold fast;—to stick to, as a viscous substance;—to adhere firmly in interest or affection;—*r. t.* To cause to adhere to.

Clinical, (klin'ik-al) *a.* [G. *klinē*.] Pertaining to the sick-bed.

Clink, (klīngk) *v. t.* [O. H. Ger. *klinkan*.] To make a sharp, ringing sound; to jingle.

Clink, (klīngk) *n.* A sharp, ringing sound made by the collision of small sonorous bodies.

Clinker, (klīngk'er) *n.* A vitrified brick;—scoriae or refuse of a furnace or volcano.

Clio, (klīō) *n.* [L.] The muse that presides over history.

Clip, (klip) *v. t.* [A.-S. *clippan*.] To embrace;—to cut off, as with a stroke;—to curtail;—*r. i.* To move swiftly.

Clip, (klip) *n.* An embrace;—a cutting;—product of a shearing;—a stroke with the hand.

Clipper, (klip'er) *n.* One who clips; especially cox;—a sharp built, and fast sailing vessel.

Clipping, (klip'ing) *n.* Act of embracing;—act of cutting off;—that which is clipped off.

Clique, (klēk) *n.* [F.] A circle of persons; a coterie; an exclusive party.

Cloak, (klōk) *n.* [L. *cloca*, Gael. *clac*.] A loose, outer garment;—a disguise or pretext.

Cloak, (klōk) *v. t.* To cover with a cloak; hence, to hide or conceal; to disguise.

Clock, (klōk) *n.* [A.-S. *cluccg*.] An instrument for measuring time;—the vibrations of a pendulum which, by a series of wheels, communicate motion to the hands, that point out on a dial plate the divisions of time, as hours, minutes, &c.

Clock-work, (klōk'wurk) *n.* The machinery of a clock;—regularity of movement.

Clod, (klōd) *n.* [A.-S. *clud*.] A lump of earth, turf, or clay;—the ground; the earth;—the body of man;—a dull, stupid fellow.

Clod, (klōd) *v. i.* To collect into concretions; to clot;—*r. t.* To pelt with clods.

Clod-hopper or **Clodpoll**, (klōd'hōp'er) *n.* A rude, rustic fellow; a bumpkin; a ploughman.

Clog, (klog) *v. t.* [Scot. *clag*.] To encumber;—to obstruct so as to hinder motion; to choke up;—*r. i.* To become loaded or encumbered;—to coalesce.

Clog, (klog) *n.* Encumbrance; that which hinders motion;—a wooden shoe.

Cloister, (klois'ter) *n.* [L. *claustrum*.] A covered arcade;—a monastic establishment inhabited by monks and nuns.

Cloister, (klois'ter) *v. t.* To confine in a cloister; to shut up from the world.

Cloistral, (klois'tral) *a.* Pertaining to, or confined to, a cloister.

Close, (klōz) *v. t.* To bring together the parts of; to shut;—to bring to an end; to conclude;—to inclose;—*r. i.* To come together; to unite;—to end; to terminate.

Close, (klōs) *n.* Union of parts; junction;—conclusion; end;—a grapple in wrestling;—end of a strain of music; cadence.

Close, (klōs) *n.* An inclosed place;—a narrow passage leading from a street; a blind alley; the confines of a cathedral.

Close, (klōs) *a.* [L. *claudere*.] Shut fast; tight;—pent up; confined;—secretive; taciturn;—niggardly; penurious;—adjoining; near;—intimate; familiar.

Close or **Closely**, (klōs) *adv.* In a close manner or state. [very near.]

Close-by, (klōs'bi) *adv.* Within short distance;

Close-fisted, (klōs'fist-ed) *a.* Niggardly; stingy.

Closeness, (klōs'nes) *n.* The state of being close.

Closer, (klōz'er) *n.* One who, or that which closes; a finisher.

Closet, (klōz'et) *n.* [F.] A room for retirement or privacy;—a small apartment, in the side of a room, for utensils, &c.

Closet, (klōz'et) *v. t.* To shut up in a closet;—to take into a private room for consultation.

Closure, (klōz'ūr) *n.* [L. *claudere*.] Act of shutting;—that which shuts or confines.

Clot, (klot) *n.* A concretion, especially of a soft, slimy character.

Clot, (klot) *v. i.* To concrete or coagulate;—to be formed into clots or clods.

Cloth, (klōth) *n.* [A.-S. *clādū*.] A stuff of a fibrous material formed by weaving;—a piece of such fabric;—a profession or the members of it, especially the clerical profession.

Clothe, (klōth) *v. t.* [A.-S. *clādhan*.] To put garments upon;—to furnish with raiment;—*r. i.* To wear clothes.

Clothes, (klōthz) *n.* Covering for the human body;—covering of a bed.

Clothier, (klōth'yer) *n.* One who makes, sells, or fits cloth;—an outfitter.

Clothing, (klōth'ing) *n.* Garments in general.

Clotty, (klōt'e) *a.* Full of clots, or small, coagulated masses.

Cloud, (klōud) *n.* [A.-S. *clād*.] A collection of visible vapour suspended in the atmosphere;—a mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust;—a dark vein or spot, as in marble;—that which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect;—a crowd or multitude;—a state of obscurity or impending trouble.



Cloud, (klond) *v. t.* To overspread with clouds; —to render dark or obscure; —to sadden; to defame; —*v. i.* To grow cloudy or obscure.

Cloudily, (kloud'e-le) *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely. [cloudy.]

Cloudiness, (kloud'e-nes) *n.* The state of being Cloudless, (kloud'les) *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded.

Cloudy, (kloud'e) *a.* Overcast or obscured with clouds; —misty; hazy; —gloomy; sullen; —marked with spots or veins, as marble.

Clough, (kluf) *n.* [A.-S. *cloufan*.] A narrow valley between hills; —a kind of sluice.

Clout, (klout) *n.* [A.-S. *clūt*.] A piece of cloth, &c., used for a patch; —old cloth used for scouring, &c.; —the centre of the butt. [F. *cloutet*.] A small nail; —a blow with the hand.

Clout, (klout) *v. t.* [A.-S. *clūtjan*.] To patch; —to join in a clumsy manner; —to guard with an iron plate; —to strike.

Clove, (klōv) *n.* [L. *clarus*, nail.] A pungent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree.

Clove-gillyflower or **Clove-pink**, (klōv'jil-e-flō'w'z) *n.* A species of pink bearing a beautiful flower.

Clowen-hoofed or **Clowen-footed**, (klōv'n-hōōft, klōv'n-foot-ed) *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

Clover, (klō'vz) *n.* [A.-S. *clæfer*.] A genus of plants called trifolium or trefoil.

Clown, (klown) *n.* [L. *colonus*.] A husbandman; a rustic; —an ill-bred man; —the fool or buffoon in a play, circus, &c.

Clownish, (klown'ish) *a.* Coarse, like a clown; vulgar; rough; awkward; rude.

Clownishly, (klown'ish-le) *adv.* Rudely; awkwardly.

Clownishness, (klown'ish-nes) *n.* Manners of a clown; rusticity; incivility; awkwardness.

Cloy, (kloy) *v. t.* [F. *clouer*, to nail.] To glut or satisfy; to satiate; to surfeit.

Club, (klub) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *chlofan*.] A heavy staff or piece of wood; —one of the four suits of cards, having a figure resembling the clover-leaf. [A.-S. *cleofan*, to split.] An association for social converse, or for the promotion of some common object; —the share of expense in such.

Club, (klub) *v. i.* To combine for some common object; —to pay a proportion of a common expense; —*v. t.* To raise by a proportional assessment. [or crooked feet.]

Club-footed, (klub'foot-ed) *a.* Having deformed

Cluck, (kluk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cluccan*.] To make the noise of a brooding hen; —*v. t.* To call as a hen does her chickens.

Clue, (klū) *n.* A ball of thread; —any thing serving to guide or direct; —the lower corner of a sail.

Clump, (klump) *n.* [Icel. *klumpr*.] A shapeless mass of wood or other substance; —a cluster of trees or shrubs.

Clumsily, (klum'zē-le) *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly. [clumsy.]

Clumminess, (klum'zē-nes) *n.* Quality of being Clumsy, (klum'zē) *a.* [From *clump*.] Short and thick; —ill-made; —awkward; ungainly.

Cluster, (klus'tz) *n.* [A.-S. *cluser*.] A bunch; a number of things growing together; a knot; —a collection of individuals or things; a body; a crowd.

Cluster, (klus'tz) *v. i.* To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch or mass; —*v. t.* To collect into a bunch or close body.

Clutch, (kluch) *v. t.* [O. H. Ger. *chuppa*.] To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand; —to close tightly; to grasp.

Clutch, (kluch) *n.* A gripe; grasp; —a projecting piece of machinery for connecting shafts; —the cross-head of a piston-rod; —*pl.* the talons of a rapacious animal; —the hands, as instruments of cruelty or greed.



Clutter, (klut'z) *n.* [W. *cluder*, heap.] A confused collection; disorder; fusa.

Clutch.

Clutter, (klut'z) *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion; —*v. i.* To make disorderly noise.

Clyster, (klist'z) *n.* [G. *klustēr*.] A liquid injected into the lower intestines by means of a syringe.

Coach, (kōch) *n.* A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, for purposes of state, for pleasure, and for travelling.

Coach, (kōch) *v. t.* To convey in a coach; —to prepare a student for examination trials.

Coach-box, (kōch'boks) *n.* Seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Coach-hire, (kōch'hīr) *n.* Money for the use of a coach. [a coach.]

Coachman, (kōch'man) *n.* The person who drives

Coaction, (kō-ak'shun) *n.* [L. *con*, and *agere*, to drive.] Force; restraining or impelling; united force. [sociate.]

Coadjutor, (kō-ad-jōō'tz) *n.* An assistant; an as-

Coadjutrix, (kō-ad-jōō'triks) *n.* A female assistant. [concreted or congealed.]

Coagulable, (kō-ag'ū-la-bl) *a.* Capable of being Coagulate, (kō-ag'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *coagulare*.] To change into a curd-like state—said of liquids; —concrete.

Coagulation, (kō-ag'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of curdling; —the mass of matter concreted.

Coal, (kōl) *n.* [A.-S. *col*.] A black, solid, combustible substance, consisting mainly of carbon, used for fuel.

Coal, (kōl) *v. t.* To burn to coal; to char; —to supply with coal; —*v. i.* To take in coal.

Coalesce, (kō-a-les') *v. i.* [L. *coalescere*.] To grow together; to unite into one body or mass; —to unite in society.

Coalescence, (kō-a-les'ens) *n.* Act of growing or uniting together; concretion; union.

Coal-field, (kōl'fīld) *n.* A district where coal abounds.

Coal-gas, (kōl'gas) *n.* Carburetted hydrogen gas produced from coal.

Coal-heaver or **Coal-whipper**, (kōl'hēv'z) *n.* One who discharges coal from ships.

Coalition, (kō-a-līsh'un) *n.* [L. *coalitio*.] Union in a body or mass; —combination of persons, parties, or states; league; combination.

Coal-mine or **Coal-pit**, (kōl'mīn) *n.* A pit where coal is dug.

Coal-tar, (kōl'tār) *n.* A thick viscid substance obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal.

Coaly, (kōlē) *a.* Like coal; —abounding in coal.

Coarse, (kōrs) *a.* Thick; gross; —large in bulk, or composed of large parts; —not refined or nice; —rough; vulgar; indelicate.

Coarsely, (kōrs'le) *adv.* Rudely; roughly; meanly.

Coarseness, (kōrs'nes) *n.* Largeness or thick-ness, as of fabric; rudeness, as of speech.

Coast, (kōst) *n.* [L. *costa*, rib.] The border of

a country;—margin of the land next to the sea; sea-shore;—the country near the shore.

Coast, (kōst) *v. i.* To sail along or near to the shore;—to sail between ports in the same country.

Coaster, (kōst'ēr) *n.* A person or vessel that sails along a coast trading from port to port.

Coastwise, (kōst'wīz) *adv.* By way of or along the coast.

Coat, (kōt) *n.* [F. *cotte*.] An upper garment of cloth worn by men;—an under garment for females;—a dress for young children;—dress which designates the office or status of a man;—the fur or skin of a beast;—the ground on which armorial ensigns are portrayed.

Coat, (kōt) *v. t.* To cover with a coat; to over-spread.

Coatee, (kōt-ē) *n.* A coat with short flaps.

Coating, (kōt'ing) *n.* Any substance employed as a cover or protection;—cloth for coats.

Coat-of-mail, (kōt'of-māl) *n.* Body armour, in the form of a shirt, composed of iron or steel rings or plates closely linked.



Coat-of-mail.

Coax, (kōks) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *cōca*.] To gain over by flattery; to persuade by gentle insinuating speech and manner.

Coaxing, (kōks'ing) *n.* Flattering; wheedling.

Cob, (kōb) *n.* [A.-S. *cop*, W. *coo*.] The top or head;—a lump or piece;—a spider;—a short, stout horse;—the spike on which the grains of maize grow.

Cobalt, (kō'bawlt) *n.* [M. H. Ger. *kobolt*.] A metal of a reddish-gray colour, brittle and difficult of fusion.

Cobbler, (kōb'lēr) *n.* A mender of shoes;—a clumsy workman.

Cobia, (kōb'l) *n.* [Ger. *kobel*.] A small open boat; a fishing boat.

Cobra-de-capello, (kōb'ra-dē-ka-pel'lo) *n.* [Pg.] The hooded snake, a highly venomous reptile inhabiting the East India.

Cobweb, (kōb'web) *n.* [From *cob* and *web*.] A spider's web;—any snare or device.

Cobweb, (kōb'web) *n.* Thin; flimsy.

Cochineal, (kōch'e-nē) *n.* L. *coccini*.]

A dye-stuff from the dried bodies of insects, found on several species of cactus.

Cock, (kōk) *n.* [A.-S. *coc*, F. *coq*.] The male of birds, particularly of domestic fowls;—a vase in the shape of a cock;—an instrument to let out liquor from a cask, &c.; a spout;—the lock of a fire-arm;—style or gnomon of a dial;—Cochineal Cactus.

Cock, (kōk) *v. t.* To set up; to turn upwards;—to pile up hay in the field;—to set the hammer of a gun ready to strike.

Cockade, (kōk'ād) *n.* [F. *cocarde*.] A knot of ribbons;—a leathern rosette on the hat of footmen, &c.

Cockatoo, (kōk'a-tōō) *n.* [Malay, *kaka tua*.] A bird of the parrot-kind, having the head ornamented with a tuft of feathers or crest, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure.

Cockatrice, (kōk'a-tris) *n.* [F. *cocatrice*.] The basilisk; a serpent, imagined to be produced from a cock's egg.

Cock-chaffer, (kōk'chāf-ēr) *n.* An insect called also may-bug or dor-beetle.

Cock-crow or **Cock-crowing**, (kōk'krō) *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

Cocker, (kōk'ēr) *v. t.* [W. *cocru*.] To fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

Cocket, (kōk'et) *n.* A custom-house certificate.

Cock-horse, (kōk'hōr) *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

Cockle, (kōk'l) *n.* [A.-S. *coccl*.] A weed that grows among corn. [G. *kogchē*.] A bivalve shell-fish.

Cock-loft, (kōk'loft) *n.* The top-loft; the uppermost room.

Cock-match, (kōk'mach) *n.* A match of cocks; a cock-fight.

Cockney, (kōk'nē) *n.* [O. Eng. *cokenay*.] An effeminate person;—a resident of the city of London.

Cockneyism, (kōk'nē-izm) *n.* The manners or dialect of a cockney.

Cock-pit, (kōk'pit) *n.* An area where game-cocks fight;—a room under the lower gun deck, in which the wounded are dressed.

Cockroach, (kōk'rōch) *n.* An insect, having a long, flattish body, with large, thin wing-veins, infesting houses and ships.

Cockscum, (kōks'kōm) *n.* The caruncle or comb of a cock;—a plant of different genera;—a fop or vain fellow.

Cockswain, (kōk'swān) *n.* The man who steers a ship's boat, and has charge of the boat and its crew.

Cocoa, (kō'kō) *n.* [It. *coco*.] A palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut. It grows in nearly all tropical countries, attaining a height of sixty or eighty feet;—a beverage made from cocoa.

Cocoon, (kō-kōon) *n.* [F. *cocoon*.] An oblong case in which the silk-worm lies in its chrysalis state.

Cocoon, (kō'kōon) *n.* [L. *coclio*.] Act of boiling.

Cod, (kōd) *n.* [A.-S. *codd*.] Any husk or envelope containing seeds; a pod;—the scrotum.

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Cock-chaffer, (kōk'chāf-ēr) *n.* An insect called also may-bug or dor-beetle.

Cock-crow or **Cock-crowing**, (kōk'krō) *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

Cocker, (kōk'ēr) *v. t.* [W. *cocru*.] To fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

Cocket, (kōk'et) *n.* A custom-house certificate.

Cock-horse, (kōk'hōr) *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

Cockle, (kōk'l) *n.* [A.-S. *coccl*.] A weed that grows among corn. [G. *kogchē*.] A bivalve shell-fish.

Cock-loft, (kōk'loft) *n.* The top-loft; the uppermost room.

Cock-match, (kōk'mach) *n.* A match of cocks; a cock-fight.

Cockney, (kōk'nē) *n.* [O. Eng. *cokenay*.] An effeminate person;—a resident of the city of London.

Cockneyism, (kōk'nē-izm) *n.* The manners or dialect of a cockney.

Cock-pit, (kōk'pit) *n.* An area where game-cocks fight;—a room under the lower gun deck, in which the wounded are dressed.

Cockroach, (kōk'rōch) *n.* An insect, having a long, flattish body, with large, thin wing-veins, infesting houses and ships.

Cockscum, (kōks'kōm) *n.* The caruncle or comb of a cock;—a plant of different genera;—a fop or vain fellow.

Cockswain, (kōk'swān) *n.* The man who steers a ship's boat, and has charge of the boat and its crew.

Cocoa, (kō'kō) *n.* [It. *coco*.] A palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut. It grows in nearly all tropical countries, attaining a height of sixty or eighty feet;—a beverage made from cocoa.

Cocoon, (kō-kōon) *n.* [F. *cocoon*.] An oblong case in which the silk-worm lies in its chrysalis state.

Cocoon, (kō'kōon) *n.* [L. *coclio*.] Act of boiling.

Cod, (kōd) *n.* [A.-S. *codd*.] Any husk or envelope containing seeds; a pod;—the scrotum.

Cockade, (kōk'ād) *n.* [F. *cocarde*.] A knot of ribbons;—a leathern rosette on the hat of footmen, &c.

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Cockatrice, (kōk'a-tris) *n.* [F.

Cod, (kód) *n.* [Ger. *gadde*.] A fish of the genus *Gadus*, inhabiting the northern seas, and especially the Banks of Newfoundland.

Coddle, (kod'l) *v. t.* [*L. coquere*.] To parboil; to keep warm;—to nurse; to fondle.

Code, (kód) *n.* [*L. codex*.] An orderly collection, system, or digest of laws.

Codex, (kód'eks) *n.* A collection or compilation of manuscripts. [will.]

Codiil, (kod'e-sil) *n.* [*L.*] A supplement to a Codification, (kód-e-fe-ká'shun) *n.* Act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.

Codify, (kód'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. codex and facere*.] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

Codling, (kod'ling) *n.* An immature apple; a cooking apple;—the young of the cod-fish.

Cod-liver Oil, (kod'liv-er-oil) *n.* Oil obtained from the liver of the common cod.

Co-efficiency, (kó-ef-fish'e-en-se) *n.* Co-operation; joint efficiency.

Co-efficient, (kó-ef-fish'e-ent) *a.* Co-operating to the same end.

Co-equal, (kó-é'kwál) *a.* Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank or power.

Co-equality, (kó-é-kwál'e-te) *n.* Equality in rank, authority, or power.

Coerce, (kó-ers) *v. t.* [*L. coercere*.] To restrain by force; to constrain; to repress.

Coercible, (kó-er'se-bl) *a.* Capable of being coerced.

Coercion, (kó-er'shun) *n.* Compulsory force; restraint;—legal or authoritative power.

Coercive, (kó-er'siv) *a.* Compelling or having power to compel; compulsory.

Co-essential, (kó-es-sen'she-al) *a.* Partaking of the same essence.

Coetaneous, (kó-é-tá'ne-us) *a.* [*L. coetaneus*.] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time.

Coeval, (kó-é'vál) *a.* [*L. con and ævum*.] Of the same age; of equal age;—contemporary.

Coeval, (kó-é'vál) *n.* One of the same age.

Co-executor, (kó-egz-ek'ü-tér) *n.* A joint executor of a will.

Co-executrix, (kó-egz-ek'ü-triks) *n.* A joint executrix of a will. [time.]

Co-exist, (kó-egz-ist') *v. i.* To exist at the same

Co-existent, (kó-egz-ist'ent) *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

Co-extend, (kó-eks-tend') *v. t.* To extend through the same time or space with another.

Co-extension, (kó-eks-ten'shun) *n.* Equal extension. [aive; having equal extent.]

Co-extensive, (kó-eks-ten'siv) *a.* Equally extensive.

Coffee, (koffé) *n.* [*A. gahuah*, *F. café*.] The berries of a tree growing in Arabia, Persia, &c. Each berry contains two kernels of coffee;—a drink made from the roasted berry by decoction.

Coffee-house, (koffé-hous) *n.* A house where coffee and refreshments are supplied;—an inn.

Coffee-room, (koffé-róóm) *n.* The public room in an inn; a public reading-room.



Coffee-plant.

Coffer, (koffér) *n.* [*G. kophinos*.] A chest; especially one for money.

Coffer-dam, (koffér-dam) *n.* A wooden inclosure sunk in the bed of a river, &c., made water tight, and then pumped dry, to lay the foundation of a pier, &c.

Coffin, (koffín) *n.* [*L. cophinus*.] The case in which a dead human body is inclosed for burial;—a hollow part.

Coffin, (koffín) *v. t.* To put into or inclose in a coffin;—to confine.

Cog, (kog) *v. t.* To wheedle; to deceive;—to thrust in by deception;—*v. i.* To cheat; to wheedle.

Cog, (kog) *n.* [*W. cog*.] A tooth or projection on a wheel by which it receives or imparts motion. [with coga.]

Cog, (kog) *v. t.* To fix a cog upon; to furnish

Cog, (kog) *n.* [*Gael. coggan*.] A wooden bowl or dish. [*W. curch*.] A boat; a fishing-boat.

Cogency, (kó'jen-se) *n.* Power of constraining or impelling; urgency; force.

Cogent, (kó'jent) *a.* [*L. cogere*.] Having great force;—pressing on the mind; forcible; urgent.

Cogently, (kó'jent-le) *adv.* With urgent force; forcibly.

Cogitate, (kój'it-át) *v. i.* [*L. cogitare*.] To engage in continuous thought; to reflect.

Cogitation, (kój-it-á'shun) *n.* Act of thinking; meditation; contemplation.

Cogitative, (kój'it-á-tiv) *a.* Possessing the power of thinking;—given to thought; contemplative.

Cognac, (kón'yak) *n.* French brandy of the best quality, so called from the town.

Cognate, (kog'nát) *a.* [*L. con and nati*.] Allied by blood or birth;—kindred in origin, &c.

Cognition, (kog-nish'un) *n.* [*L. cognitio*.] Knowledge; complete understanding or conviction;—an object known.

Cognizable, (kog'niz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being known or apprehended;—fitted to be a subject of judicial investigation.

Cognizance, (kog'niz-ans) *n.* Knowledge; perception;—judicial knowledge or jurisdiction;—a badge worn by a retainer.

Cognizant, (kog'niz-ant) *a.* Having cognizance or knowledge of. [A surname.]

Cognomen, (kog-nó'men) *n.* [*L. con and nomen*.]

Cog-wheel, (kog'hwél) *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

Cohabit, (kó-hab'it) *v. i.*

[*L. con and habitare*.]

To dwell with;—

to live together as husband and wife.

Cohabitation, (kó-hab-

e-tá'shun) *n.* A

dwelling together;—

the state of living together as man and wife.

Cohere, (kó-hér) *v. i.* [*L. con and herere*.]

To stick together;—to be connected; to follow regularly in the natural order.

Coherece, (kó-hér'ens) *n.* A cleaving together;

—suitable connection; consistency.

Coherent, (kó-hér'ent) *a.* Sticking together;—

connected by relation or agreement of form,

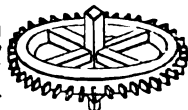
order, &c.; consistent.

Coherently, (kó-hér'ent-le) *adv.* With due connection or agreement of parts.

Cohesion, (kó-hé'zhun) *n.* Act of sticking together;

the attraction by which the particles of

homogeneous bodies unite;—a state of connection



Cog-wheel.

Cohesive, (kô-hâ'siv) *a.* Having the power of sticking or cohering.

Cohesiveness, (kô-hâ'siv-ness) *n.* Quality of being cohesive.

Cohort, (kô'hôrt) *n.* [L. *cohors*.] A body of about five or six hundred soldiers.

Ceil, (kôil) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *kyppa*, *mitre*.] A covering for the head: a cap or cowl.

Ceilure, (kôil'ür) *n.* [F.] A head-dress.

Coigne, (koin) *n.* A corner or external angle;—a corner-stone;—a wedge.

Coil, (kôil) *v. t.* [L. *colligere*.] To wind in rings; as a rope.

Coil, (kôil) *n.* The ring, or rings, into which a rope or other like thing is wound;—a noise; tumult.

Coin, (koin) *n.* [L. *caena*.] A corner or external angle;—a wedge;—a piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legal money;—that which serves for payment.

Coin, (koin) *v. t.* To stamp and convert into money; to mint;—to make or fabricate.

Coinage, (koin'aj) *n.* Act or art of coining;—the money coined;—coins of a particular stamp or date;—invention; fabrication.

Coincide, (kô-in-sid') *v. i.* [L. *con*, in and *cadere*.] To fall together; to meet at the same point; to agree in position;—to correspond.

Coincidence, (kô-in-sid'-ens) *n.* Act or condition of falling together;—agreement of facts or ideas; concurrence of events.

Coincident, (kô-in-sid'-ent) *a.* Falling on the same point or line;—corresponding in time.

Coiner, (koin'er) *n.* One who makes coin;—a maker of base money;—an inventor.

Coitus, (kô-ik'shun) *n.* [L. *coire*.] Sexual intercourse; copulation.

Coir, (kwir) *n.* Cordage or rope made from the fibres of the cocoa-nut.

Coal, (kôk) *n.* [L. Ger. *koke*.] Mineral coal charred, or deprived by fire of volatile matter.

Coal, (kôk) *v. t.* To convert into coke.

Colander, (kôl'an-dër) *n.* [L. *colum*.] A sieve; a vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors.

Cold, (kôk) *a.* [A.-S. *cold*.] Destitute of, or deficient in warmth, physical, moral, or intellectual; indifferent; reserved; chaste.

Cold, (kôld) *n.* Absence of warmth;—the sensation produced by the escape of heat;—a catarrh.

Cold-blooded, (kôld'blud-ed) *a.* Having cold blood;—without sensibility or feeling; hard-hearted.

Coldly, (kôld'le) *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; indifferently.

Coldness, (kôld'ness) *n.* State of being cold, in a physical or a moral sense; frigidity; unconcern.

Cole, (kôl) *n.* [L. *colis*, G. *kaulos*, stalk.] A name for plants of the cabbage family.

Coleopterous, (kôl-e-op'ter-us) *a.* [G. *koleoptera*.] Having wings covered with a case or sheath.

Colic, (kôlik) *n.* [G. *kôlikê*.] An acute pain in the abdomen or bowels.

Collaborator, (kôl-lab'ô-râ-tër) *n.* [L. *con* and *laborare*.] An associate in labour, especially literary or scientific; an assistant.

Collaps, (kôl-lap') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *labi*.] To



Colander.

fall together suddenly;—to shrink up; to become prostrate.

Collaps, (kôl-lap') *n.* A falling together;—a sudden failing of the vital powers; prostration;—failure of a project, &c.

Collar, (kôl'ër) *n.* [L. *collum*.] Something worn round the neck;—a chain worn by officers of state, and knights;—a ring or cincture.

Collar, (kôl'ër) *v. t.* To seize by the collar;—to put a collar on.

Collar-bone, (kôl'ër-bôn) *n.* The clavicle; a bone shaped like the mark [~].

Collate, (kôl-lât') *v. t.* [L. *conferre*.] To compare critically;—to gather and place in order, as sheets for binding;—to institute in a benefice.

Collateral, (kôl-lât'ër-al) *a.* [L. *con* and *latus*.] On the side of; subordinatedly connected;—descending from the same stock, but not direct, as *lineal*.

Collaterally, (kôl-lât'ër-al-le) *adv.* Side by side;—indirectly;—not lineally.

Collation, (kôl-lâ'shun) *n.* Act of bringing together and comparing;—presentation to a benefice;—a lunch.

Collator, (kôl-lât'ër) *n.* One who compares manuscripts or books;—one who presents to a benefice.

Colleague, (kôl'ëg) *n.* [L. *collega*.] An associate or partner in office, or commission.

Colleague, (kôl'ëg) *v. t. or i.* To unite with in the same office.

Collect, (kôl-lect') *v. t.* [L. *colligere*.] To gather into one body or place; to assemble;—to take up, as money debts or contributions;—to put together, as results of observation, &c.; to deduce;—*v. i.* To accumulate;—to infer.

Collect, (kôl'lect) *n.* A short comprehensive prayer.

Collected, (kôl-lect'ed) *a.* Not disconcerted; self-possessed; cool; composed.

Collectedness, (kôl-lect'ed-ness) *n.* A cool or self-possessed state of mind.

Collection, (kôl-lect'shun) *n.* Act of collecting;—that which is gathered;—a contribution;—compilation; selection.

Collective, (kôl-lect'iv) *a.* Formed by gathering into a mass or body;—deducing consequences;—expressing a collection or aggregate.

Collectively, (kôl-lect'iv-le) *adv.* In a mass or body; unitedly.

Collector, (kôl-lect'ër) *n.* One who collects or gathers customs, duties, taxes, or toll.

Collectorship, (kôl-lect'ër-ship) *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a collector.

College, (kôl'ëj) *n.* A collection;—a political or ecclesiastical assembly, as of electors or cardinals;—a body of scientific or professional men, as of physicians, heralds, &c.;—an institution for teaching literature and science;—the building in which such instruction is given.

Collegian, (kôl-ëj'-an) *n.* A member of a college; a student.

Collegiate, (kôl-ëj'-at) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a college.

Collide, (kôl-lid') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *laedere*, to strike.] To strike or dash together.

Collie, (kôl'le) *n.* [Gael. *culie*.] A shepherd's dog.

Collier, (kôl'yër) *n.* [From *coal*.] A digger of coal;—a coal merchant;—a vessel employed in the coal trade.

Colliery, (kôl'yër-ë) *n.* Place where coal is dug.

Colliquefaction, (kôl-lik-we-fak'shun) *n.* [L. *con liquere* and *fucere*.] A reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

Collision, (kol-lizh'un) *n.* [L. *collisio*.] Act of striking together;—a state of opposition; conflict.

Collocate, (kol'lō-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *locare*.] To set or place; to station; to arrange.

Collocation, (kol-lō-kā'shun) *n.* The act of placing; disposition.

Colloid, (kol-lō-de-on) *n.* [G. *kolla*.] A solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in surgery and photography. [of meat]

Collop, (kol'p) *n.* [G. *kolaphos*.] A small slice

Colloquial, (kol-lō'kwē-al) *n.* Pertaining to, or employed in, common conversation.

Colloquialism, (kol-lō'kwē-al-izm) *n.* A colloquial form of expression.

Colloquy, (kol'lō-kwē) *n.* [L. *con* and *loqui*.] The mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.

Collude, (kol-lūd') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *tudere*.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

Collusion, (kol-lū'zhun) *n.* Secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose.

Collusive, (kol-lū'siv) *a.* Fraudulently concerted.

Collusively, (kol-lū'siv-le) *adv.* By collusion; by secret compact.

Colocynth, (kol'ō-sinth) *n.* [L. *colocynthis*.] The bitter apple of the shops; a strong cathartic.

Colon, (kō'lon) *n.* [G. *kōlon*.] The largest of the intestines;—a point [:] less than a period.

Colonel, (kur'nel) *n.* [F.] The chief officer of a regiment.

Colonelcy, (kur'nel-sē) *n.* Office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

Colonial, (kō-lō'ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to a colony.

Colonist, (kol'on-ist) *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

Colonization, (kol-on-e-zā'shun) *n.* The act of colonizing, or the state of being colonized.

Colonize, (kol'on-iz) *v. t.* To people a new or remote territory subject to the parent state.

Colonnade, (kol-on-ād') *n.* [L. *columna*.] A range of columns placed at regular intervals.

Colony, (kol'ō-ne) *n.* [L. *colonia*.] A body of people emigrating to a remote territory to cultivate and inhabit it;—the country thus occupied.

Colophon, (kol'ō-fōn) *n.* [G. *kolophōn*.] An inscription on a book, containing the place or year of publication, printer's name, &c.

Colossal, (kō-lō'sal) *a.* Of enormous size; gigantic.

Colossus, (kō-lō'sus) *n.* [G. *kolosus*.] A gigantic statue; especially that at Rhodes, which stood at the entrance of the harbour.

Colour, (kul'ēr) *n.* [L.] A property in light which gives to external objects different hues or shades;—any hue or tint as distinguished from white;—that which is used to give colour; paint; false show; disguise;—a flag.

Colour, (kul'ēr) *v. t.* To give colour to; to dye; to paint;—to give a specious appearance to; to excuse;—*v. i.* To turn red; to blush.

Colourable, (kul'ēr-a-bl) *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible.

Colourably, (kul'ēr-a-ble) *adv.* With a fair external appearance; speciously; plausibly.

Colour-blindness, (kul'ēr-blind-nes) *n.* An imperfect sensation or appreciation of colours.

Coloured, (kul'ērd) *a.* Having colour;—having a specious or plausible appearance.

Colouring, (kul'ēr-ing) *n.* The art of laying on colours, as in painting;—a specious appearance or representation.

Colourist, (kul'ēr-ist) *n.* A painter who excels in giving colour to his designs.

Colourless, (kul'ēr-less) *a.* Destitute of colour.

Colporteur, (kol'pōr-tāj) *n.* Distribution of books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

Colporteur, (kol'pōr-ter) *n.* [F. *colporteur*.] One who carries religious tracts and books for sale.

Colt, (kōlt) *n.* [A.-S. *cellan*.] The young of the horse kind;—a young foolish fellow.

Colter or Coulter, (kōlt'er) *n.* [A.-S. *cutter*, from L. *cutter*.] The sharp fore iron of a plough for cutting the sod or earth.

Coltish, (kōlt'ish) *a.* Like a colt; wanton; friaky; gay.

Columbine, (kol'um-bin) *n.* [L. *columba*.] A genus of plants of several species;—the heroine in pantomime performances.

Column, (kol'um) *n.* [L. *columna*.] A round pillar;—a cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, &c.;—a body of troops or ships in line;—a division of a page;—a line of figures in arithmetic.

Columnar, (kol-um'ner) *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns.

Colure, (kol'ūr) *n.* [G. *kolos* and *oura*.] One of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator.

Colza, (kol'za) *n.* [Sp.] A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil used in lamps.

Coma, (kō'ma) *n.* [G. *kōimān*.] A morbid propensity to sleep; lethargy;—a dense nebulous covering round the nucleus of a comet.

Comatose, (kō'ma-tōs) *a.* Drowsy; lethargic.

Comb, (kōm) *n.* [A.-S. *comb*.] The structure of hexagonal cells of wax in which bees store their honey.

Comb, (kōm) *n.* [A.-S. *camb*.] An instrument with teeth for cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, &c.;—the crest on a cock's head;—the top of a wave.

Comb, (kōm) *v. t.* To separate, cleanse, and adjust with a comb;—*v. i.* To roll over, as the top of a wave.

Combat, (kom'bat) *v. t.* [F. *combattre*.] To struggle or contend with;—*v. t.* To oppose by force; to contend against.

Combat, (kom'bat) *n.* A struggle to resist or conquer;—an engagement; contest.

Combatant, (kom'bat-ant) *a.* Contending; disposed to contend.

Combatant, (kom'bat-ant) *n.* One engaged in combat; a fighter; a champion.

Combative, (kom'bat-iv) *a.* Disposed to combat.

Combateness, (kom'bat-iv-nes) *n.* Disposition to contend;—the organ in phrenology which indicates a disposition to quarrel, &c.

Combina, (kom-bin'a-bl) *a.* Capable of combining.

Combination, (kom-bin-a'shun) *n.* Union or connection;—association of persons for a purpose;—junction of particles; chemical union.

Combine, (kom-bin') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *bin*.] To unite or join;—*v. i.* To form a union;—to unite by affinity or natural attraction.



Colossus.

Combustible, (kom-bus'te-bl) *a.* [L. *comburere*.] Capable of taking fire and burning.

Combustible, (kom-bus'te-bl) *n.* A substance that will readily take fire and burn.

Combustion, (kom-bus't'yun) *n.* The action of fire on inflammable substances:—great fire; conflagration.

Come, (kum) *v. i.* [A-S. *cuman*.] To move hitherward; to draw near; to approach:—to arrive at some state or condition; to occur; to happen. (in comedy:—a writer of comedy.)

Comedian, (ko-mē-de-an) *n.* An actor or player

Comedy, (kom'ē-de) *n.* [L. *comedia*.] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing character. (comely; suitableness; gracefulness.)

Comeliness, (kum'le-ness) *n.* Quality of being comely, (kum'le) *a.* [A-S. *emalic*.] Handsome; graceful; agreeable; becoming. [ful manner.]

Comely, (kum'le) *adv.* In a becoming or graceful manner.

Comestibles, (ko-mest'e-ble) *n. pl.* [L. *con* and *edere*, to eat.] Eatables.

Comet, (kom'et) *n.* [G. *komet*.] A luminous and nebulous member of the solar system, moving in an eccentric orbit, and consisting of a nucleus, an envelope, and a tail.

Cometary, (kom'et-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling a comet.

Comfort, (kum'fert) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *fortis*, strong.] To relieve under affliction; to strengthen when depressed by sorrow; cheer; solace.

Comfort, (kum'fert) *n.* Strength under affliction:—a sense of relief, as from pain or anxiety;—whatever produces the feeling of ease or satisfaction; solace;—a warm wrap or quilt.

Comfortable, (kum'fert-a-bl) *a.* Receiving comfort; cheerful;—affording comfort; cheering;—in easy circumstances.

Comfortably, (kum'fert-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner to give comfort;—satisfactorily; agreeably.

Comforter, (kum'fert-er) *n.* One who comforts;—the Holy Spirit;—a woollen tippet or scarf.

Comfortless, (kum'fert-less) *a.* Without comfort; forlorn; wretched.

Comie or Comical, (kom'ik) *a.* Relating to comedy;—exciting mirth; laughable.

Comically, (kom'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a ludicrous or funny manner.

Comity, (kom'e-to) *n.* [L. *comis*.] Mildness or civility of manners; civility.

Comma, (kom'ma) *n.* [G. *koptein*.] A character (,) indicating the smallest grammatical division of a sentence, and usually the shortest pause in reading.

Command, (kom-mand') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *mandare*.] To order;—to have within a sphere of influence, control, or vision;—to exact or enforce by moral influence;—*v. i.* To exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power.

Command, (kom-mand') *n.* An authoritative order;—exercise of authority;—right or possession of authority;—a body of troops under a particular officer. [manding officer.]

Commandant, (kom-mand'ant) *n.* [F.] A commander.

Commander, (kom-mand'er) *n.* A leader; the chief officer of an army, or of a division;—an officer next above a lieutenant in the navy;—a heavy wooden mallet.

Commanding, (kom-mand'ing) *a.* Fitted to impress or control; imperious; haughty.



Commandingly, (kom-mand'ing-le) *adv.* In an authoritative or imperative manner.

Commandment, (kom-mand'ment) *n.* An order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept. (to be commemorated.)

Commemorable, (kom-mem'or-a-bl) *a.* Worthy

Commemoration, (kom-mem'ō-rāt) *v. t.* [L. *commemorare*.] To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity.

Commemoration, (kom-mem'ō-rā'shun) *n.* Act of honouring the memory of some person or event; a public celebration.

Commemorative, (kom-mem'ō-rāt-iv) *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of.

Commence, (kom-mens') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *initiare*.] To begin; to originate;—to take a degree in a university or college;—*v. i.* To enter upon; to begin;—to begin to be or to appear.

Commencement, (kom-mens'ment) *n.* First existence of any thing; origin; beginning.

Commend, (kom-mend') *v. t.* [L. *commendare*.] To commit or intrust;—to present as worthy of confidence or regard; to praise; to recommend.

Commendable, (kom-mend'a-bl) *a.* Capable or worthy of being commended; laudable.

Commendably, (kom-mend'a-ble) *adv.* In a praiseworthy manner.

Commendation, (kom-men-dā'shun) *n.* Act of commending; declaration of esteem;—a message of affection or respect.

Commendatory, (kom-mend'a-tor-e) *a.* Serving to commend.

Commensurability or Commensurableness, (kom-men-sū-ra-bil'e-to) *n.* The capacity of being compared in measure, or of having a common measure.

Commensurable, (kom-men'sū-ra-bl) *a.* [L. *con* and *mensurare*.] Having a common measure.

Commensurably, (kom-men'sū-ra-ble) *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

Commensurate, (kom-men'sū-rāt) *a.* Having a common measure;—equal in extent; adequate.

Commensurate, (kom-men'sū-rāt) *v. t.* To reduce to a common measure.

Commensurately, (kom-men'sū-rāt-le) *adv.* In a commensurate manner;—with equal extent.

Commensuration, (kom-men-sū-rā'shun) *n.* Proportion in measure;—reduction to a common standard.

Comment, (kom-ment') *v. i.* [L. *commentari*.] To annotate; to explain by remarks or criticisms.

Comment, (kom'ment) *n.* An explanatory or illustrative remark; annotation; observation.

Commentary, (kom'ment-ar-e) *n.* An exposition of a book; an explanation of difficult or obscure passages;—a collection of such. [annotator.]

Commentator, (kom'ment-āt-er) *n.* Expositor.

Commerce, (kom'mers) *n.* [L. *con* and *merx*.] Exchange of merchandise between different places or communities; trade or traffic;—intercourse.

Commercial, (kom-mēr'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to or engaged in commerce; mercantile.

Commercially, (kom-mēr'she-al-le) *adv.* In a commercial manner or view.

Commination, (kom-me-nā'shun) *n.* [L. *con* and *minari*.] A threat; denunciation of punishment or vengeance;—a service in the church of England.

Commingle, (kom-ming'gl) *v. t.* [L. *con* and Eng. *mingle*.] To mingle in one mass; to

blend;—*v. i.* To unite together; to become blended.

Communate, (kom'me-nüt) *v. t.* [*L. con and minuire.*] To reduce to minute particles; to pulverize.

Communion, (kom-me-nū'shun) *n.* Act of reducing to small particles; pulverization;—attenuation.

Commiserate, (kom-miz'er-üt) *v. t.* [*L. con and miserari.*] To feel sorrow for; to pity.

Commiseration, (kom-miz'er-ä'shun) *n.* Concern or tenderness for another's pain; compassion.

Commissarial, (kom-mis-sä're-al) *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.

Commissariat, (kom-mis-sä're-at) *n.* That department of the public service charged with the supply of provisions for an army.

Commissary, (kom'mis-sär-e) *n.* [*L. con and mittere.*] A deputy; a commissioner;—an officer having charge of a department, especially that of providing subsistence.

Commission, (kom-mish'un) *n.* [*L. commissio.*] Act of intrusting;—act of perpetrating;—a legal warrant to execute some office, trust, or duty;—the power under such warrant;—the document which contains it;—the thing to be done as agent for another;—brokerage or allowance made to a factor or agent.

Commission, (kom-mish'un) *v. t.* To give a commission to; to delegate; empower.

Commit, (kom-mit) *v. t.* [*L. com and mittere.*] To give in trust; to delegate;—to perpetrate;—to pledge or bind;—to send for trial or confinement.

Commitment, (kom-mit'ment) *n.* Act of committing; particularly, committing to prison.

Committal, (kom-mit'al) *n.* Act of committing;—a pledge, actual or implied.

Committee, (kom-mit'te) *n.* A select number of persons; appointed to attend to any particular business by a legislative body, court, society, &c.

Commix, (kom-miks) *v. t. or i.* [*L. com and miscere.*] To mix or mingle; to blend together.

Commixture, (kom-mikst'ür) *n.* Act of mixing, or state of being mixed;—compound.

Commode, (kom-möd') *n.* [*L. com and modus.*] A head-dress formerly worn by ladies;—a chest of drawers, with shelves and other conveniences.

Commodious, (kom-mö'di-us) *a.* [*L. commodiosus.*] Affording ease and convenience;—roomy; comfortable; useful. [*iently*; comfortably.

Commodiously, (kom-mö'de-us-le) *adv.* Conveniently.

Commodiousness, (kom-mö'de-us-nes) *n.* Adaptation or suitableness for its purpose; convenience.

Commodity, (kom-möd'e-te) *n.* [*L. commoditas.*] Convenience;—that which affords advantage; goods, wares, merchandise, &c.

Commodore, (kom'o-dör) *n.* [*It. comandante.*] In the Royal Navy, the commander of a squadron;—the senior captain in a fleet of merchantmen.

Common, (kom'un) *a.* [*L. con and munus.*] Belonging equally to more than one; public; general;—usual; frequent;—not distinguished by rank or character; vulgar; mean.

Common, (kom'un) *n.* An uninclosed tract of ground belonging to the public.

Common, (kom'un) *v. i.* To have a joint right in ground;—to eat at a table in common.

Commonable, (kom'un-a-bl) *a.* Held in common;—allowed to pasture on common land.

Commonage, (kom'un-ä) *n.* Right of pasturing on a common; joint right of using in common.

Commonly, (kom'un-le) *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; for the most part.

Commonness, (kom'un-nes) *a.* Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual.

Commonplace, (kom'un-pläs) *a.* Common; ordinary; trite; hackneyed.

Commonplace, (kom'un-pläs) *n.* A general idea applicable to different subjects;—a trite remark.

Commons, (kom'unz) *n. pl.* The mass of the people; the commonalty;—the lower house of Parliament;—provisions; fare at a common table.

Commonwealth, (kom'un-welth) *n.* Popular government; republic.

Commotion, (kom-mö'shun) *n.* [*L. commotio.*] Disturbance;—violent action, as of the elements;—mental disorder;—public disorder; tumult.

Commune, (kom-mün) *v. i.* [*L. communicare.*] To converse together familiarly; to confer.

Communicability or Communicableness, (kom-mü-ne-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* Capability of being imparted.

Communicable, (kom-mü'ne-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being communicated or imparted.

Communicant, (kom-mü'ne-kant) *n.* One who partakes of the Lord's Supper; a church-member.

Communicate, (kom-mü'ne-kät) *v. t.* [*L. communicis.*] To impart for joint or common possession; to bestow;—to reveal, or give, as information;—*v. i.* To share or participate;—to partake of the Lord's Supper.

Communication, (kom-mü-ne-kä'shun) *n.* The act of communicating; intercourse by letters, or messages;—the means of passing from place to place;—intelligence; news.

Communicative, (kom-mü'ne-kät-iv) *a.* Inclined or ready to impart to others;—unreserved. [*parting knowledge.*

Communicatory, (kom-mü'ne-kät-or-e) *a.* Imparting.

Communion, (kom-mün'yun) *n.* Intercourse between persons;—union in religious faith;—a body of Christians having one common faith and discipline;—the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Communism, (kom'mün-izm) *n.* [*F. commun.*] The doctrine of a community of property among all the citizens of a state or society; socialism.

Communist, (kom'mün-ist) *n.* An advocate of communism.

Communism, (kom-mü'ne-te) *n.* [*L. communitas.*] Common possession or enjoyment;—people having common rights; the public or people in general. [*of being communitable.*

Communitability, (kom-mü'ta-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality.

Commutable, (kom-müt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being exchanged or given for something else.

Commutation, (kom-müt-ä'shun) *n.* Alteration;—exchange; barter;—substitution of one penalty for another;—ransom.

Commutative, (kom-müt'ät-iv) *a.* Relative to exchange; interchangeable.

Commute, (kom-müt') *v. t.* [*L. commutare.*] To exchange;—to put one thing in place of another; to give one thing instead of another;—to substitute.

Compact, (kom-pakt) *a.* [*L. compactus.*] Firm; solid;—brief; succinct.

Compact, (kom-pakt) *n.* An agreement; a covenant;—either of individuals or nations.

Compact, (kom-pakt) *v. t.* To press closely together; to consolidate;—to connect firmly.

Compactly or **Compactly**, (kom-pakt'le) *adv.* With close union of parts; closely; densely.

Compactness, (kom-pakt'ness) *n.* Close union of parts; density.

Compagnon, (kom-pa'n'yun) *n.* [F. *compagnon*.] An associate; comrade;—partner; confederate.

Companionable, (kom-pa'n'yun-a-bl) *a.* Agreeable as a companion; fit for good fellowship; sociable. [companionable manner.]

Companionably, (kom-pa'n'yun-a-ble) *adv.* In a companionable manner.

Companionship, (kom-pa'n'yun-ship) *n.* Fellowship; association.

Company, (kum'pa-ne) *n.* An assemblage of persons;—a party for social entertainment;—an association for business;—the partners in the firm;—a subdivision of a regiment under a captain;—the crew of a ship.

Company, (kum'pa-ne) *v. i.* To associate with; to frequent the company of.

Comparable, (kom-pa'r-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison.

Comparably, (kom-pa'r-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner worthy to be compared.

Comparative, (kom-pa'r-a-tiv) *a.* Estimated by comparison;—expressing a greater or less degree of than the positive.

Comparatively, (kom-pa'r-a-tiv-le) *adv.* In a comparative manner, or by comparison; relatively.

Compare, (kom-pa'r) *v. t.* [L. *compar*, like.] To examine the mutual relations of;—to liken;—to infect;—*v. i.* To hold comparison; to vie.

Comparison, (kom-pa'r-e-sun) *n.* Act of comparing or considering the relations between persons or things;—proportionate estimate; degree of resemblance;—the inflection of an adjective or adverb;—a simile or illustration.

Compart, (kom-pa't) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *partiri*, to share.] To divide; to mark out into several parts. [viding into parts;—part divided.]

Competition, (kom-pa'r-tish'un) *n.* Act of discomparting, (kom-pa't'ment) *n.* One of the separate parts into which any thing is divided;—a division or partition.

Compass, (kum'pas) *n.* [L. *con* and *passus*.] Circuit; circumference;—boundary;—an inclosed space; area;—the extent of a voice or instrument in the musical scale;—an instrument serving to indicate the position or bearing of any body towards the horizon. It consists of a magnetic needle, which points north, a sight line pointing to the horizon, and a circular card divided into thirty-two equal parts. The difference between the sight point and the north point of the needle, gives the bearing.

Compass, (kum'pas) *v. t.* To go about or around;—to inclose on all sides; to besiege; to plot.

Compasses, (kum'pas-ez) *n. pl.* An instrument of two pointed legs, moving on a rivet, for describing circles, measuring figures, &c.

Compassion, (kom-pa-sh'un) *n.* [L. *con* and *patis*.] A suffering with another; sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; sympathy.

Compassionate, (kom-pa-sh'un-ut) *a.* Full of compassion; inclined to pity.



Compass.



Compasses.

Compassionate, (kom-pa-sh'un-ut) *v. t.* To have compassion for; to commiserate.

Compassionately, (kom-pa-sh'un-at-le) *adv.* In a compassionate manner; mercifully.

Compatibleness, (kom-pat'e-bil'e-te) *n.* Consistency; suitableness; quality of suiting or agreeing.

Compatible, (kom-pat'e-bil) *a.* [L. *compatibilis*.] Consistent; suitable; congruous.

Compatibly, (kom-pat'e-ble) *adv.* Fitly; suitably.

Compatriot, (kom-pa'tre-ut) *n.* One of the same country. [equal; a companion; an associate.]

Compeer, (kom-per) *n.* [L. *con* and *par*.] An equal.

Compel, (kom-pel) *v. t.* [L. *compellere*.] To drive or urge irresistibly; to necessitate.

Compellable, (kom-pel'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being compelled.

Compellation, (kom-pel-la'shun) *n.* [L. *compellare*.] Manner of address or salutation.

Compend, (kom-pend) *n.* [L. *con* and *pendere*.] A brief compilation; a summary.

Compendious, (kom-pend'e-us) *a.* Summary; concise; summed up within narrow limits.

Compendiously, (kom-pend'e-us-le) *adv.* Summarily; in brief.

Compendium, (kom-pend'e-um) *n.* An abridgment or epitome; abstract.

Compensate, (kom-pens-at) *v. t.* [L. *compensare*.] To recompense; to requite; to give an equal value to; to give an equivalent for;—*v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent.

Compensation, (kom-pens-a'shun) *n.* Recompense; remuneration; giving an equivalent for, as loss, service, &c.

Compensatory, (kom-pens'a-tor-e) *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

Compete, (kom-pet) *v. i.* [L. *con* and *petere*.] To contend, as rivals for a prize; to strive emulously.

Competence, (kom-pet-tens) *n.* [L. *competentia*.] State of being competent; fitness; adequacy;—sufficiency.

Competent, (kom-pet-tent) *a.* Suitable; sufficient;—having legal standing or capacity.

Competently, (kom-pet-tent-le) *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably.

Competition, (kom-pet-tish'un) *n.* Common strife for the same object; emulation; rivalry.

Competitive, (kom-pet-it'iv) *a.* Relating to competition; rival; emulous.

Competitor, (kom-pet-it'er) *n.* One who seeks and endeavours to obtain what another claims; a rival.

Compilation, (kom-pil-a'shun) *n.* Act or process of compiling;—that which is compiled.

Compile, (kom-pil) *v. t.* [L. *compilare*.] To compose; to put together materials from books or documents.

Compiler, (kom-pil'er) *n.* One who selects materials from others, and combines them in a book.

Complacency, (kom-pla'sen-se) *n.* Quiet pleasure;—manifestation of pleasure; contentment.

Complacent, (kom-pla'sent) *a.* [L. *con* and *placere*.] Civil; gracious;—gratified; displaying satisfaction. [and satisfied manner.]

Complacently, (kom-pla'sent-le) *adv.* In an easy manner.

Complain, (kom-pla'n) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *plangere*.] To express distress, pain, or censure;—to bring an accusation; to make a charge.

Complainant, (kom-pla'n-ant) *n.* One who makes a complaint;—a plaintiff; a prosecutor.

Complaint, (kom-pla'nt) *n.* Expression of grief, censure, or resentment;—a malady; a disease; a disorder;—allegation of a designated offence.

Complaisance, (kom'plā-zans) *n.* [F.] Civility; act of pleasing; obliging complaisance.

Complaisant, (kom'plā-zant) *a.* [F. *complaisant*.] Desirous to please; kindly attentive.

Complaisantly, (kom'plā-zant-le) *adv.* In a kind and courteous manner; with civility.

Complanate, (kom'plān'at) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *planare*.] To make level or even.

Complement, (kom'plē-ment) *n.* [L. *complementum*.] Fullness; the full number;—that which supplies a deficiency; quantity or number required to complete.

Complemental, (kom'plē-ment'al) *a.* Filling up;—supplying a deficiency; subsidiary.

Complementary, (kom'plē-ment'ar-e) *a.* Serving to complete.

Complete, (kom'plēt) *a.* Free from deficiency; perfect;—finished; concluded.

Complete, (kom'plēt) *v. t.* [L. *compleo*.] To fill up; to perfect; to finish; to end.

Completely, (kom'plēt-le) *adv.* Fully; entirely; perfectly.

Completeness, (kom'plēt-nes) *n.* State of being complete.

Completion, (kom'plēshun) *n.* Act of completing, or state of being complete;—fulfilment.

Complex, (kom'pleks) *a.* [L. *con* and *plectere*.] Composed of two or more parts;—involving many interests, ideas, &c.; intricate.

Complexion, (kom'plek'shun) *n.* [L. *complexio*.] State of being complex; texture;—hue of the skin, particularly of the face;—general appearance.

Complexly, (kom'pleks-le) *adv.* In a complex

Complexness or Complexity, (kom'pleks-nes) *n.* Intricacy; manifold or compound condition.

Compliance, (kom'pli'ans) *n.* Concession; acquiescence;—a disposition to yield; submission.

Compliant, (kom'pli'ant) *a.* Bending;—yielding to request or desire; obliging.

Compliantly, (kom'pli'ant-le) *adv.* In a yielding manner.

Complicacy, (kom'ple-ka-se) *n.* State of being complicated.

Complicate, (kom'ple-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *complicare*.] To fold or twist together; to interweave;—to involve;—to entangle.

Complication, (kom'ple-kā'shun) *n.* Intricate or confused blending of parts; entanglement.

Complicity, (kom'pli'se-te) *n.* Condition of being an accomplice.

Compliment, (kom'ple-ment) *n.* [L. *complere*.] An expression of civility, regard, or admiration;—a present or favour.

Compliment, (kom'ple-ment') *v. t.* To flatter or gratify with praises;—to congratulate;—*v. i.* To use or pass compliments.

Complimentary, (kom'ple-ment'ar-e) *a.* Expressive of civility, regard, or praise.

Complot, (kom'plot) *n.* [L. *complicatio*.] A joint plot;—a conspiracy; a cabal.

Complot, (kom'plot') *v. t. & i.* To plot together; to conspire; to join in a secret design.

Comply, (kom'pli) *v. i.* [L. *complere*.] To yield assent; to accord, agree, or acquiesce.

Component, (kom'pōn'ent) *a.* [L. *componere*.] Serving or helping to form; composing; constituting.

Component, (kom'pōn'ent) *n.* A constituent part; an ingredient.

Comport, (kom'pōrt') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *portare*.] To agree; to accord; to suit;—*v. t.* To behave; to conduct—with a reflexive pronoun.

Compose, (kom'pōz) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *ponere*.] To form by uniting words, things, parts;—to

originate; to become the author of;—to place in order;—to set at rest;—to set up types for printing;—to set words to music.

Composed, (kom'pōzd) *a.* Calm; quiet.

Composedly, (kom'pōz-ed-le) *adv.* In a composed manner.

[sedateness; tranquillity.]

Composedness, (kom'pōz-ed-nes) *n.* Calmness.

Composer, (kom'pōz'er) *n.* One who composes;

an author, especially of a piece of music.

Composing-stick, (kom'pōz-ing-stik) *n.* An instrument in which

types are arranged

into words and lines.

Composite, (kom'pōz-it)

a. [L. *componere*.]

Made up of distinct

parts or elements

—belonging to the

fifth order of architecture

Composition, (kom'pō-

zish'un) *n.* Act of

composing;—invention

or combination

of the parts of a literary

or artistic work;—

combination in due

proportion;—arrangement

of type in printing;—state of being

composed;—a just

adjustment of a debt.

Compositor, (kom'pōz-

it'er) *n.* One who sets

type and makes up pages and forms.

Compost, (kom'pōst) *n.* [L. *compositum*.] A mixture

for fertilizing land.

Composure, (kom'pōzhūr) *n.* Act of composing;

a composition;—a settled state; calmness.

Compote, (kom'pōt) *n.* [F.] Fruit preserved in

symp.

Compound, (kom'pound') *v. t.* [L. *con* and

ponere.] To put together, as elements, or

parts to form a whole, to combine or unite;—

to adjust by agreement;—*v. i.* To settle by compromise;—to discharge a debt by paying part.

Compound, (kom'pound) *a.* Composed of elements, ingredients, or parts.

Compound, (kom'pound) *n.* A mass com-

posed; mixture of elements, ingredients, or

parts.

Comprehend, (kom'prē-hend') *v. t.* [L. *con* and

prehendere.] To hold within limits; to include;

to imply;—to take into the mind; to understand.

Comprehensible, (kom'prē-hens'e-bl) *a.* Capable

of being contained, included, or understood.

Comprehension, (kom'prē-hens'hun) *n.* Act of

comprehending;—perception.

Comprehensive, (kom'prē-hens'iv) *a.* Including

much within narrow limits;—large; inclusive.

Comprehensively, (kom'prē-hens'iv-le) *adv.* With

great extent of embrace; with large extent of

signification. [Quality of being comprehensive.]

Comprehensiveness, (kom'prē-hens'iv-nes) *n.*

Compress, (kom'pres) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *primere*.]

To press together;—to condense; contract.

Compress, (kom'pres) *n.* A folded piece of linen,

contrived to make due pressure on any part.

Compressibility, (kom'pres-e-bil'e-te) *n.* The

quality of being compressible.

Compressible, (kom'pres'e-bl) *a.* Capable of

being forced into a narrower compass.



Composing-stick



Composite Order

Compression, (kom-presh'un) *n.* The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed.

Compressive, (kom-pres'iv) *a.* Having power to compress. [compressing.]

Comprehend, (kom-priz'al) *n.* Act of comprehending.

Comprehend, (kom-priz') *v. t.* [L. *comprehendere.*] To comprehend; to contain.

Compromise, (kom-prō-miz) *n.* [L. *con* and *promittere.*] Adjustment of differences by concessions; mutual agreement.

Compromise, (kom-prō-miz) *v. t.* To adjust by mutual concessions; — to commit one's self by word or deed; — to engage the word or honour of another.

Compulsatory, (kom-pul'sa-tor-e) *a.* Constraining; — operating by force; compelling.

Compulsion, (kom-pul'shun) *n.* [L. *compellere.*] Act of compelling; — state of being compelled. [compel; forcing; constraining.]

Compulsive, (kom-pul'siv) *a.* Having power to compulsively, (kom-pul'siv-le) *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

Compulsory, (kom-pul'sor-e) *a.* Compelling; constraining.

Compuination, (kom-pung'k'shun) *n.* [L. *compungere.*] Poignant grief or remorse proceeding from a consciousness of guilt.

Compuination, (kom-pung'k'she-us) *a.* Attended with compunction.

Computation, (kom-pun-g'shun) *n.* [L. *computare.*] Act or practice of justifying a man by oath. [computed or numbered.]

Computable, (kom-pūt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being computed.

Computation, (kom-pūt-t'shun) *n.* Act or process of computing; calculation; estimate.

Compute, (kom-pūt') *v. t.* [L. *computare.*] To count; to add up, as numbers or quantities; — to estimate; to calculate. [later.]

Computer, (kom-pūt'er) *n.* A reckoner; a calculator.

Camara, (kam'rād) *n.* [L. *camera.*] A mate, companion, or associate.

Cam, (kam) *n.* A Latin prefix, with the various inflections of *co*, *coy*, *col*, *com*, *cor*, conveying the idea of union or opposition.

Cam, (kam) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cunnan.*] To know; to study over; to endeavour to fix on the mind.

Concatenate, (kon-kat'ē-nāt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *catena.*] To link together; to unite in a series.

Concatenation, (kon-kat'ē-nā'shun) *n.* A series of links united; a successive series.

Concave, (kon-kāv) *a.* [L. *con* and *cavus.*] Hollow and curved or rounded — said of the interior of any thing hemispherical or dome-shaped.

Concave, (kon-kāv) *n.* A hollow; an arched vault.

Concavity, (kon-kāv'e-te) *n.* Hollowness; — the internal surface of a hollow rounded body, or the space within such body.

Concave, (kon-kāv) *v. t.* [L. *Concave Lens.* *con* and *celare.*] To keep close or secret; — to withhold from utterance or declaration; disguise; screen. [concealed.]

Conceivable, (kon-sē'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being concealed.

Concealment, (kon-sēl'ment) *n.* Keeping close or secret; privacy; — place of hiding; — suppression of the truth.

Concede, (kon-sēd) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *cedere.*] To yield or surrender; — to admit to be true; — *v. i.* To yield or make concession.

Concept, (kon-sēt) *n.* [L. *conceptus.*] Concep-

tion; notion; — a quaint fancy; — over estimation of one's self; vanity.

Conceited, (kon-sēt'ed) *a.* Self opinionated; vain; having a high opinion of one's self.

Conceitedly, (kon-sēt'ed-le) *adv.* In a conceited manner. [being conceited.]

Conceitiveness, (kon-sēt'ed-nes) *n.* The state of Conceivable, (kon-sē'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being imagined or understood. [supposably.]

Conceivably, (kon-sē'a-ble) *adv.* Intelligibly; Conceivable, (kon-sē'a) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *capere.*] To receive into the womb and breed; — to form an idea in the mind; to apprehend; — to imagine; to devise; to project; — *v. i.* To become pregnant; — to think.

Concentre, (kon-sen'ter) *v. i.* [L. *con* and *centrum.*] To come to a point; to meet in a centre.

Concentrate, (kon-sen'trat) *v. t.* To bring to a common centre; to gather into one place, as stores, &c.; — to bring to bear upon one point, as troops. [concentrating; — collection; compression.]

Concentration, (kon-sen-trā'shun) *n.* Act of concentrating.

Concentrative, (kon-sen-trā'tiv) *a.* Serving to concentrate. [concentrating.]

Concentric, (kon-sen'trik) *a.* Having a common Conception, (kon-sēp'shun) *n.* Act of conceiving; — the state of being conceived; — formation in the mind of an idea; apprehension; — image or notion; faculty of forming an idea.

Concern, (kon-sēr'n) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *cernere.*] To relate or agree to; — to interest; — to disturb; to make uneasy.

Concern, (kon-sēr'n) *n.* That which relates or belongs to one; — interest in, or care for, any person or thing; — a firm and its business.

Concernedly, (kon-sēr'n'ed-le) *adv.* With interest, care, or affection.

Concerning, (kon-sēr'n'ing) *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to; with respect to.

Concernment, (kon-sēr'n'ment) *n.* A thing in which one is concerned; — solicitude.

Concert, (kon-sert) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *certare.*] To plan together; to design and settle, as procedure; to devise; — *v. i.* To act together.

Concert, (kon-sert) *n.* Agreement in a design or plan; harmony; — musical accordance or harmony; — a public musical entertainment.

Concertina, (kon-sert'ē-na) *n.* A small musical instrument of the accordion species.

Concerto, (kon-chēr'tō) *n.* [It.] A composition for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniments.

Concession, (kon-sesh'un) *n.* [L. *concessio.*] Act of granting or yielding; — the thing yielded; a grant; a privilege; — the granting of a point in argument.

Concessive or **Concessory**, (kon-sesh'iv) *a.* Implying concession; yielding; permissive.

Conch, (kongk) *n.* [G. *kochē.*] A marine shell; — the domed semicircular or polygonal termination of the choir or aisle of a church; apsis.

Conchoid, (kong'koid) *n.* [G. *kochē*, shell, and *oidos* form.] A curve of the fourth order.

Conchologist, (kong-kol'o-jist) *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells.



Concertina



Conch

Conchology, (kong-kol'o-je) *n.* [*G. kogchē, and logos.*] Science of shells and the animals that inhabit them; malacology.

Conciliate, (kon-sil'e-āt) *v. t.* [*L. conciliare.*] To win over; to gain from a state of hostility;—to reconcile. [*conciliating; reconciliation.*]

Conciliation, (kon-sil'e-ā'shun) *n.* Act of conciliating; pacific. [*short; laconic; succinct.*]

Concise, (kon-sis') *a.* [*L. con and cedere.*] Brief; **Concisely**, (kon-sis'le) *adv.* In few words; comprehensively. [*ing or writing.*]

Conciseness, (kon-sis'nes) *n.* Brevity in speaking; **Concision** (kon-sizh'un) *n.* [*L. concisio.*] A cutting off; a division; a sect;—circumcision.

Conclave, (kon'klāv) *n.* [*L. con and clavis, key.*] Apartment in which the cardinals meet for the election of a pope; the body of cardinals.

Conclude, (kon-klūd') *v. t.* [*L. con and claudere.*] To bring to an end;—to close, as an argument, by inferring;—to determine;—*v. i.* To come to an end; to terminate;—to form a final judgment.

Conclusion, (kon-klū'zhun) *n.* Last part of any thing; final decision; determination;—consequence or deduction drawn from premises.

Conclusive, (kon-klū'siv) *c.* Belonging to a close or termination. [*definitively.*]

Conclusively, (kon-klū'siv-le) *adv.* Decisively; **Conclusiveness**, (kon-klū'siv-nes) *n.* Quality of being conclusive.

Concoct, (kon-kokt') *v. t.* [*L. con and coquere.*] To digest, as food;—to compound, as a beverage;—to design, as a plan or plot.

Concoction, (kon-kok'shun) *n.* Solution and digestion of food;—scheming; contriving.

Concomitancy, (kon-kon'it-an-se) *n.* State of accompanying; accompaniment.

Concomitant, (kon-kon'it-ant) *a.* [*L. con and comes.*] Accompanying or conjoined with; attending.

Concomitant, (kon-kom'it-ant) *n.* A companion; one who or that which accompanies.

Concomitantly, (kon-kom'it-ant-le) *adv.* In company with others.

Concord, (kong'kord) *n.* [*L. con and cor.*] Agreement;—union between persons, as in opinions, &c.;—union between things; fitness;—the connection between parts of speech; harmony.

Concordance, (kong'kord-ans) *n.* Agreement;—an index to a book, in which the principal words are set down, with references to the pages in which they occur.

Concordant, (kon-kord'ant) *a.* [*L. concordare.*] Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious.

Concordantly, (kon-kord'ant-le) *adv.* In a concordant or harmonious manner.

Concorporate, (kon-kor'por-āt) *v. t.* To unite in one mass or body.

Concourse, (kong'kōrs) *n.* [*L. concurrere.*] A moving, flowing, or running together;—a meeting; a crowd.

Concrete, (kon'krēt) *a.* [*L. con and creare.*] United formed by coalition of separate particles into one body;—existing in a subject; not abstract.

Concrete, (kon'krēt) *n.* A compound;—a mass of stone chipmings, pebbles, &c., cemented.

Concrete, (kon-krēt) *v. t.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles into a mass by cohesion or other process;—*v. t.* To form into a mass.

Concretion, (kon-krē'shun) *n.* Act of concret-

ing;—the mass or solid matter formed by concretion, or other like process. [*tion.*]

Concretive, (kon-krēt'iv) *a.* Promoting concretization; **Concubinage**, (kon-kū'bin-āj) *n.* The cohabiting of a man and a woman not legally married.

Concubinal, (kon-kū'bin-al) *a.* Pertaining to a concubine or to concubinage.

Concubine, (kong'kū-bin) *n.* [*L. con and cubare.*] A woman who cohabits with a man without being his lawful wife.

Concupiscence, (kon-kū'pis-ens) *n.* Unlawful or irregular desire, especially of carnal pleasure.

Concupiscent, (kon-kū'pis-ent) *a.* [*L. con and cupere.*] Covetous;—desirous of unlawful pleasure.

Concur, (kon-kur') *v. i.* [*L. concurrere.*] To meet in the same point;—to act jointly;—to unite in opinion; to assent.

Concurrence, (kon-kur'ens) *n.* A coming together;—agreement in opinion; mutual consent;—combination of circumstances.

Concurrent, (kon-kur'ent) *a.* Acting in conjunction; associate;—joint in claim or right.

Concurrently, (kon-kur'ent-le) *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

Concussion, (kon-kush'un) *n.* [*L. concutere.*] Act of shaking, especially by the impulse of another body;—the state of being shaken; shock. [*or quality of shaking or agitating.*]

Concussive, (kon-kus'iv) *a.* Having the power of shaking; **Condemn**, (kon-dem') *v. t.* [*L. con and damnare.*] To find fault with; to censure;—to denounce as guilty, heretical, &c.;—to give judicial sentence against;—to declare unfit for use or service.

Condemnable, (kon-dem'na-bl) *a.* Worthy of condemnation; blameworthy; culpable.

Condemnation, (kon-dem'nā'shun) *n.* Act of condemning;—state of being condemned;—cause or reason of a sentence.

Condemnatory, (kon-dem'na-tor-e) *a.* Bearing condemnation or censure; condemning.

Condensable, (kon-dens'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being condensed.

Condense, (kon-dens'at) *v. t.* To compress into a closer form;—*v. i.* To become more dense.

Condensation, (kon-dens-ā'shun) *n.* Act of making more dense or compact; consolidation.

Condensative, (kon-dens-ā-tiv) *a.* Having power or tendency to condense.

Condense, (kon-dens') *v. t.* [*L. con and densus.*] To make more compact or dense; to unite more closely, by attraction or mechanical power;—*v. i.* To become more compact; to grow thick or dense.

Condescend, (kon-de-send') *v. i.* [*L. con and descendere.*] To let one's self down; to relinquish the privileges of superior rank;—to deign vouchsafe. [*By way of condescension.*]

Condescendingly, (kon-de-send'ing-le) *adv.* Condescendingly; **Condescension**, (kon-de-sen'shun) *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity, or jurisdiction;—a kindly bearing towards inferior persons.

Condign, (kon-din') *a.* [*L. con and dignus.*] Deserved; merited; suitable.

Condignly, (kon-din'le) *adv.* According to merit; **Condiment**, (kon-de-ment) *n.* [*L. condire.*] Something to give relish to food; seasoning.

Condition, (kon-dish'un) *n.* [*L. condere.*] state or mode of existence;—quality; property; means; estate;—rank;—temper; disposition; the terms of a contract; stipulation.

Condition, (kon-dish'un) *v. i.* To make terms;—*v. t.* To contract;—to impose conditions on.

Conditional, (kon-dish'un-al) *a.* Containing conditions; not absolute.

Conditionally, (kon-dish'un-al-le) *adv.* With limitations; on particular terms; not absolutely.

Condole, (kon-dol) *v. i.* [*L. con* and *dolere*.] To express sorrow or sympathy with another in his pain or misfortune.

Condolence, (kon-dol'ens) *n.* Expression of grief or sympathy for the sorrow of another.

Condona, (kon-don) *v. t.* To pardon; to forgive for a violation of the marriage-vow.

Condor, (kon'dor) *n.* [*Peruv. condur*.] A large bird of the vulture family, found in the most elevated parts of the Andes.

Condone, (kon-dus) *v. i.* [*L. con* and *decere*.] To promote, answer, or further an end; to tend.

Conducibile, (kon-dus'e-bi-l) *a.* Having a tendency to promote or forward.

Conducive, (kon-dus'iv) *a.* Having a tendency to promote, help, or forward.

Conduciveness, (kon-dus'iv-ness) *n.* The quality of conducting or tending to forward.

Conduct, (kon-dukt) *n.* Act or method of leading, guiding, or commanding;—skillful guidance;—manner of carrying one's self; behaviour.

Conduct, (kon-dukt) *v. t.* To lead or guide; to direct;—to manage;—*v. i.* To behave.

Conductible, (kon-dukt'e-bi-l) *a.* Capable of being conducted.

Conduction, (kon-duk'shun) *n.* Power of training and guiding;—transmission by a medium, as electric fluid, heat, &c.

Conductive, (kon-dukt'iv) *a.* Having the quality or power of conducting.

Conductor, (kon-dukt'er) *n.* One who conducts; a leader; a guide; a manager;—a substance forming a medium for the transmission of heat, electricity, &c.

Conduit, (kon-dit) *n.* [*L. conducere*.] That which conducts a pipe, canal, or the like, for conveying water, or to drain off filth.

Cone, (kon) *n.* [*G. konos*.] A solid body tapering to a point from a circular base, generated by the revolution of a triangle about one of its sides;—the conical fruit of the pine, fir, cedar, &c.

Confabulate, (kon-fab'ü-lät) *v. i.* [*L. con* and *fabulari*.] To talk familiarly together; to chat.

Confabulation, (kon-fab'ü-lä'shun) *n.* Familiar talk; easy conversation.

Confession, (kon-fek'shun) *n.* [*L. conficere*.] A preparation of fruit, &c., with sugar.

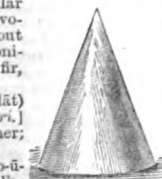
Confessioner, (kon-fek'shun'er) *n.* One who makes or sells confessions, candies, &c.

Confessionary, (kon-fek'shun'er-ä) *n.* Sweetmeats in general;—a place where candies, sweetmeats, &c., are made or sold.

Confederate, (kon-fed'er-ä-s) *n.* A league; union



Condor.



Cone.

between two or more persons or states;—the persons or states united by a league.

Confederate, (kon-fed'er-ät) *a.* [*L. con* and *fædus*.] United in a league; bound by treaty.

Confederate, (kon-fed'er-ät) *n.* A person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally.

Confederate, (kon-fed'er-ät) *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally;—*v. i.* To be allied.

Confederation, (kon-fed'er-ä'shun) *n.* Act of confederating; an alliance;—parties to a league.

Confer, (kon-fer) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *ferre*.] To bestow; to award;—to bring together for comparison;—*v. i.* To converse; to compare views.

Conference, (kon-fer'ens) *n.* Act of conversing seriously; interchange of views;—a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction.

Conferrable, (kon-fer-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being conferred.

Confess, (kon-fes) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *fateri*.] To acknowledge as a crime, a fault, a debt;—to admit as true;—to make known one's sins to a priest;—to hear such confession;—*v. i.* To make confession.

Confessedly, (kon-fes'ed-le) *adv.* Avowedly; undeniably; indubitably.

Confession, (kon-fesh'un) *n.* Acknowledgment; avowal of a debt or crime;—act of disclosing sins to a priest;—a formulary of religious faith; a creed.

Confessional, (kon-fesh'un-al) *n.* The seat where a priest sits to hear confessions.

Confessor, (kon-fes'er) *n.* One who confesses;—a priest who hears confessions;—one who avowed his allegiance to Christ in times of persecution.

Confidant or **Confidante**, (kon-fedant') *n.* [*F. confidante*.] A friend intrusted with private affairs, usually love affairs.

Confide, (kon-fid') *v. i.* [*L. con* and *fidere*.] To put faith in; to believe; to rely on;—*v. t.* To intrust; to give in charge.

Confidence, (kon-fe-dens) *n.* Act of confiding; belief; trust;—self-reliance; boldness.

Confident, (kon-fe-dent) *a.* Having full belief; trustful;—exercising self-reliance;—bold; positive.

Confidential, (kon-fe-den'she-al) *a.* Enjoying confidence;—communicated in confidence.

Confidentially, (kon-fe-den'she-al-le) *adv.* In confidence. [trust; assuredly; positively.]

Confidently, (kon-fe-dent-le) *adv.* With firm

Configuration, (kon-fig-ür-ä'shun) *n.* [*L. con* and *figura*.] External form or figure;—relative position or aspect of the planets.

Confinable, (kon-fin-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being confined.

Confine, (kon-fin) *n.* [*L. con* and *finis*.] Common boundary; border; limit; margin.

Confine, (kon-fin) *v. t.* To restrain within limits; to restrain by force from escaping; to restrain by moral power;—*v. i.* To border.

Confinement, (kon-fin'ment) *n.* Restraint within limits; imprisonment;—detention by sickness by child-birth.



Confirm, (kon-fərm') v. t. [L. *con* and *firmare*.] To make firm; to give strength to; to render certain;—to admit to the privileges of the Episcopalian church.

Confirmation, (kon-fərm-ā'shun) n. Act of confirming;—that which confirms; convincing proof;—a rite in the Episcopal church.

Confirmatory, (kon-fərm-ā-tō-e) a. Serving to confirm; corroborative.

Confiscable, (kon-fis'ka-bl) a. Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture.

Confiscate, (kon-fis'kāt) v. t. [L. *con* and *fiscus*.] To appropriate, as a penalty, to the public use.

Confiscation, (kon-fis'kāt) a. Appropriated, as a penalty, to the public use.

Confiscation, (kon-fis-kā'shun) n. The act of appropriating, as a penalty, to the public use; condemning, as forfeited.

Confiscator, (kon-fis-kāt-er) n. One who confiscates to the public use.

Confiscatory, (kon-fis'ka-tor-e) a. Consigning to or promoting confiscation. [great scale.]

Conflagration, (kon-fla-grā'shun) n. A fire on a conflict, (kon-flikt) n. Violent collision;—a striving to oppose or overcome;—struggle.

Conflict, (kon-flikt') v. i. [L. *con* and *figere*.] To strike or dash together;—to engage in strife;—to differ or oppose.

Confluence, (kon-flū-ens) n. The meeting or junction of streams;—concurrence; a discourse.

Confluent, (kon-flū-ent) a. [L. *con* and *fluere*.] Flowing together;—meeting in a common current or basin; united.

Conflux, (kon-fluks) n. A flowing together; a meeting of currents;—a large assemblage; a crowd.

Conform, (kon-form') v. t. [L. *con* and *formare*.] To shape in accordance with; to bring into agreement with;—v. i. To act in accordance; to comply.

Conformable, (kon-form'a-bl) a. Corresponding in form, character, opinions, &c.;—in proper form;—disposed to compliance or obedience.

Conformably, (kon-form'a-ble) adv. With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

Conformation, (kon-form-ā'shun) n. Act of conforming; agreement;—the structure of a body; shape.

Conformist, (kon-form'ist) n. One who complies with the doctrine and discipline of the established church of England.

Conformity, (kon-form'e-te) n. Likeness;—correspondence in character or manner;—compliance with.

Confound, (kon-found') v. t. [L. *con* and *fundere*.] To mingle and blend;—to throw into disorder.

Confraternity, (kon-fra-ter'ne-te) n. [L. *con* and *fraternitas*.] A brotherhood;—a body of men united by some common bond, often religious.

Confront, (kon-frunt') v. t. [L. *con* and *frons*.] To stand facing or in front of;—to oppose; to bring together for comparison.

Confrontation, (kon-frunt-ā'shun) n. Act of bringing persons or things face to face for examination and elucidation of truth.

Confuse, (kon-füz') v. t. [L. *confundere*.] To jumble together; to render indistinct or obscure;—to throw into disorder; to derange; to cause to lose self-possession. [manner.]

Confusedly, (kon-füz-ed-le) adv. In a confused

Confusion, (kon-füz'zhun) n. Promiscuous mixture; disorder;—distraction;—overthrow; ruin.

Confutable, (kon-füt'a-bl) a. Capable of being confuted or disproved. [ing or disproving.]

Confutation, (kon-füt-ā'shun) n. Act of confuting.

Confute, (kon-füt') v. t. [L. *con*, *futare*.] To prove to be false or defective;—to convict of error. [leave; farewell.]

Conge, (kong'jē) n. [F. *congé*.] Act of taking

Conge, (kong'jē) v. i. To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

Congee, (kon-jēl') v. t. [L. *con* and *gelu*.] To freeze; to stiffen with cold;—to change from a fluid to a solid state;—v. i. To grow hard or stiff. [congealed.]

Congeeable, (kon-jēl'a-bl) a. Capable of being

Congelation or Congealment, (kon-jēl-ā'shun) n. The process or act of congealing, or the state of being congealed; concretion.

Congener, (kon-jēn-er) n. [L. *con* and *genus*.] A thing of the same kind or nature.

Congenial, (kon-jē-ne-al) a. [L. *con* and *genialis*.] Partaking of the same nature; kindred; sympathetic;—naturally adapted or suited.

Congeniality or Congenialness, (kon-jē-ne-al'e-te) n. Participation of the same nature or disposition; natural affinity; suitableness.

Congenital, (kon-jen'it-al) a. [L. *con* and *gignere*.] Begotten together;—dating from birth.

Conger-eel, (kong'er-ēl) n. [L. *conger*.] A large species of sea eel.

Congerries, (kon-jē-re-ēz) n. sing. & pl. [L. *congerere*.] A collection of particles or bodies into one mass; a heap; a combination.

Congest, (kon-jest') v. t. [L. *congerere*.] To collect into a mass; to aggregate.

Congestion, (kon-jest'yun) n. An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body.

Congestive, (kon-jest'iv) a. Indicating or attended by an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

Conglobate, (kon-glōb'āt) a. [L. *con* and *globare*.] Formed or gathered into a ball; globular.

Conglobate, (kon-glōb'āt) v. t. To collect or form into a ball, or hard, round substance.

Conglobation, (kon-glōb-ā'shun) n. Act of forming into a ball; a round body. [into a ball.]

Conglobe, (kon-glōb') v. t. To gather or form

Conglobulate, (kon-glōb'ū-lāt) v. i. To form into a little round mass or globule.

Conglomerate, (kon-glom'er-āt) a. [L. *con* and *glomus*.] Gathered in a mass or clustered together;—composed of stones or fragments of rocks, cemented together.

Conglomerate, (kon-glom'er-āt) v. t. To gather or form into a ball or round body.

Conglomerate, (kon-glom'er-āt) n. Collection; accumulation;—pudding stone.

Conglomeration, (kon-glom-er-ā'shun) n. A gathering into a mass; collection.

Conglutinant, (kon-glō'tin-ant) a. Serving to unite closely; healing.

Conglutinate, (kon-glō'tin-āt) v. t. [L. *con* and *gluten*.] To glue together;—v. i. To coalesce.

Conglutination, (kon-glō'tin-ā'shun) n. The act of gluing together; union.

Congou, (kong'gō) n. [Chin. *kung-foo*.] A species of black tea.

Congratulate, (kon-grat'ū-lāt) v. t. [L. *con* and *gratulari*.] To wish joy to on account of some happy event.

Congratulation, (kon-grat-ū-lā'shun) n. Act of expressing pleasure and good wishes on the success of another.

Congratulatory, (kon-grat'ü-la-tor-e) *a.* Expressive of joy at the good fortune of another.

Congregate, (kong-grë-gät) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *greg.*] To collect into an assembly;—*v. i.* To come together; to assemble.

Congregation, (kong-grë-gä'shun) *n.* Act of congregating;—an assembly of persons.

Congregational, (kong-grë-gä'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to a congregation;—Independent.

Congregationalism, (kong-grë-gä'shun-al-izm) *n.* A system of church government which vests ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church.

Congress, (kong-gres) *n.* [*L. con* and *gradus.*] A meeting;—a formal assembly, as of deputies or commissioners;—the senators and representatives of the United States.

Congressive, (kong-gres'iv) *a.* Encountering.

Congruence, (kong-gröö-ens) *n.* [*L. congruere.*] Suitableness of one thing to another.

Congruent, (kong-gröö-ent) *a.* Suitable; agreeing; corresponding; consistent.

Congruity, (kong-gröö-it-e) *n.* Quality of being congruent; fitness; correspondence.

Congruous, (kong-gröö-us) *a.* Accordant; suitable.

Congruously, (kong-gröö-us-le) *adv.* Suitably; accordantly; pertinently.

Conic, (kon'ik) *a.* [*G. kōnikos.*] Having the form of, or resembling a cone;—pertaining to a cone.

Conics, (kon'iks) *n. sing.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and its curves.

Coniferous, (kō-nifer-us) *a.* [*L. conus* and *ferre.*] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, cypress, &c.

Conjectural, (kon-jek'tür-al) *a.* Depending on conjecture.

Conjecture, (kon-jek'tür) *n.* A guess; formation of an opinion on defective or presumptive evidence; surmise.

Conjecture, (kon-jek'tür) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *jacere.*] To infer from slight evidence;—*v. i.* To surmise; to guess.

Conjoin, (kon-join) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *ungere.*] To join together;—to associate or connect;—*v. i.* To unite. [*associated.*]

Conjoint, (kon-joint) *a.* United; connected;

Conjointly, (kon-joint-le) *adv.* In a conjoint manner. [*ing or appropriate to the marriage state.*]

Conjugal, (kon'joo-gal) *a.* [*L. conjux.*] Belonging to marriage.

Conjugate, (kon'joo-gät) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *jugum.*] To unite; to inflect, as verbs.

Conjugation, (kon'joo-gä'shun) *n.* Act of inflecting, as a verb;—a class of verbs inflected.

Conjunct, (kon'jungkt) *a.* [*L. conjungere.*] United; conjoined; concurrent.

Conjunction, (kon-jungk'shun) *n.* Union; association;—a word used to join words and sentences.

Conjunctive, (kon-jungk'tiv) *a.* Closely united;—serving to unite.

Conjunctly, (kon-jungk'tle) *adv.* In union; conjointly; unitedly.

Conjuncture, (kon-jungk'tür) *n.* The act of joining, or the state of being joined; combination;—an occasion or crisis.

Conjuration, (kon'joor-ä'shun) *n.* An earnest entreaty;—invocation of divine power.

Conjure, (kon'joor) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *jurare.*] To call on or summon; to implore with solemnity;—*v. i.* To practise magical arts.

Conjurer, (kon'joor-er) *n.* One who conjures, or entreats;—a practiser of magic or legerdemain.

Connaissance, (kon-nas'ens) *n.* [*L. con* and *nasci.*]

The birth of two or more at the same time?—act of growing together. [*same time.*]

Connascent, (kon-nas'ent) *a.* Produced at the same time.

Connate, (kon'nät) *a.* [*L. con* and *natus.*] Born with another;—united in origin.

Connatural, (kon-nat'ür-al) *a.* [*L. con* and *Eng. natural.*] Connected by nature; inherent.

Connect, (kon-nekt) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *nectere.*] To knit or fasten together;—*v. i.* To unite; to have close relation.

Connection, (kon-nek'shun) *n.* [*L. connexio.*] The act of uniting, or the state of being united;—the persons or things connected;—one connected by family;—a religious community.

Connective, (kon-nekt'iv) *a.* Having the power of connecting.

Connective, (kon-nekt'iv) *n.* A particle that connects words or sentences; a conjunction.

Connivance, (kon-niv'ans) *n.* Winking at;—voluntary blindness to a fault or crime; consent.

Connive, (kon-niv) *v. i.* [*L. con* and *nivere.*] To wink at; to overlook, as a fault.

Connoisseur, (kon'is-sür) *n.* [*F.*] Critical judge or master of the fine arts, as painting and sculpture. [*taste of a connoisseur.*]

Connoisseurship, (kon'is-sür-ship) *n.* Skill or

Connote, (kon-nöt) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *notare.*] To mark out as having common qualities, &c.

Connubial, (kon-nü-be-al) *a.* [*L. con* and *nubere.*] Pertaining to the marriage state, nuptial.

Conoid, (kōn'oid) *n.* [*G. kōnos*, and *eidos.*] Any thing that has the form of a cone;—a solid which is formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

Conoid or Conoidie, (kōn'oid) *a.* Pertaining to a conoid.

Conquer, (kong'ker) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *querere.*] To reduce by force; Conoid. subdue;—to gain by force;—to overcome by argument; to surmount;—*v. i.* To gain the victory; to prevail. [*gained or overcome.*]

Conquerable, (kong'ker-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being

Conquest, (kong'kwest) *n.* Act of conquering, or overcoming by force;—that which is conquered.

Con sanguineous, (kon-san-gwin'e-us) *a.* [*L. con* and *sanguis.*] Of the same blood; related by birth.

Consanguinity, (kon-san-gwin'e-te) *n.* The relationship of persons by blood or birth.

Conscience, (kon'she-ens) *n.* [*L. con* and *scire.*] Self-knowledge;—the moral sense, the faculty which determines and enforces right, and prohibits and condemns wrong.

Conscientious, (kon-she-en'she-us) *a.* Governed by the dictates of conscience.

Conscientiously, (kon-she-en'she-us-le) *adv.* In accordance with the dictates of conscience.

Conscientiousness, (kon-she-en'she-us-nes) *n.* A scrupulous regard to conscience;—integrity of motives.

Conscious, (kon'she-us) *a.* Knowing one's own thoughts or actions;—having knowledge of;—said or done with knowledge of.

Consciousness, (kon'she-us-nes) *n.* The knowledge of what passes in one's own mind;—innate sense of guilt or innocence;—immediate knowledge. [*Enrolled; written; registered.*]

Conscrip, (kon'skript) *a.* [*L. con* and *scribere.*]

Conscript, (kon'skript) *n.* One taken by lot.

Conscription, (kon-skrip'shun) *n.* A compulsory enrolment for military or naval service.



Consecrate, (kon'se-krät) *v. t.* [*L. consecrare.*] To make or declare to be sacred; to dedicate; to canonize.

Consecration, (kon-se-krä'shun) *n.* Act of setting apart to a sacred use;—devotion to the service of God;—canonization.

Consequence, (kon-se-kü'shun) *n.* [*L. con and sequi.*] A train of consequences;—chain of deductions.

Consecutive, (kon-sek'ü-tiv) *a.* Following as a consequence;—succeeding in the same order.

Consecutively, (kon-sek'ü-tiv-le) *adv.* By way of succession; in order, one after another.

Consent, (kon-sent) *n.* Act of yielding;—agreement in opinion or sentiment;—concurrency.

Consent, (kon-sent) *v. i.* [*L. con and sentire.*] To be of the same mind; to agree with;—to yield to, as to force or argument, to admit; to allow.

Consentaneous, (kon-sent-ä-ne-us) *a.* [*L. consentaneus.*] Consistent; agreeable or accordant; suitable.

Consentient, (kon-sen'she-ent) *a.* [*L. consentiens.*] Agreeing in mind, accordant in opinion.

Consequence, (kon'se-kwens) *n.* Effect;—a conclusion from reason or argument; inference; importance; moment.

Consequent, (kon'se-kwent) *a.* [*L. consequens.*] Following as a result or by inference.

Consequent, (kon'se-kwent) *n.* That which follows a cause; effect;—a conclusion or inference.

Consequential, (kon-se-kwen'she-al) *a.* Following as a consequence or result;—pompous.

Consequently, (kon-se-kwen'she-al-le) *adv.* With assumed importance.

Consequently, (kon'se-kwent-le) *adv.* By consequence; by logical sequence.

Conservable, (kon-serv-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being kept or preserved.

Conservation, (kon-serv-ä'shun) *n.* Act of preserving or protecting; keeping safe and entire.

Conservatism, (kon-serv-a-tizm) *n.* Disposition to preserve what is established; opposition to change.

Conservative, (kon-serv-at-iv) *a.* Having power to preserve;—disposed to maintain existing institutions.

Conservative, (kon-serv-at-iv) *n.* One who, or that which, preserves;—a Tory.

Conservatoire, (kon-serv-ä-twar) *n.* [*F.*] An academy for teaching music.

Conservator, (kon-serv-ät-ör) *n.* One who preserves from injury or innovation; a keeper.

Conservatory, (kon-serv-a-tör-e) *n.* A place for preserving things;—a greenhouse.

Conserve, (kon-serv) *v. t.* [*L. con and serrare.*] To preserve;—to prepare with sugar, &c., for preservation, as fruits, &c.

Conserve (kon-serv) *n.* A sweetmeat, fruit, &c., prepared with sugar.

Consider, (kon-sid-ör) *v. t.* [*L. considerare.*] To think on with care; to take into view or account;—to estimate;—*v. i.* To think seriously or carefully; to deliberate.

Considerable, (kon-sid-ör-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of regard or attention. [siderable degree.]

Considerably, (kon-sid-ör-a-ble) *adv.* In a considerable.

Considerate, (kon-sid-ör-ät) *a.* Given to consideration; mindful of the rights and feelings of others.

Considerateness, (kon-sid-ör-ät-nes) *n.* The quality of exercising consideration; prudence.

Consideration, (kon-sid-ör-ä'shun) *n.* The act of

considering; deliberation;—ground of opinion or action;—compensation.

Consign, (kon-sin) *v. t.* [*L. consignare.*] To transfer in a formal manner;—to intrust;—to give into the hands of an agent for sale, &c.

Consignee, (kon-sin-ä) *n.* [*F. consigné.*] One to whom goods are delivered in trust.

Consignment, (kon-sin'ment) *n.* The act of consigning;—the thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to an agent for sale.

Consist, (kon-sist) *v. i.* [*L. con and sistere.*] To stand together; to subsist;—to be comprised in;—to be composed of;—to agree.

Consistence or Consistency, (kon-sist-ens) *n.* Condition of standing together, or being in union; a degree of density;—agreement; congruity.

Consistent, (kon-sist-ent) *a.* Fixed; solid, as opposed to fluid; congruous; compatible.

Consistently, (kon-sist-ent-le) *adv.* In a consistent manner.

Consistory, (kon-sis'tör-e) *n.* [*L. consistere.*] A council;—the court of a diocesan bishop;—the college of cardinals.

Consociation, (kon-sö-she-ä'shun) *n.* Intimate union; alliance; association. [consolation.]

Consolable, (kon-söl'a-bl) *a.* Capable of receiving consolation.

Consolation, (kon-söl-ä'shun) *n.* Comfort;—act of comforting, or the state of being comforted.

Consolatory, (kon-söl-a-tör-e) *a.* Tending to give comfort.

Console, (kon-söl) *v. t.* [*L. con and solari.*] To comfort; to cheer in distress or depression.

Console, (kon-söl) *n.* [*L. con and solidus.*] A bracket or a projecting ornament on the key-stone of an arch.

Consolidate, (kon-söl-e-dät) *v. t.* To make solid; to unite into one mass or body;—*v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite.

Consolidation, (kon-söl-e-dä'shun) *n.* Act of making or becoming compact and firm; concretion;—combination, as of legal claims, moneyed interests, &c.

Consols, (kon-sölz) *n. pl.* Consolidated annuities bearing an annual interest of three per cent.

Consonance, (kon-sö-nans) *n.* A pleasing accord of sounds;—agreement or congruity.

Consonant, (kon-sö-nant) *a.* [*L. con and sonare.*] Having agreement; congruous.

Consonant, (kon-sö-nant) *n.* An articulate sound which in utterance is combined with a vowel; a letter representing such a sound.

Consort, (kon-sört) *n.* [*L. con and sors.*] A companion or partner; a wife or husband;—a companion ship.

Consort, (kon-sört) *v. i.* To unite or to keep company; to associate. [partnership.]

Consortship, (kon-sört-ship) *n.* Fellowship; [partnership.]

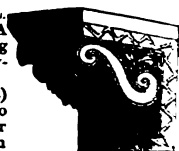
Conspicuous, (kon-spek'tus) *n.* [*L.*] A general sketch or outline of a subject, a synopsis; an epitome.

Conspicuous, (kon-spik'ü-us) *a.* [*L. con and spicere.*] Obvious to the eye; manifest;—distinguished; prominent. [eminently.]

Conspicuously, (kon-spik'ü-us-le) *adv.* Obviously.

Conspicuousness or Conspicuity, (kon-spik'ü-us-nes) *n.* State of being easily seen;—state of being widely known; eminence; renown.

Conspiracy, (kon-spir-a-se) *n.* A combination of



persons presumably for an evil purpose;—a concurrence, as of causes or circumstances to one event.

Conspirator, (kon-spir'at-er) *n.* One who conspires; a plotter.

Conspire, (kon-spir) *v. i.* [L. *con* and *spirare*.] To plot together;—to concur to one end.

Constable, (kon'sta-bl) *n.* [F. *connetable*.] A high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages;—an officer of the peace; a public officer executing the warrants of judges, magistrates, &c.

Constabulary, (kon-stab'ul-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.

Constancy, (kon'stan-se) *n.* Quality of being steadfast;—fixedness or firmness of mind.

Constant, (kon'stant) *a.* [L. *con* and *stare*.] Fixed; steadfast;—invariable; determined.

Constant, (kon'stant) *n.* That which is not subject to change;—a fixed quantity in the problem.

Constantly, (kon'stant-le) *adv.* With constancy; firmly; steadily; continually.

Constellation, (kon-stel-lā'shun) *n.* [L. *con* and *stellā*.] A cluster or group of fixed stars;—an assemblage of splendours or excellences.

Consternation, (kon-ster-nā'shun) *n.* [L. *con* and *sternere*.] Amazement or terror which confounds the faculties, and incapacitates for thought or action.

Constitute, (kon'ste-pāt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *stipare*.] To stop, as a passage; to render costly.

Constipation, (kon-ste-pā'shun) *n.* Act of crowding into less compass;—stoppage of the bowels.

Constituency, (kon-sti-tū-en-se) *n.* The whole body of constituents.

Constituent, (kon-sti-tū-ent) *a.* Serving to form; component; elemental;—having the power of electing.

Constituent, (kon-sti-tū-ent) *n.* The person who establishes or constructs;—a component part; an element;—one who appoints to an office or employment;—a voter for a member of Parliament.

Constitute, (kon'ste-tūt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *statuere*.] To establish; to enact;—to compose; to form;—to appoint or elect.

Constitution, (kon-ste-tū'shun) *n.* Act of constituting; formation;—the natural condition of body or mind, in respect of health, vigour, &c.;—established form of government; system or body of laws;—a particular law or usage.

Constitutional, (kon-ste-tū'shun-al) *a.* Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution.

Constitutionalist, (kon-ste-tū'shun-al-ist) *n.* One who adheres to the existing order of things in a government.

Constitutionally, (kon-ste-tū'shun-al-le) *adv.* In accordance with the constitution.

Constitutive, (kon'ste-tū-tiv) *a.* Tending to constitute;—having power to enact or establish.

Constrain, (kon-strān) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *stringere*.] To strain or press; to compel; to force to action;—to secure by bonds;—to hold back by force.

Constrainable, (kon-strān'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being forced or repressed.

Constrainedly, (kon-strān-ed-le) *adv.* By constraint.

Constraint, (kon-strānt) *n.* Compelling force;—restraining force; hindrance; confinement.

Constrict, (kon-strikt) *v. t.* [L. *constringere*.] To draw together; to contract; to cramp; to bind.

Constriction, (kon-strik'shun) *n.* A contraction or drawing together.

Constrictor, (kon-strikt'er) *n.* That which draws together or contracts;—one of certain muscles

which contract parts or organs of the body. *Boa constrictor*, a serpent which winds its folds round its prey, and crushes it.

Constringe, (kon-strinj) *v. t.* [L. *constringere*.] To draw together; to contract.

Constringent, (kon-strinj'ent) *a.* Having the quality of contracting.

Construct, (kon-strukt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *struere*.] To form; to build; to put together the parts of;—to devise and put in order.

Construction, (kon-struk'shun) *n.* Act of building, or of devising; fabrication; composition;—structure; conformation;—syntactical arrangement;—understanding; interpretation.

Constructive, (kon-strukt'iv) *a.* Having ability to form;—derived by interpretation; inferred.

Constructively, (kon-strukt'iv-le) *adv.* In a constructive manner; by interpretation or inference.

Construe, (kon'strōo) *v. t.* [L. *construere*.] To arrange words in proper order; to explain the connection of words in a clause or sentence;—hence, to interpret; to translate.

Constuprate, (kon'stū-prāt) *v. t.* [L. *stuprum*.] To violate the person of; to ravish.

Constupration, (kon'stū-prā'shun) *n.* The act of violating or debauching.

Substantial, (kon-sub-stan'she-al) *a.* [L. *con* and *substantialis*.] Having the same substance or essence;—of the same nature.

Substantiate, (kon-sub-stan'she-āt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *substantia*.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

Substantiation, (kon-sub-stan-she-ā'shun) *n.* Identity or union of substance;—the real presence of the body of Christ in the bread and wine of the Lord's supper.

Consul, (kon'sul) *n.* [L. *consulere*.] One of the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic;—an officer appointed by government to protect the commercial and other interests of its citizens in a foreign country.

Consular, (kon'sū-lar) *a.* Pertaining to a consul.

Consulate, (kon'sū-lāt) *n.* Office and official residence of a consul.

Consulship, (kon'sul-ship) *n.* The office of a consul;—the term of office of a consul.

Consult, (kon-sult) *v. i.* [L. *consultare*.] To take counsel; to deliberate;—*v. t.* To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of;—to contrive.

Consultation, (kon-sult-ā'shun) *n.* Act of deliberating;—a meeting of persons, especially of lawyers or of physicians, to consult together.

Consumable, (kon-sūm'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being consumed.

Consume, (kon-sūm) *v. t.* [L. from *con* and *sumere*.] To waste or destroy, as by decomposition, use, or fire;—*v. i.* To waste away slowly.

Consummate, (kon-sum'āt) *v. t.* [L. *consummare*.] To bring to completion; to raise to the highest point or degree; to perfect.

Consummate, (kon-sum'āt) *a.* Carried to the utmost extent or degree; complete; perfect.

Consummation, (kon-sum-ā'shun) *n.* Act of carrying to the utmost extent or degree; completion; perfection;—final end of all things.

Consumption, (kon-sum'shun) *n.* [L. *consumptio*.] Act of consuming;—a disease in the lungs, attended with fever, cough, &c.

Consumptive, (kon-sum'tiv) *a.* Having the quality of consuming or dissipating;—affected with or inclined to phthisis, or disease of the lungs.

Consumptiveness, (kon-sum'tiv-nes) *n.* Tendency to consumption.

Contact, (kon'takt) *n.* [L. *con* and *tangere*.] Touch; a touching or meeting of bodies.

Contagion, (kon-tā'jun) *n.* [L. *contagio*.] A communication of disease by contact;—that which tends to transmit disease;—act or means of spreading immoral and vicious influence.

Contagious, (kon-tā'je-us) *a.* Infectious; communicable by contact; catching;—pestilential.

Contain, (kon-tān) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *tenere*.] To hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise;—to keep within bounds; to restrain;—*v. i.* To live in continence or chastity.

Containable, (kon-tān'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being contained. [being contaminated.]

Contaminable, (kon-tam'in-a-bl) *a.* Capable of contaminating.

Contaminate, (kon-tam'in-āt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *tainare*.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by defiling contact.

Contamination, (kon-tam-in-ā'shun) *n.* Act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

Contemn, (kon-tem) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *temnere*.] To despise; to scorn;—to treat as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

Temper, (kon-tem'per) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *temperare*.] To moderate; to reduce by mixture.

Contemplate, (kon-tem'plat) *v. t.* [L. *contem-pleri*.] To look at on all sides; to regard with deliberate care; to meditate on; to study;—to have in view; to look forward to;—*v. i.* To think studiously; to meditate.

Contemplation, (kon-tem-plā'shun) *n.* Meditation;—serious reflection; a holy exercise of mind.

Contemplative, (kon-tem'plat-iv) *a.* Pertaining to, or addicted to, contemplation; thoughtful.

Contemporaneous, (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us) *a.* [L. *con* and *tempus*.] Living, acting, or happening at the same time.

Contemporaneously, (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-le) *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

Contemporary, (kon-tem-pō-ra-re) *a.* [L. *con* and *tempus*.] Living, acting, or happening at the same time.

Contemporary, (kon-tem'pō-ra-re) *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

Contempt, (kon-tem't) *n.* [L.] Act of despising; disdain; scorn;—the state of being despised; shame; disgrace;—disobedience of the rules of a court.

Contemptible, (kon-tem'te-bl) *a.* Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn;—despicable; vile; base.

Contemptuous, (kon-tem'tū-us) *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain;—scornful.

Contemptuously, (kon-tem'tū-us-le) *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; scornfully.

Contend, (kon-tend) *v. i.* [L. *con* and *tendere*.] To fight or struggle with; to combat;—to fight against; to oppose;—to strive or make an effort for.

Content, (kon-ten't) *a.* [L. *con* and *tenere*.] Self-contained; satisfied in desire; happy in condition.

Content, (kon-ten't) *v. t.* To satisfy the mind of; to appease;—to please or gratify.

Content, (kon-ten't) *n.* Rest or satisfaction of the mind in one's present condition;—*pl.* That which is contained; the things held in any given space, as a box, book, room, &c.

Contented, (kon-ten't'ed) *a.* Content; easy in mind; satisfied.

Contentedly, (kon-ten't'ed-le) *adv.* In a contented manner.

Contention, (kon-ten'shun) *n.* [L. *contentio*.]

Strife;—a violent effort to obtain or to resist;—contest in words; controversy.

Contentious, (kon-ten'she-us) *a.* Apt to contend;—relating to contention; wrangling; litigious.

Contentiously, (kon-ten'she-us-le) *adv.* In a quarrelsome or litigious manner.

Conterminous, (kon-ter'min-us) *a.* [L. *con* and *terminus*.] Bordering upon; touching at the borders or boundaries; contiguous.

Contest, (kon-test) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *testari*.] To make a subject of dispute;—to strive earnestly to hold or maintain;—to resist, as a claim by law;—*v. i.* To engage in dispute, strife, or emulation; to contend.

Contest, (kon-test) *n.* Earnest struggle for superiority, defence, or the like; strife in arms;—earnest dispute; strife in argument.

Contestable, (kon-test'a-bl) *a.* Disputable.

Context, (kon-tekst) *n.* [L. *contextus*.] The parts of a discourse which precede or follow a sentence quoted;—the passages of Scripture which are near the text.

Contexture, (kon-tekst'ūr) *n.* The weaving of parts into one body; fabric;—constitution.

Contiguity, (kon-te-gū'e-te) *n.* Touching of bodies; contact; nearness in situation or place.

Contiguous, (kon-tig'ū-us) *a.* [L. *con* and *tangere*.] In contact; touching; adjacent.

Contiguously, (kon-tig'ū-us-le) *adv.* In a manner to touch; in close junction.

Contiguouness, (kon-tig'ū-us-nes) *n.* State of contact; close union.

Continence, (kon-te-nens) *n.* Restraint put on desire and passion; self-command; chastity.

Continent, (kon'te-nent) *a.* [L. *con* and *tenere*.] Exercising restraint of desire or passion; temperate; chaste.

Continent, (kon'te-nent) *n.* One of the larger bodies of land on the globe;—the main land of Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands.

Continental, (kon-te-nent'al) *a.* Pertaining to a continent;—pertaining to Europe.

Contingency, (kon-tin'jen-se) *n.* State of being casual;—an event which may occur; possibility.

Contingent, (kon-tin'jent) *a.* [L. *contingere*.] Possible or liable, but not certain;—accidental; casual; conditional.

Contingent, (kon-tin'jent) *n.* A fortuitous event; proper share; proportion.

Contingently, (kon-tin'jent-le) *adv.* Without design or foresight; accidentally.

Continual, (kon-tin'ū-al) *a.* Lucassant;—often repeated; constant; unceasing.

Continually, (kon-tin'ū-al-le) *a.* Without cessation; unceasingly;—constantly; perpetually.

Continuance, (kon-tin'ū-ans) *n.* Lasting; permanence, as of condition, habits, &c.;—succession; renewal; propagation.

Continuation, (kon-tin'ū-ā'shun) *n.* Act of continuing, or the state of being continued; extension; prolongation; protraction.

Continuator, (kon-tin'ū-āt'er) *n.* One who keeps up a series, succession, or work.

Continue, (kon-tin'ū) *v. i.* [L. *continere*.] To remain in a given place or condition;—to endure; to last;—*v. t.* To extend; to protract.

Continuity, (kon-te-nū'e-te) *n.* State of being continuous; connection; close union of parts.

Continuous, (kon-tin'ū-us) *a.* [L. *continere*.] Conjoined or subsisting without break or interruption. [tinuous manner.]

Continuously, (kon-tin'ū-us-le) *adv.* In a con-

Contort, (kon-tort) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *torquere*.] To twist together; to writhe.

Contortion, (kon-tor-shun) *n.* A twisting; a writhing; partial dislocation of a limb.

Centour, (kon-toor) *n.* [F. *con* and *tour*.] Shape; figure; outline; periphery.

Contra, (kon-tra) *prep.* [L.] Against;—a prefix to many words, giving the sense of opposition or contrast.

Contraband, (kon-tra-band) *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty; forbidden.

Contraband, (kon-tra-band) *n.* [L. *contrabandus*.] Prohibited merchandise or traffic;—the legal prohibition of traffic.

Contract, (kon-trakt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *trahere*.] To draw together or nearer;—to bargain or covenant for;—to betroth;—to unite into a long vowel or diphthong;—*v. i.* To be drawn together; to shrink; to bargain.

Contract, (kon-trakt) *n.* A compact, agreement, or covenant;—a formal writing of the act or the deed of betrothal.

Contracted, (kon-trakt-ed) *p. a.* Drawn together; narrow; mean. [traction.]

Contractible, (kon-trakt'e-bl) *a.* Capable of contracting.

Contraction, (kon-trak-shun) *n.* Act of contracting or state of being contracted;—abbreviation;—the shortening of a word by the omission of a vowel or syllable.

Contractor, (kon-trakt'er) *n.* [L.] A party to a bargain;—one who undertakes to furnish goods, or to execute work.

Contradict, (kon-tra-dikt) *v. t.* [L. *contra*, and *dece*.] To oppose verbally; to deny;—to oppose.

Contradiction, (kon-tra-dik-shun) *n.* Verbal denial;—opposition or repugnancy; contrariety.

Contradictorily, (kon-tra-dik-tor-e-le) *adv.* In a contradictory manner.

Contradictory, (kon-tra-dik-tor-e) *a.* Affirming the contrary;—inconsistent; contrary.

Contradistinction, (kon-tra-dis-tink-shun) *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

Contradistinctive, (kon-tra-dis-tink-tiv) *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.

Contradistinguish, (kon-tra-dis-ting-wish) *v. t.* To distinguish by contrast;—to designate by opposite qualities.

Contralto, (kon-tral'to) *n.* [It. *contra* and *alto*.] The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices;—the voice or singer performing this part.

Contraposition, (kon-tra-pō-zish'un) *n.* A placing over against; opposite position.

Contrariety, (kon-tra-ri'e-te) *n.* Opposition in essence, quality, or principle; inconsistency.

Contrarily, (kon-tra-re-le) *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposite ways.

Contrariwise, (kon-tra-re-wiz) *adv.* On the contrary; on the other hand;—conversely.

Contrary, (kon-tra-re) *a.* [L. *contra*.] Opposite; opposing; different; contradictory.

Contrary, (kon-tra-re) *n.* A thing of opposite qualities;—a proposition contrary to another.

Contrast, (kon-trast) *v. i.* [L. *contra* and *stare*.] To be or stand in opposition; to exhibit contrast;—*v. t.* To set side by side, or in opposition, with a view to show the superiority of one thing over another, or to make the one set off the other.

Contrast, (kon-trast) *n.* Exhibition of dissimilarity; differential comparison;—juxtaposition of bodies, figures, or qualities, to set off each

other, or to show their relative excellence;—the result of such comparison.

Contravene, (kon-tra-vēn) *v. t.* [L. *contra* and *venire*.] To come against;—to obstruct; to baffle.

Contravention, (kon-tra-ven-shun) *n.* Opposition; obstruction.

Contributory, (kon-trib'üt-ar-e) *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign; auxiliary.

Contribute, (kon-trib'üt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *tribuere*.] To give to a common stock or for a common purpose;—*v. i.* To give a part; to furnish a portion; to lend assistance or aid.

Contribution, (kon-tre-bü-shun) *n.* Act of giving money or lending aid;—collection;—imposition levied on a conquered place.

Contributive, (kon-trib'üt-iv) *a.* Tending to contribute; lending aid or influence.

Contributor, (kon-trib'üt-er) *n.* One who contributes;—a writer in a periodical.

Contributory, (kon-trib'üt-er-e) *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end.

Contrite, (kon'trit) *a.* [L. *con* and *terere*.] Bruised; worn;—broken down with grief; broken-hearted for sin, and especially for sin, as against God. [ner; penitently.]

Contritely, (kon'trit-le) *adv.* In a contrite manner.

Contrition, (kon-trish'un) *n.* [L. *contritio*.] Grinding or rubbing down;—the state of being contrite; deep sorrow for sin; compunction.

Contrivable, (kon-triv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being contrived.

Contrivance, (kon-triv'ans) *n.* Act of contriving;—the thing contrived;—device; invention.

Contrive, (kon-triv) *v. t.* [F. *con* and *trouver*.] To form by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise;—*v. i.* To make devices; to plan.

Control, (kon-tröl) *n.* [F. *contre* and *réle*, roll.] A register kept to check another;—that which serves to restrain or hinder;—power or authority to check; restraining influence.

Control, (kon-tröl) *v. t.* To check, as by a register;—to have under command, as mechanical force;—to regulate, as passions;—to govern, as troops.

Controllable, (kon-tröl'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being controlled.

Controversial, (kon-trō-ver'she-al) *a.* Relating to disputes; disputatious; polemical.

Controversialist, (kon-trō-ver'she-al-ist) *n.* One who carries on a controversy.

Controversially, (kon-trō-ver'she-al-le) *adv.* In a controversial manner.

Controversy, (kon-trō-ver'se) *n.* [L. *controversia*.] Contest in argument; debate;—a difference in opinion maintained by written discussion;—the point argued.

Controvert, (kon-trō-vert) *v. t.* [L. *contra* and *vertere*.] To oppose or dispute by argument; to contend against in words or writings; to debate; to deny.

Controvertible, (kon-trō-vert'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable.

Controvertibly, (kon-trō-vert'e-ble) *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

Contumacious, (kon-tū-mā'she-us) *a.* Swelling against; rebellious;—contemning authority;—disobedient to the summons or orders of a court.

Contumaciously, (kon-tū-mā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a perverse, haughty, or rebellious manner.

Contumacy, (kon-tū-mā-se) *n.* [L. *con* and *tumere*.] Persistent obstinacy; stubborn perverseness;—contempt of lawful rules and orders.

Contumelious, (kon-tū-mē-le-us) *a.* Exhibiting contumely; overbearingly contemptuous.

Contumely, (kon-tū-me-le) *n.* [*L. contumelia.*] Insult; indignity; affront.

Contuse, (kon-tūz) *v. t.* [*L. con and tundere.*] To beat, pound, or bray together;—to bruise or injure by beating.

Contusion, (kon-tūzhun) *n.* Act of beating and bruising;—state of being bruised;—a hurt or injury to a body by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

Conundrum, (kō-nun'drum) *n.* [*O. Eng. conne.*] A riddle in which some odd resemblance between things quite unlike is proposed for discovery.

Convalesce, (kon-val-es) *v. i.* [*L. con and valescere.*] To recover health and strength after sickness.

Convalescence, (kon-val-es'ens) *n.* Recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigour after sickness.

Convalescent, (kon-val-es'ent) *a.* Recovering health and strength.

Convallaria, (kon-val-lā-re-nā) [*L. lilium convallium.*] A genus of British plants. The lily of the valley is one of the most beautiful and valued plants in the British flora.



Convene, (kon-vēn) *v. i.* [*L. con and venire.*] To come together; to meet in the same place;—*v. t.* To call together; to convoke;—to summon judicially.

Convener, (kon-vēn'er) *n.* One * *Convallaria* who convenes;—the president of a court, committee, or club.

Convenience, (kon-vēn'yens) *n.* State of being convenient;—suitableness;—accommodation.

Convenient, (kon-vēn'yent) *a.* [*L. convenire.*] Fit; answering its object; suitable;—handy;—affording ease or advantage; roomy.

Conveniently, (kon-vēn'yent-le) *adv.* Fitly; suitably; commodiously; easily.

Convent, (kon'vent) *n.* [*L. conventus.*] A community devoted to a religious life;—a house occupied by monks or nuns.

Conventicle, (kon-ven'te-kl) *n.* An assembly for worship;—a dissenters' meeting house.

Convention, (kon-ven'shun) *n.* [*L. conventio.*] Act of coming together; coalition;—a formal assembly of delegates or representatives;—a compact to suspend hostilities pending negotiations, &c.

Conventional, (kon-ven'shun-al) *a.* Formed by agreement; sanctioned by usage; customary.

Conventionalism, (kon-ven'shun-al-izm) *n.* That which is established by common usage.

Conventionality, (kon-ven'shun-al'e-te) *n.* Conventional character or rule.

Converge, (kon-verj) *v. i.* [*L. con and vergere.*] To tend to one point; to incline.

Convergence, (kon-verj'ens) *n.* Quality of converging; tendency to one point.

Convergent, (kon-verj'ent) *a.* Tending to one point; approaching.

Conversable, (kon-ver's-a-bl) *a.* Qualified for conversation;—disposed to talk; affable.

Conversant, (kon-ver's-ant) *a.* Having frequent intercourse;—familiar with by use or study.

Conversation, (kon-ver-sā'shun) *n.* General conduct; behaviour;—intercourse; close acquaintance;—familiar discourse; informal talk.

Conversational, (kon-ver-sā'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to familiar talk; colloquial.

Conversazione, (kon-ver-sat-sē-ō'nā) *n.* [*It.*] A party for conversation, particularly on literary or scientific subjects.

Converse, (kon-ver's) *v. i.* [*L. con and versari.*] To keep company;—to talk familiarly; to chat.

Converse, (kon'vers) *n.* Familiarity;—familiar discourse;—a proposition formed by interchanging the subject and predicate.

Converse, (kon'vers) *a.* Opposite; reversed in order or relation; reciprocal.

Conversely, (kon'vers-le) *adv.* With change of order; in an opposite order; reciprocally.

Conversion, (kon-ver'shun) *n.* [*L. conversio.*] A turning;—a change from one side, party, or religion to another;—reduction of the form of a proposition;—a radical change of heart, character, and life.

Convert, (kon-vert) *v. t.* [*L. con and vertere.*] To change from one state to another;—to alter the form of a proposition;—to turn the heart and life from sin unto God;—*v. i.* To be turned or changed.

Convert, (kon'vert) *n.* One who turns from the power of sin to holiness.

Convertibility or Convertibleness, (kon-vert-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being convertible.

Convertible, (kon-vert'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being exchanged or interchanged; reciprocal.

Convex, (kon'veks) *a.* [*L. convexus.*] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or rounded form; gibbous.

Convexity or Convexness, (kon-veks'e-te) *n.* State of being convex;—rounded or spherical form.

Convexly, (kon'veks-le) *adv.* In a convex form.

Convey, (kon-vā) *v. t.* [*F. conveier.*] To carry from one place to another;—to transfer; to make over by deed;—to impart or communicate.

Conveyable, (kon-vā'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

Conveyance, (kon-vā'ans) *n.* Act of conveying; transmission;—the means of transit;—the transference of titles, estates, &c.;—the legal document by which titles, &c., are transferred.

Conveyancer, (kon-vā'ans-er) *n.* One who draws up conveyances of property, &c.

Conveyancing, (kon-vā'ans-ing) *n.* The act or practice of drawing up conveyances of property, &c.

Convict, (kon-vikt) *v. t.* [*L. con and vincere.*] To prove or find guilty of an offence or crime charged;—to show by proof.

Convict, (kon'vikt) *n.* A person proved guilty of a crime alleged against him.

Conviction, (kon-vik'shun) *n.* Act of proving or adjudging guilty of an offence;—act of convincing of error; confutation;—state of being convinced of sin, or condemned by conscience;—strong belief; assurance of a truth.

Convince, (kon-vins) *v. t.* [*L. from con and vincere.*] To overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof;—to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth. [*viction.*]

Convincible, (kon-vins'e-bl) *a.* Capable of conviction.

Convivial, (kon-viv'e-al) *a.* Relating to a feast;—festive; jovial; social.

Conviviality, (kon-viv'e-al'e-te) *n.* The good humour or mirth indulged in upon festive occasions.

Convocation, (kon-vô-kâ'shun) *n.* Act of assembling by summons;—a meeting;—an assembly of the clergy or of the heads in a university.

Convolve, (kon-vôk) *v. t.* [*L. convolare.*] To call together; to convene; to assemble.

Convolute or **Convolutoid**, (kon-vô-lût) *a.* [*L. convolvere.*] Rolled together, or one part on another.

Convolution, (kon-vô-lû'shun) *n.* Act of rolling, or state of being rolled or wound together;—a winding motion.

Convolve, (kon-volv) *v. t.* [*L. con and volvere.*] To roll or wind together; to twist; to coil.

Convolvulus, (kon-volv-û-lus) *n.* A genus of plants with bell-shaped flowers;—*bindweed*.

Convey, (kon-voy) *v. t.* [*F. convoyer.*] To accompany for protection by sea or land.

Convey, (kon-voy) *n.* Act of attending for protection;—a protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way;—that which is conveyed.

Convulse, (kon-vuls) *v. t.* [*L. con and vellere.*] To agitate or disturb;—to affect by irregular spasms.

Convulsion, (kon-vul'shun) *n.* A violent involuntary contraction of the muscles;—agitation.

Convulsive, (kon-vulsiv) *a.* Producing, or attended with, convulsion; spasmodic.

Coney, (kô-ne) *n.* [*L. cuniculus.*] A rabbit;—a quadruped of the genus *Lepus*;—also *Coney*.

Coo, (kôo) *v. i.* [*From the sound.*] To make a low cry or sound, as pigeons.

Cook, (kôk) *v. t.* [*L. coquere.*] To prepare, as food, for the table;—to concoct;—to tamper with or alter.

Cook, (kook) *n.* One who prepares food.

Cookery, (kôk'gr-e) *n.* Art or practice of preparing food for the table.

Cool, (kôol) *a.* [*A.-S. cōl.*] Moderately cold;—producing coolness;—free from excitement; composed;—manifesting dislike; chilling; repulsive.

Cool, (kôol) *n.* A moderate state of cold.

Cool, (kôol) *v. t.* To make cool or cold;—to moderate excitement; to allay passion; to calm;—*v. i.* To become less hot; to lose heat.

Cooler, (kôol'er) *n.* That which abates heat or excitement;—a vessel in which liquors are cooled. [porter or carrier.]

Coolie, (kôol'e) *n.* [*Hind. kûll.*] An East Indian coolie, (kôol'le) *adv.* In a cool manner; with calmness.

Coolness, (kôol'nes) *n.* State of being cool; moderate cold;—want of zeal or affection; indifference.

Coom, (kôom) *n.* [*D. kaam, F. cambouis.*] Foul refuse matter, as that in the boxes of carriage-wheels, or at the mouth of an oven.

Coop, (kôop) *n.* [*D. kuip, L. cupa.*] A barrel or cask;—a grated box for keeping small animals, especially poultry.

Coop, (kôop) *v. t.* To confine in a coop; hence, to confine in narrow compass.

Cooper, (kôop'er) *n.* One who makes barrels, casks, tubs, and the like.

Cooper, (kôop'p) *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper; to mend or put in order.

Cooperage, (kôop'er-ij) *n.* The business of a cooper;—price paid for cooper's work;—a place where cooper's work is done.

Co-operate, (kô-op'er-ât) *v. i.* [*L. con and opus.*] To act jointly with others;—to concur in producing a result.

Co-operation, (kô-op'er-â'shun) *n.* Act of co-operating; concurrent effort; joint operation.

Co-operative, (kô-op'er-a-tiv) *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

Co-ordinate, (kô-or'din-ât) *a.* [*L. con and ordinare, to regulate.*] Equal in rank or order; not subordinate.

Co-ordinate, (kô-or'din-ât) *v. t.* To make co-ordinate, or equal in rank; to harmonize.

Co-ordinate, (kô-or'din-ât) *n.* A person or thing of the same rank with another;—*pl.* lines or angles, by means of which the position of a curve is defined with respect to fixed lines, or planes, called *co-ordinate axes* and *co-ordinate planes*.

Co-ordinately, (kô-or'din-ât-le) *adv.* In the same order or rank.

Co-ordination, (kô-or'din-â'shun) *n.* State of being co-ordinate, or of equal value.

Coot, (kôot) *n.* [*D. koet, W. cattu, bobtailed.*] A water-fowl of the genus

Fulica which frequents lakes and other still waters.

Copall, (kô'pal) *n.* [*Mexican copalli.*]

A resinous substance derived from certain trees—used in the manufacture of varnishes.

Copartner, (kô-pârt'ner) *n.* [*From co and partner.*] A joint partner; an associate; a partner.

Copartnership or **Copartnery**, (kô-pârt'ner-ship) *n.* Joint interest or concern in any matter.

Cope, (kôp) *n.* [*W. cob, A.-S. cappe.*] A covering for the head;—the vault of the sky;—a sacerdotal vestment worn during divine service;—the top part.

Cope, (kôp) *v. i.* [*O. Eng. coupe.*] To strive; to contend, especially on equal terms or with success; to match;—*v. t.* To match one's self against; to encounter.

Copernican, (kô-per'ne-kan) *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, or to the solar system, bearing his name.

Copestone, (kôp'stôn) *n.* Head or top stone.

Copier, (kop'e-gr) *n.* One who copies; a transcriber; an imitator.

Coping, (kôp'ing) *n.* The highest course of masonry in a wall, wider than the wall, and with sloping edges to carry off water.

Copious, (kô'pe-us) *a.* [*L. copia, abundance.*] Large in quantity or amount; furnishing full supplies;—abundant; plentiful; diffuse.

Copiously, (kô'pe-us-le) *adv.* Fully; plentifully.

Copiousness, (kô'pe-us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being copious;—fullness; exuberance.

Copper, (kop'er) *n.* [*G. Kupros.*] A metal of a reddish colour, ductile, malleable, and tena-



Convolvulus



Convolvulus



Coney



Coot

cious;—a coin made of copper;—a vessel made of copper; a large boiler. [sheets of copper.]

Copper, (kop'ér) *v. t.* To cover or sheathe with

Copperas, (kop'ér-as) *n.* [O. Ger. *koper roose*.] Sulphate of iron or green vitriol.

Copper-plate, (kop'ér-plät) *n.* An engraved plate of highly polished copper;—a print or impression taken from such a plate.

Coppece or Copse, (kop'is) *n.* [F. *couper*.] A wood of small growth, underwood, brushwood.

Copse, (kop'e) *v. t.* To trim or cut, as brushwood.

Copt, (kopt) *n.* A descendant of an ancient Egyptian race. [Iating to the Copta.]

Coptic, (kop'tik) *a.* [A. *kibti*.] Belonging or relating to the Copts.

Coptio, (kop'tik) *n.* The language of the Copts.

Copula, (kop'ü-la) *n.* [L. *copere*.] The word which unites the subject and predicate;—in law, sexual intercourse. [in sexual embrace.]

Copulate, (kop'ü-lät) *v. i.* [L. *copulare*.] To unite

Copulation, (kop'ü-lä'shun) *n.* Act of coupling;—coition; union in general.

Copulative, (kop'ü-lät-iv) *a.* Serving to couple, or connect;—uniting the sense as well as the words.

Copulative, (kop'ü-lät-iv) *n.* A conjunction.

Copy, (kop'e) *n.* [F. *copie*.] A writing like another writing; a book printed according to the original;—an imitation of an original work;—manuscript, &c., placed in the compositor's hands;—any thing to be imitated; a model; pattern.

Copy, (kop'e) *v. t.* To write, print, or engrave after an original;—to follow an example; to imitate;—*v. i.* To do in imitation of.

Copy-hold, (kop'e-höld) *n.* A tenure of estate by copy of court roll;—land held in copy-hold.

Copyist, (kop'e-ist) *n.* A copier; a transcriber; a plagiarist.

Copyright, (kop'e-rit) *n.* The right which, by law, an author has to publish, and vend his own works, during a certain period of time.

Coquet, (kō-ket) *v. t.* To attract notice, admiration, or love;—*v. i.* To flirt; to trifle in love;—to court admiration by specious airs and graces.

Coquetry, (kō-ket-re) *n.* Affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love;—airy graces, ogling, &c., to attract admirers.

Coquette, (kō-kēt') *n.* [F. *coquette*.] A vain, trifling woman, who endeavours to attract admiration;—a flirt.

Coquettish, (kō-kēt'ish) *a.* Practising or exhibiting coquetry; befitting a coquet.

Coracle, (kor'a-kl) *n.* [W. *corrig*.] A boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

Coral, (kor'al) *n.* [G. *koralion*.] A solid secretion of zoophytes, or marine polypes.

Coralline, (kor'al-in) *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral.

Coralline, (kor'al-in) *n.* A submarine, calcareous plant, resembling moss.

Corban, (kor'ban) *n.* [H. *korban*.] An alms-basket;—an offering to God; a vow by which a person bound himself not to give or to receive some particular object.



Coracle.

Corbel, (kor'bel) *n.* [F. *corbeille*.] The representation of a basket, set on the heads of caryatides;—the vase of the Corinthian column;—a short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting out in the manner of a shoulder - piece;—a niche for statues, images, &c.



Corby or Corbie, (kōr'be) *n.* [L. *corvus*.] The raven.

Cord, (kord) *n.* [G. *chorde*.] A string or small rope;—a solid measure for wood, &c.

Cord, (kord) *v. t.* To bind with a cord or rope;—to pile up, as wood, for sale by the cord.

Cordage, (kord'āj) *n.* Ropes or cords—used collectively; the ropes of a ship.

Cordelier, (kor-de-lér) *n.* [F. *corde*.] One of a religious order founded by St. Francis; a Gray friar.

Cordial, (kor-de-al) *a.* [L. *cor*.] Proceeding from the heart; sincere; heartfelt; cheering; restorative.

Cordial, (kor-de-al) *n.* Anything that cheers or invigorates;—aromatized and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage.

Cordiality, (kor-de-al'e-te) *n.* Sincere affection and kindness; warmth of regard; heartiness.

Cordially, (kor-de-al'e) *adv.* With real affection; heartily; sincerely.

Cordon, (kor-dong) *n.* [F. *corde*.] A ribbon borne as a badge of honour;—the edge of a stone on the outside of a building;—a line or series of military posts.

Corduroy, (kor-dü-roy) *n.* [F. *corde du roi*.] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed.

Cordwain or Cordovan, (kord'wān) *n.* [Sp. *cordoban*.] Spanish leather; goat skin tanned and dressed.

Core, (kōr) *n.* [L. *cor*.] The heart or inner part of a thing.

Coriaceous, (kōr-e-ā'shē-us) *a.* [L. *corium*.] Consisting of leather; leathery.

Coriander, (kor-e-an'der) *n.* [L. *coriandrum*.] A plant, the seeds of which are strongly aromatic, stomachic, and carminative.

Corinthian, (kor-in'the-an) *a.* Pertaining to Corinth;—pertaining to the third order of Grecian architecture, which is the most delicate, graceful, and richly ornamented.

Cork, (kork) *n.* [L. *cortex*.] The bark of the cork-tree;—a stopper for a bottle or cask cut out of cork.

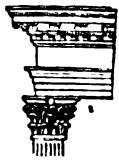
Cork, (kork) *v. t.* To stop with cork.

Cork-cutting, (kork'kut- ing) *n.* The art or trade of cutting and shaping corks.

Cork-jacket, (kork'jak-et) *n.* A jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, used to aid in swimming.

Cork-screw, (kork'skrōo) *n.* A screw for drawing corks from bottles.

Corky, (kork'e) *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, cork; tasting like cork.



Cormorant, (kor'mō-rant) *n.* [*F. coraoran.*] A genus of web-footed sea-birds, of the pelican family, characterised by great voracity;—a glutton.



Cormorant.

Corn, (korn) *n.* [*A.-S. corn.*]

A single grain;—the various cereal or farinaceous grains which grow in ears, and are used for food, used collectively;—the plants which produce corn.

Corn, (korn) *n.* [*L. cornu.*] A hard excrescence, or induration of the skin on the foot.

Corn, (korn) *v. t.* To cure by salting;—to form into small grains; to granulate.

Cornæa, (kor'nē-a) *n.* [*L. cornu.*] The horny, transparent membrane which forms the front part of the ball of the eye.

Cornel, (kor'nēl) *n.* A shrub; the dogwood.

Cornelia, (kor'nē'le-an) *n.* A precious stone; a variety of chalcedony of various colours.

Cornæus, (kor'nē-us) *a.* [*L. cornu.*] Horn-like; consisting of a horny substance.

Cornet, (kor'nēt) *n.* [*L. cornu.*] The point where two converging lines meet;—the space between two converging lines or walls;—an inclosed or retired place; a nook; a bit of; a part;—an embarrassed position.

Cornet-stone, (kor'nēt-stōn) *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the chief stone.

Cornet, (kor'nēt) *n.* [*F. cornet, L. cornu, horn.*] A species of trumpet;—the officer who carries the standard in a cavalry troop.

Cornetcy, (kor'nēt-sē) *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Cornice, (kor'nīs) *n.* [*G. korōnis.*] A moulded projection which crowns the capital or column; any ornamental projection.

Corniah, (kor'nī'ah) *n.* The dialect or the people of Cornwall.

Corniah, (kor'nī'ah) *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall.

Cornucopia, (kor-nū-kō'pē-a) *n.* [*L. cornu and opus.*] The horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers proceed—an emblem of abundance.

Cornuted, (kor-nūt'ed) *a.* Grafted with horns; horned; horn-shaped.

Corny, (kor'nē) *a.* [*L. cornu.*] Bony, stiff, or hard like horn; resembling horn.

Corny, (kor'nē) *a.* Producing corn or grain;—tasting of malt.

Corolla, (kō-rō'l'a) *n.* [*L. corolla, diminutive of corona, crown.*] The inner covering of a flower, composed of one or more leaves, called petals.

Corollary, (kor-ol-lā-rē) *n.* [*L. corolla.*] That which follows over and above a proposition demonstrated; an inference.

Corolla, (kor-ō'nā) *n.* [*L.*] A Corolla—crown-like margin of the top of a flower;—a circle around a luminous body.

Coronal, (kor-ō-nāl) *a.* Pertaining to the crown or top of the head. (—the frontal bone.

Coronal, (kor-ō-nāl) *n.* A crown; wreath; garland;

Coronation, (kor-ō-nā'shun) *n.* Act, ceremony, or solemnity of crowning a sovereign.

Coroner, (kor-ō-nēr) *n.* A legal officer appointed

to hold inquest on cases of violent, sudden, or suspicious death.

Coronet, (kor'ō-net) *n.* [*L. corona.*] An inferior crown worn by noblemen;—an ornamental head-dress.



Coronet.

Corporal, (kor'po-rāl) *n.* [*F. caporal.*] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company or troop;—an officer under the master at arms.

Corporal, (kor'po-rāl) *a.* [*L. corpus.*] Belonging or relating to the body;—material.

Corporality, (kor-po-rāl'e-te) *n.* State of being embodied; materiality—opposed to spirituality.

Corporally, (kor-po-rāl'e) *adv.* In or with the body; bodily. (—tion or corporation.

Corporate, (kor'po-rāt) *a.* United in an association.

Corporately, (kor'po-rāt-le) *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

Corporation, (kor-po-rā'shun) *n.* A municipal, legal, mercantile, or professional association, authorised to act, plead, or sue, as a single person, governed by its own bye-laws, and electing its office-bearers from its own body.

Corporeal, (kor-pō-rē-al) *a.* [*L. corpus, body.*] Having a material body or substance.

Corporeality, (kor-pō-rē-al'e-te) *n.* The state of being corporeal. (—form or manner.

Corporeally, (kor-pō-rē-al'e) *adv.* In a bodily

Corps, (kōr) *n. sing. & pl.* [*F.*] A body of troops; a division of an army.

Corps, (kōrps) *n.* [*L. corpus.*] The dead body of a human being; corpse; carcass.

Corpulency, (kor-pū-len-se) *n.* Excessive fatness; fleshiness; obesity.

Corpulent, (kor-pū-lent) *a.* [*L. corpus.*] Fleishy; fat;—stout; plump; obese.

Corpuscle, (kor-pūs-lē) *n.* A minute particle or physical atom;—an animal cell.

Corpuscular, (kor-pūs-kū-lēr) *a.* Pertaining to or composed of corpuscles or small particles.

Correct, (kor-rekt') *a.* Conformable to truth, or to a just standard; free from error or fault; accurate; exact.

Correct, (kor-rekt') *v. t.* [*L. con and regere.*] To make right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety;—to reprove or punish;—to obviate or remove; to change; to amend.

Correction, (kor-rek'shun) *n.* Act of correcting; emendation of errors; amendment;—punishment; discipline;—counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful.

Correctional, (kor-rek'shun-al) *a.* Tending to, or intended for, punishment or reformation.

Corrective, (kor-rekt'iv) *a.* Having the power to correct; tending to obviate or rectify.

Correctly, (kor-rekt'le) *adv.* Accurately; exactly.

Correctness, (kor-rekt'nes) *n.* State of being correct; exactness; accuracy.

Correlation, (kor-rē-lā'shun) *n.* [*L. con and relatio.*] Reciprocal or mutual relation.

Correlative, (kor-rē-lāt'iv) *n.* One who, or that which, stands in reciprocal relation—the antecedent of a pronoun.

Correspond, (kor-rē-spond') *v. i.* [*L. con and respondere.*] To answer one to another;—to be adapted;—to have intercourse or communication, especially by letter.

Correspondence, (kor-rē-spond'ens) *n.* Mutual adaptation of one thing to another; congruity;—friendly intercourse by letters.



Cornucopia.



Cosmorama, (kos-mo-rá'na) *n.* [G. *kosmos* and *orama*.] An optical exhibition of drawings or paintings of the world.

Cosmos, (kos'mos) *n.* [G. *kosmos*.] The universe; —the system of law and order in creation.

Cossack, (kó'sak) *n.* The name of a military people, skilful as horsemen, in the Ukraine.

Cost, (kóst) *n.* Amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for any thing bought; charge; expense; —loss of any kind; suffering; —*pl.* Expenses incurred in litigation.

Cost, (kóst) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *store*.] To require to be given or laid out for; —to require to be borne; to cause to be suffered.

Costal, (kóst'al) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.

Costermonger, (kóst'ér-mung-gér) *n.* An itinerant seller of fruit, &c.

Costive, (kóst'iv) *a.* [L. *con* and *stipare*.] Bound in the bowels; constipated.

Costiveness, (kóst'iv-nés) *n.* Obstruction in the bowels; —prolonged detention of fecal matter.

Costliness, (kóst'le-nés) *n.* Great cost or expense.

Costly, (kóst'le) *a.* Of great cost; of a high price; dear; expensive.

Costume, (kóst'üm) *n.* [L. *consuetudo*.] An established mode, or style, especially of dress; —dress peculiar or appropriate, as to a nation, office, or character.

Cot, (kót) *n.* [A.-S. *cote*, Icel. *kot*.] A small house; a hut; a shed or inclosure for beasts.

Co-tangent, (kó-tan'jént) *n.* [L. *complementum*.] The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

—In the figure, DL, which is the tangent of the arc DB, is the co-tangent of BA, the complement of that arc.

Cotemporaneous or **Cotemporary**, (kó-tem-pó-rá'né-us) *a.* Living or being at the same time.

Cotemporary, (kó-tem-pó-ra-ré) *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

Coterie, (kó'té-ré) *n.* [F.] A set or circle of persons; a friendly group; —a select society.

Cotidal, (kó-tid'al) *a.* [Co and *tidal*.] Marking or indicating an equality in the tides.

Cotillon, (kó-til'yün) *n.* [F. *cotillon*.] A brisk dance of eight persons; a quadrille.

Cote, (kót) *n.* [A.-S. *cote*.] A little bod.

Cottage, (kót'táj) *n.* [From *cot*.] A small, neat dwelling house of one story. [in a hut or cottage.]

Cotager or **Cotter**, (kót'táj-ér) *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

Cotton, (kót'n) *n.* [A. *qoton*.] A soft substance, resembling fine wool; —cloth made of cotton.

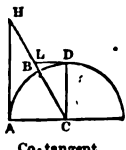
Cotton-plant, (kót'n-plant) *n.* A plant of several species, growing in warm climates, and producing the cotton of commerce.

Cotton-wood, (kót'n-wóod) *n.* A tree of the poplar kind.

Cottony, (kót'n-e) *a.* Covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton; downy.

Cotyledon, (kót-e-léd'on) *n.* [G. *kotylédón*.] The seed-lobes which inclose and nourish the embryo plant.

Couch, (kouch) *v. t.* [F.]



Co-tangent.



Cotton-plant.

coucher.] To lay down on a bed or resting-place; —to compose to rest; —to fix, as a spear; —to express; to phrase; —to remove a cataract; —*r. i.* To lie down, as on a bed; to repose; —to lie down for concealment; to hide; —to bend the body.

Couch, (kouch) *n.* A bed; a place for rest and sleep; —the lair of a beast; —a layer or stratum.

Couchant, (kouch'ánt) *a.* Lying down with the head raised —said of a lion or other beast.

Coucher, (kouch'ér) *n.* One who couches a cataract. [F.] Bed-time.

Cougar, (kóú'gár) *n.* A carnivorous feline quadruped; —called also *puma* and *pantther*.

Cough, (kof) *n.* [M. H. Ger. *kúchen*.] A violent effort of the lungs, to throw off irritating matter; a violent sonorous expiration.

Cough, (kof) *v. i.* To throw off irritating matter from the throat or lungs; —*r. t.* To expel from the lungs by a cough; to expectorate, as phlegm.

Could, (kóod) *imp. of can.* Was able, capable, or susceptible.

Coulter, (kólt'er) *n.* [L. *cutter*.] A ploughshare; the cutting part of a plough.

Council, (koun'sil) *n.* [L. *concilium*.] An assembly summoned for consultation or advice; —the body nominated to advise the sovereign in matters of government; —the representatives elected for the municipal government of a city; an assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the church; congress; convocation. [oil.]

Councillor, (koun'sil-ér) *n.* A member of a council.

Counsel, (koun'sel) *n.* [L. *consulere*.] Advice, opinion, or instruction; —consultation; interchange of opinions; —deliberate purpose; design; scheme; —one who gives advice, especially in legal matters; advocate.

Counsel, (koun'sel) *v. t.* To advise, admonish, or instruct; —to recommend.

Counsellaible, (koun'sel-a-bl) *a.* Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow advice.

Counseller, (koun'sel-ér) *n.* One who counsels; —a member of a council; —one who gives advice in questions of law; a barrister.

Count, (kount) *v. t.* [F., L. *computare*.] To number; to sum up or reckon; —to place to account; to regard; —to ascribe or charge to another; to impute; —*v. i.* To be counted; hence, to swell the number; to add strength or influence; —to depend; to rely.

Count, (kount) *n.* Act of numbering; reckoning; —a statement of a plaintiff's case in court; —a charge in an indictment.

Count, (kount) *n.* [F. *counté*.] One holding a title of foreign nobility equivalent to that of an English earl.

Countenance, (koun'ten-ana) *n.* [F. *contenance*.] Outline or external visage; look; aspect; —the face; the features; —approving aspect; favour; encouragement.

Countenance, (koun'ten-ans) *v. t.* To give bodily presence and support; to look on with approving eye; to aid by word and deed.

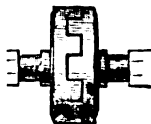
Counter, (kount'ér) *n.* One who counts, or keeps an account; —a piece of metal, wood, &c., used in reckoning; —a table on which money is counted, and on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers.



Couchant.

Counter, (koun'tēr) *a.* Contrary; opposite.
Counter, (koun'tēr) *adv.* [F. *contre*, L. *contra*.] Contrary; in an opposite direction.
Counteract, (koun'tēr-akt') *v. t.* To act in opposition; to hinder or frustrate by contrary agency.
Counteraction, (koun'tēr-ak'ahun) *n.* Action in opposition; contrary agency; hindrance.
Counter-attraction, (koun'tēr-at-trak'ahun) *n.* Opposite attraction;—allurement of a different kind.
Counterbalance, (koun'tēr-bal'ans) *v. t.* To oppose with equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect.
Counter-balance, (koun'tēr-bal'ans) *n.* Equal weight; power or agency acting in opposition.
Counter-charge, (koun'tēr-chārf) *n.* An opposite charge.
Counter-charm, (koun'tēr-chārm) *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm. [to check].
Countercheck, (koun'tēr-cheč) *v. t.* To oppose;
Counter-check, (koun'tēr-cheč) *n.* Check; stop; rebuke.
Counter-current, (koun'tēr-kur-ent) *n.* A current running in an opposite direction from that of the main current.
Counterfeit, (koun'tēr-fit) *v. t.* [F. *contrefaire*.] To put on a semblance of;—to copy without right, and with a view to defraud; to forge;—*v. i.* To dissemble; to feign.
Counterfeit, (koun'tēr-fit) *a.* Having a resemblance to;—fabricated in imitation of;—spurious.
Counterfeit, (koun'tēr-fit) *n.* An impostor; one who personates another;—one who obtains goods on false pretences;—a forged imitation, as of handwriting, bank-note, &c.
Counterfeiter, (koun'tēr-fit-ēr) *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.
Counter-irritation, (koun'tēr-ir-rit-ā'shun) *n.* Irritation excited in one part of the body with the view of relieving irritation in another.
Countermand, (koun'tēr-mand') *v. t.* [F. *contre-mander*.] To revoke a former command;—to contradict the orders of another.
Countermand, (koun'tēr-mand) *n.* Revocation of a former command; a contrary order.
Counter-march, (koun'tēr-mārf) *n.* A marching back;—a change of the wings or face of a battalion.
Counter-mark, (koun'tēr-mārk) *n.* An additional mark on goods;—the mark of the goldsmiths' company placed over the mark of the maker.
Counter-mine, (koun'tēr-mīn) *n.* A gallery under ground, constructed to meet and surprise the mines of the enemy;—any scheme to frustrate the designs of an opponent.
Countermine, (koun'tēr-mīn') *v. t.* To make a counter-mine or counter-plot.
Counter-motion, (koun'tēr-mō-shun) *n.* An opposing motion. [bed].
Counterpane, (koun'tēr-pān) *n.* A coverlet for a
Counterpart, (koun'tēr-pārt) *n.* The corresponding part; the part that answers, or agrees with another;—a duplicate; a copy.
Counterplot, (koun'tēr-plot') *v. t.* To oppose one plot by another; to meet stratagem by stratagem.
Counterplot, (koun'tēr-plot) *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.
Counterpoint, (koun'tēr-point) *n.* An opposite point;—musical notation, exhibiting the relations of the different parts or notes; hence, composition of harmonious modulations to a melody.

Counterpoise, (koun'tēr-pōiz') *v. t.* To counter-balance;—to act against with equal power or effect.
Counterpoise, (koun'tēr-pōiz) *n.* A weight sufficient to balance another;—equal power or force acting in opposition. [slope].
Counterscarp, (koun'tēr-skārp) *n.* The exterior
Countersign, (koun'tēr-sīn') *v. t.* To sign in addition to the signature of a superior, to attest the authenticity of a writing.
Countersign, (koun'tēr-sīn) *n.* The signature of a secretary or subordinate to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a military watchword.
Countersink, (koun'tēr-sīngk) *n.* A cavity for receiving the head of a screw or bolt;—a tool for forming such.
Counter-tenor, (koun'tēr-ten'or) *n.* One of the middle parts between the tenor and the treble.
Countervail, (koun'tēr-vāl') *v. t.* [Counter and L. *valere*] To act against with equal force or effect.
Countervail, (koun'tēr-vāl) *n.* Equal weight, strength, or value; compensation.
Counterweigh, (koun'tēr-wā') *v. t.* To weigh against; to counterbalance.
Counterwork, (koun'tēr-wurk') *v. t.* To work in opposition to; to counteract.
Countess, (kount'es) *n.* [F. *comtesse*.] The consort of an earl or count.
Countless, (kount'les) *a.* Innumerable; numberless; multitudinous.
Country, (kun'tre) *n.* [F. *contrée*.] A district in the vicinity of a city;—any large tract of land; territory; kingdom;—the land of one's birth or residence.
Country, (kun'tre) *a.* Pertaining to the territory outside or distant from a city; rural; rustic.
Countryman, (kun'tre-man) *n.* An inhabitant or native of a country; one born in the same country;—one who dwells in the country; a rustic.
County, (koun'to) *n.* [F. *comté*, L. *comitatus*.] The lands of a Count or Earl; a shire; one of the large districts or territorial divisions of the kingdom.
Couple, (kup'l) *n.* [L. *copula*.] Two things of the same kind connected or taken together;—a betrothed or married pair; brace.
Couple, (kup'l) *v. t.* To link or connect together; to join;—to unite as male and female;—*v. i.* To come together as male and female; to embrace. [lines of verse which rhyme].
Couplet, (kup'let) *n.* [F.] Two verses; two
Coupling, (kup'ling) *n.* Act of bringing together; connection;—that which couples or connects one thing with another, as a hook, chain, or other contrivance.
Coupon, (koo'pong) *n.* [F. *coupon*.] An interest certificate attached to a transferable bond.
Courage, (kur'āj) *n.* [F.] Bravery; fearlessness; valour; daring.
Courageous, (kur-āj's-us) *a.* Bold; daring;—intrepid; adventurous. [bravely].
Courageously, (kur-āj's-us-le) *adv.* Boldly.
Courant, (koo'r-ant') *n.* [F. *courir*.] A piece of music in triple time;—a lively kind of dance;—a newspaper.



Coupling.

Courier, (kôô'm-er) *n.* [F. *courir*.] A messenger sent in haste with despatches, usually on public business; an express.

Course, (kôrs) *v.* [F. *courae*.] A moving forward, or passing from one point to another;—journey; voyage; career;—the line of progress; route; direction;—the ground traversed; path; way; bed of a stream; ground on which a race is run;—the manner of progress; series; succession; system of lecturing or teaching;—way of life; conduct;—a service of dishes at a meal;—a continued level range of stones in building;—*pl.* The menstrual flux;—the lower sails of a ship.

Course, (kôrs) *v. t.* To run, hunt, or chase after; to pursue;—to run through or over;—*v. i.* To run as in a race, or in hunting.

Course, (kôrs'er) *n.* One who courses or hunts;—a swift or spirited horse.

Court, (kôrt) *n.* [A.-S. *curtl*.] An inclosed space; a yard or area;—the residence of a sovereign or other dignitary;—persons composing the retinue of a sovereign;—attention to a person in power; conduct designed to gain favour;—a legal tribunal; the judges;—the hall where justice is administered.

Court, (kôrt) *v. t.* To endeavour to gain the favour of; to strive to please;—to seek; to woo.

Courteous, (kurt'ê-us) *a.* [From *court*.] Polite; well-bred; of court-like or elegant manners; expressive of courtesy; gentlemanly. [*manner*.]

Courteously, (kurt'ê-us-le) *adv.* In a courteous manner.

Courteousness, (kurt'ê-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being courteous; civility; obliging condescension; complaisance. [*prostitute*; a harlot.]

Courtesan, (kurt'ê-zan) *n.* [F. *courtisane*.] A courtesan.

Courtesy, (kurt'ê-se) *n.* Elegance and politeness of manners;—an act of civility or respect;—favour or indulgence; a gesture of respect or civility by women—a slight inclination of the body.

Courtesy, (kurt'ê-s) *v. i.* To bow the body slightly, as an expression of civility or respect.

Court-house, (kôrt'hous) *n.* A house in which established courts are held.

Courtyer, (kôrt'ê-er) *n.* [From *court*.] One who frequents the courts of princes;—one who courts or solicits favour.

Courteousness, (kôrt'ê-le-nes) *n.* Quality of being high-bred; elegance; dignified deportment.

Courty, (kôrt'ê) *a.* Relating to a court; court-like; high-bred.

Court-martial, (kôrt-mâr'shal) *n.* A court of military or naval officers, for the trial of offences against military or naval laws.

Court-plaster, (kôrt'plas-ter) *n.* Sticking-plaster made of silk. [*act* of wooing to marriage.]

Courtship, (kôrt'ship) *n.* Act of soliciting favour;—

Court-yard, (kôrt'yârd) *n.* A court or inclosure belonging to a house.

Cousin, (kuz'n) *n.* [F. *cousin*.] One collaterally related; the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

Cove, (kôv) *n.* [A.-S. *co/a*.] A small inlet, creek, or bay; the arched part of a vault.

Cove, (kôv) *v. t.* To arch over.

Covenant, (kuv'en-ant) *n.* [F. *conventant*.] A mutual agreement in writing and under seal;—a writing containing the terms of agreement;—contract; compact.

Covenant, (kuv'en-ant) *v. i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to bind by contract; bargain;—*v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

Covenantor, (kuv'en-ant-er) *n.* One who makes

a covenant; one who subscribed the Scottish National Covenant in the reign of Charles I.

Cover, (kuv'er) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *operire*.] To overspread the surface or body of;—to brood or sit on;—to hide from sight;—to place under shelter; to protect;—to be sufficient for; to include;—to dress.

Cover, (kuv'er) *n.* Any thing which is set or spread over another; a lid;—any thing which veils or conceals; screen; disguise;—shelter, defence;—woods, underbrush, &c., which conceal game. [F. *couvert*.] Table furniture for a meal.

Covering, (kuv'er-ing) *n.* Any thing laid over another, whether for security or concealment.

Coverlet, (kuv'er-let) *n.* [F. *couvert* and *lit*.] The uppermost cover of a bed; quilt.

Covert, (kuv'ert) *a.* [F.] Covered over;—sheltered; concealed;—under protection, as a married woman.

Covert, (kuv'ert) *n.* A place which covers and protects; a shelter; a defence; a hiding place; a thicket. [*private*.]

Covertly, (kuv'ert-le) *adv.* Secretly; closely; in coverture.

Coverture, (kuv'ert-ur) *n.* Condition of a woman under the protection of her husband.

Covet, (kuv'et) *v. t.* [F. *covouter*.] To wish for with eagerness;—to wish for inordinately or unlawfully; hanker after; lust after.

Covetable, (kuv'et-a-bl) *a.* Capable or worthy of being desired.

Covetous, (kuv'et-us) *a.* Very desirous;—inordinately desirous; avaricious for gain.

Covetously, (kuv'et-us-le) *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to possess; avariciously.

Covetousness, (kuv'et-us-nes) *n.* Strong or inordinate desire of obtaining some supposed good, especially riches; avarice; greed.

Covey, (kuv'e) *n.* [F. *couver*.] An old bird with her brood; a small flock of birds.

Cow, (kow) *n.* [A.-S. *cû*, Icel. *kú*.] The female of the bovine genus of animals.

Cow, (kow) *v. t.* [Icel. *kuga*.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits; to intimidate.

Coward, (kow'erd) *n.* [F. *coward*.] One who lacks courage to meet danger; poltroon; dastard.

Coward, (kow'erd) *a.* Destitute of courage; timid; base.

Cowardice, (kow'erd-is) *n.* Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity.

Cowardliness, (kow'erd-le-nes) *n.* Want of courage; cowardice.

Cowardly, (kow'erd-le) *a.* Wanting courage;—proceeding from fear of danger; dastardly; mean; base. [*coward*.]

Cowardly, (kow'erd-le) *adv.* In the manner of a cower.

Cower, (kow'er) *v. i.* [W. *cwiran*.] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch through fear.

Cowherd, (kow'herd) *n.* One who tends cows.

Cowhide, (kow'hid) *n.* Leather made of the hide of a cow;—a scourge or whip.

Cowhide, (kow'hid) *v. t.* To beat or whip with a cowhide.

Cowl, (kowl) *n.* [A.-S. *cuhle*.] A monk's hood or habit;—a cap for the top of chimneys.

Cowled, (kowl'd) *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded.

Cow-leech, (kow'leech) *n.* One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.

Cow-pox, (kow'poks) *n.* A pustular eruption of the cow, which preserves from small pox.

Cowslip, (kow'slip) *n.* A species of primrose which appears early in the spring.

Coxcomb, (koks'kômb) *n.* [*Cock's comb*.] A fool's

cap;—a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

Coxcomby, (koks'kom-re) *n.* The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

Coy, (koy) *a.* [F. *coy*.] Reserved; shy;—shrinking from familiarity; modest.

Coyish, (koy'ish) *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

Coyly, (koy'le) *adv.* With reserve; shyly.

Coyness, (koy'nes) *n.* Reserve; shyness; backwardness; appearance or affectation of modesty.

Cazen, (kuz'n) *v. t.* [Ger. *közen*.] To cheat; to defraud; to beguile; to deceive.

Cazenage, (kuz'n-aj) *n.* The art or practice of cheating; artifice; trick; fraud.

Cozily, (köz'e-le) *adv.* Snugly; comfortably.

Cozy, (köz'e) *a.* [F. *causer*.] Snug; comfortable; easy;—also *Cosey*.

Crab, (krab) *n.* [A.-S. *crabba*.] A crustaceous animal having the body covered with a crust-like shell called the *carapax*. It has ten legs, the front pair of which terminate in claws. [W.] A wild apple;—a crane.



Crab.

Crabbed, (krab'ed) *a.*

[From *crab*.] Harsh; contracted, as handwriting; sour; testy; cross; cynical.

Crabbedly, (krab'ed-le) *adv.* In a crabbed manner.

Crack, (krak) *v. t.* [F. *crac*.] To break without entire separation of parts; to fissure;—to disorder, as the brain;—to sound abruptly and sharply;—to utter smartly;—*v. i.* To be fractured without separating; to be ruined or impaired;—to utter a sharp sudden sound.

Crack, (krak) *n.* A chink or fissure;—a sharp noise;—craziness of intellect; insanity.

Cracker, (krak'tr) *n.* One who or that which cracks;—a small firework;—a kind of hard biscuit.

Crackle, (krak'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *crack*.] To make small, abrupt, snapping noises.

Cracknel, (krak'nel) *n.* A hard brittle biscuit.

Cradle, (krä'dl) *n.* [A.-S. *cradel*, W. *cryd*.] A swinging or rocking bed for infants; infancy;—a framework to support a vessel on the stocks;—a case for a broken bone.

Cradle, (krä'dl) *v. t.* To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle;—to nurse in infancy;—*v. i.* To lie in a cradle.

Craft, (kraft) *n.* [A.-S. *craft*.] Art; ability; dexterity;—a trade;—artifice; guile;—sailing vessels of any kind.

Craftily, (kraft'e-le) *adv.* With craft or guile.

Craftiness, (kraft'e-nes) *n.* Cunning; artifice; stratagem; williness.

Craftsman, (krafts'man) *n.* One skilled in a manual occupation; an artificer; a mechanic.

Crafty, (kraft'e) *a.* Cunning; full of plots or wiles; artful; subtle; shrewd.

Crag, (krag) *n.* [W. *craig*.] A steep, rugged rock;—a bed of gravel mixed with shells;—the neck.

Cragged, (krag'ed) *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks.

Craggy, (krag'e) *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks.

Crake, (kräk) *n.* [Icel. *kräka*, *crow*.] A species of rail found among grass, corn, broom, or furze.

Gram, (kram) *v. t.* [A.-S. *grammian*.] To stuff in; to crowd; to fill to superfluity;—*v. i.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety.

Cramp, (kramp) *n.* [D. & Sw. *krampe*, Dan. *krampe*.] A restriction or restraint;—an iron instrument serving to hold together timber, stones, &c.;—a spasmodic contraction of muscles of the body.

Cramp, (kramp) *v. t.* To hold tightly pressed together; to restrain;—to afflict with cramp.

Cranberry, (kran'ber-e) *n.* A red, sour berry, much used for preserves.

Crane, (krän) *n.* [A.-S. *cran*.] A wading bird, having a long straight bill, and long legs and neck;—a machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights;—a siphon, or bent pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask.



Crane.

Crane, (krän) *v. t.* To raise by a crane;—to stretch the neck, and look forward before taking a leap in the hunting field.

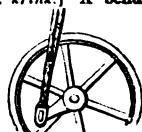
Cranial, (krä'ne-al) *a.* Belonging to the cranium.

Craniologist, (krä-ne-ol'o-jist) *n.* One versed in the science of craniology; a phrenologist.

Craniology, (krä-ne-ol'o-je) *n.* [G. *kranion*.] The science of the skull, and its relation to the faculties of the mind;—a treatise on the skull.

Cranium, (krä'ne-um) *n.* [L.] The skull of an animal; the bones which inclose the brain.

Crank, (krangk) *n.* [Ger. *krink*.] A bend or turn;—the bent portion of an axis, used to produce circular motion, to change a horizontal into a vertical motion, &c.



Crank.

Crank, (krangk) *a.* [D. & Ger. *krank*.] Liable to careen or be over-set, as a ship;—full of spirit; brisk; lively.

Crackle, (krangk'l) *v. t.* To break into bends or angles; to crinkle.

Crackle, (krangk'l) *n.* A bend or turn.

Cranied, (kran'id) *a.* Full of cranies; having rents, chinks, or fissures.

Cranny, (kran'e) *n.* [F. *cran*.] A fissure, crevice, or chink;—a secret place; a hole.

Crape, (kräp) *n.* [F. *crêpe*.] A thin, transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted, used for mourning garments.

Crapulence, (kräp'ü-lens) *n.* Sickness occasioned by intemperance.

Crash, (krash) *v. t.* [Go. *krinstan*.] To break to pieces violently;—*v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound.

Crash, (krash) *n.* The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

Crasis, (krä'sis) *n.* [G. *kraasis*.] The healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body.

Crass, (kras) *a.* Thick; gross; dense;—dull.

Crassament, (kras'a-ment) *n.* [L. *crassamentum*.] The thick part of the blood; a clot.

Crassitude, (kras'e-tüd) *n.* [L. *crassitudo*.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

Crate, (krät) *n.* [L. *crates*.] A hamper of wicker work for the transportation of crockery, glass and similar ware.

Crater, (krät'ér) *n.* [L. G. *kratër*.] The aperture or mouth of a volcano.

Craunch, (krānab) *v. t.* [*D. schrauchen.*] To crush with the teeth; to chew noisily; to crunch.

Cravat, (kra-vat) *n.* [*F. cravate.*] A neck-cloth of muslin or other cloth.

Crave, (krāv) *v. t.* [*A-S. crafian.*] To ask with earnestness, submission, or humility;—to beg for;—to require or demand.

Crave, (krāv'a) *n.* One who, being vanquished, has saved his life of his antagonist; a spiritless fellow; coward; dastard.

Craven, (krāv'n) *a.* Cowardly; spiritless.

Craw, (kraw) *n.* [*D. krayg.*] The crop or first stomach of fowls.

Craw-fish or **Gray-fish**, (kraw'fish) *n.* [*F. écrevisse.*] A crustaceous animal, resembling the lobster.

Crawl, (krawl) *v. i.* [*D. krabbeelen.*] To creep, as a worm; or on the hands and knees, as a human being;—to move in a slow manner.

Crawl, (krawl) *n.* The act or motion of crawling;—a staked net for catching fish.

Crawler, (krawl'ēr) *n.* One who or that which crawls;—a creeper; a reptile.

Crayon, (krāon) *n.* [*L. creta, chalk.*] A piece of chalk or lead in the form of a cylinder, used in drawing;—a drawing made with crayon.

Crayon, (krāon) *v. t.* To sketch, as with a crayon.

Craze, (krāz) *v. t.* [*Icel. krasa.*] To crush;—to impair;—to derange; to render insane.

Craze or **Craziness**, (krāz) *n.* State of craziness; insanity;—a strong habitual desire or passion; delirium. [manner.]

Crazy, (krāz'e-le) *adv.* In a crazy, deranged way. [*From craze.*] Characterized by weakness; decrepit;—deranged.

Creak, (krēk) *v. t.* [*A modification of crack.*] To make a harsh, grating sound, as by the friction of hard substances;—*v. t.* To produce a creaking sound. [sound.]

Creak or **Creaking**, (krēk) *n.* A sharp, grating sound. [*L. cremor.*] The unctuous substance which forms a scum on the surface of milk;—the best part of a thing.

Cream, (krēm) *v. t.* To take off by skimming, as cream;—to take off the best part of;—*v. t.* To become covered with cream; to froth or bubble.

Creamy, (krēm'e) *a.* Full of cream;—resembling cream; unctuous.

Crease, (krās) *n.* [*H. Ger. krause.*] A line or mark made by folding or doubling; a hollow streak; a groove.

Crease, (krās) *v. t.* To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling.

Create, (krē-āt) *v. t.* [*L. creare.*] To form or make;—to form out of nothing; to give existence to;—to constitute;—to be the occasion of; to produce;—to give a new form, character, or title;—to reconstruct.

Creation, (krē-āshun) *n.* Act of creating; especially act of bringing the world into existence;—the mode of creating; constitution;—any thing created; the world; creatures;—fabric; laws; invention.



Crater.

Creative, (krē-āt'iv) *a.* Having the power to create; productive.

Creator, (krē-āt'ēr) *n.* One who creates; especially, the Supreme Being.

Creature, (krē'tūr) *n.* [*L. creatura.*] Any thing created; any being created with life; an animal; a man;—a servile dependent.

Credence, (krē'dens) *n.* [*L. credentia.*] The act of believing;—confidence; belief;—that which gives a claim to credit or acceptance.

Credential, (krē-den'she-al) *a.* Giving a title to credit or belief.

Credential, (krē-den'she-al) *n.* That which gives credit or a title to confidence;—*pl.* Testimonials that a person is entitled to credit, or has a commission from a state or court.

Credibility or **Credibleness**, (krē-dibil'e-to) *n.* The quality or the state of being credible.

Credible, (krē'd-ibl) *a.* [*L. credibilis.*] Capable of being believed; probable.

Credit, (krē'd'it) *n.* [*L. creditum.*] Reliance on the truth of something said or done; belief;—authority derived from character or reputation;—trust given or received;—mercantile reputation;—the side of an account on which are entered all values received.

Credit, (krē'd'it) *v. t.* To confide in the truth of; to believe;—to enter upon the credit side of an account;—to set to the credit of.

Creditable, (krē'd'it-a-bl) *a.* Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem. [credit.]

Creditably, (krē'd'it-a-blē) *adv.* Reputably; with credit.

Creditor, (krē'd'it-ēr) *n.* One who gives credit in business; one to whom money is due.

Credulity, (krē-dū-le-te) *n.* A disposition to believe on slight evidence;—liability to deception.

Credulous, (krē-dū-lus) *a.* [*L. credulus.*] Apt to believe on insufficient evidence; easily imposed upon.

Credulously, (krē-dū-lus-le) *adv.* With credulity.

Credulousness, (krē-dū-lus-nes) *n.* Readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Creed, (krēd) *n.* [*L. credo, I believe.*] A brief summary of the articles of the Christian religion;—any solemn profession of opinions or principles.

Creek, (krēk) *n.* [*A-S. crecca.*] A small inlet or cove in the shore of the sea or a river.

Creel, (krēl) *n.* [*Scot.*] An osier basket.

Creep, (krēp) *v. i.* [*A-S. creopan.*] To move as a worm or reptile; to crawl;—to move slowly or in a stealthy manner.

Creeper, (krēp'ēr) *n.* Any creeping thing;—a creeping plant;—a small bird, allied to the wren;—*pl.* An instrument with iron hooks for dragging a harbour, river, &c.

Cremona, (krē-mō'na) *n.* A superior kind of violin, made at Cremona, in Italy.

Crenotated, (krē-nāt-ed) *a.* [*L. crena, notch.*] Having the edge cut or notched.

Creole, (krē'öl) *n.* [*Sp. criollo.*] One born in tropical America, or the adjacent islands, of European ancestors.

Creosote, (krē'ō-sōt) *n.* [*G. kreas and sōzein.*] An antiseptic oily liquid, obtained from the distillation of wood. [crackle; to snap.]

Crepitate, (krēp'it-āt) *v. i.* [*L. crepitare.*] To crepitate, (krēp-it-ā'shun) *n.* The act of snapping or crackling.

Crepuscular, (krē-pus'kūl-ēr) *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear.

Crescendo, (krē-shen-dō) *n.* A gradual increase in strength and fullness of tone.

Crescent, (kres'ent) *n.* The increasing moon;—the new moon, borne in the Turkish standard;—the Turkish power;—a range of buildings or street in the form of a crescent.

Cress, (kres) *n.* [A.-S. *cræse*.] A plant of various species used as a salad.

Cresset, (kres'et) *n.* [F. *croisette*.] An open lamp, filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, &c., or carried on a pole.



Cresset.

Crest, (krest) *n.* [A.-S. *cræsta*, L. *crista*.] A tuft, growing on an animal's head;—the plume on a helmet;—the top of a wave;—the summit.

Crest, (krest) *v. t.* To furnish or adorn with a crest; to serve as a crest for.

Crest-fallen, (krest'fawl-n) *a.* With lowered front; dispirited; dejected; cowed.

Cretaceous, (krë-tä'she-us) *a.* [L. *cretæ*.] Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk.

Cretin, (krë'tin) *n.* [F. *crétin*.] A deformed idiot, afflicted with goitre.

Crevico, (krev'ia) *n.* [F. *crevasse*.] A narrow opening; a cleft; a fissure.

Crew, (kröö) *n.* [O. Eng. *cræw*.] A company of people; a gang;—the seamen belonging to a vessel or boat.

Orib, (krib) *n.* [A.-S. *cribb*.] The manger;—a stall for cattle;—a small inclosed bodstead for a child;—a bin for storing grain, &c.;—a hut or small dwelling.

Orib, (krib) *v. t.* To shut in a narrow habitation;—to pilfer or purloin.

Oribbage, (krib'aj) *n.* [Crib.] A game at cards.

Oribble, (krib'l) *n.* [L. *cribrum*.] A coarse sieve or screen;—coarse flour or meal.

Oribble, (krib'l) *v. t.* To cause to pass through a sieve or riddle; to sift.

Criek, (krik) *n.* [A.-S. *cric*.] A spasmodic affection of the neck or back.

Orieket, (krik'et) *n.* [W. *criciad*, cricket, *cri-cellu*, to chirp.] An orthopterous insect, of the genus *Gryllus*, characterized by a chirping note.



Orieket, (krik'et) *n.* [A.-S. *crice*.] A game in which one player defends a wicket with a bat, against another who tries to throw it down with a ball;—a low stool.

Orier, (kri'er) *n.* One who cries; one who makes proclamation.

Crime, (krim) *n.* [L. *crimen*.] Any violation of law, either divine or human; a gross offence; an outrage or great wrong.

Criminal, (krim'in-al) *a.* Guilty;—relating to crime; culpable; wicked.

Criminal, (krim'in-al) *n.* A person who has committed or is accused of crime; culprit.

Criminality, (krim'in-al-é-té) *n.* [L. *criminalis*.] Quality or state of being criminal; guiltiness.

Criminally, (krim'in-al-é) *adv.* In violation of law; wickedly.

Criminate, (krim'in-ät) *v. t.* To accuse or charge with a crime; to convict of crime or guilt.

Crimination, (krim'in-ä'shun) *n.* Act of accusing; arraignment; charge.

Criminatory, (krim'in-ä-tor-é) *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

Crimp, (krimp) *a.* [A.-S. *ge-crympt*.] Easily crumbled; friable; brittle.

Crimp, (krimp) *v. t.* [Ger. *krimmen*.] To form into ridges or plaits;—to pinch and hold;—to decoy into the power of a recruiting officer, or of a press-gang.

Crimson, (krim'zn) *n.* [A. *germes*.] A deep-red colour tinged with blue; red in general.

Crimson, (krim'zn) *a.* Of a deep-red colour.

Crimson, (krim'zn) *v. t.* To dye with crimson, or deep bluish red;—*v. i.* To become red; to blush.

Cringe, (krinj) *v. t.* [Icel. *kring*.] To contract;—*v. i.* To draw one's self together, as in fear or servility; to fawn.

Cringe, (krinj) *n.* Servile civility; a mean bow.

Cringingly, (krinj'ing-le) *adv.* In a whining, servile, or obsequious manner.

Crinite, (krin'it) *a.* [L. *crinis*.] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair; streaming.

Crinkle, (kringk'l) *v. t.* [D. *kring*.] To form with short turns or wrinkles;—*v. i.* To run in and out in little or short bends or turns.

Crinoline, (krin'ö-lin) *n.* [F. *crin*.] A device for expanding a lady's skirt by hoops, hair-cloth, wire-frame, &c.

Cripple, (krip'l) *n.* [A.-S. *creopan*, to creep.] A lame person; one disabled in his limbs.

Cripple, (krip'l) *v. t.* To deprive of the use of the limbs;—to deprive of strength or capability for service or use; to disable.

Crisis, (kri'sis) *n.* [G.] The decisive moment;—the change of a disease which indicates recovery or death;—any unsettled or critical state in individual life, or in public affairs.

Crisp, (krisp) *a.* [L. *crispus*.] Formed into stiff curls or ringlets;—brittle; friable.

Crisp, (krisp) *v. t.* To curl, as the hair; to weave or interweave;—to wrinkle;—*v. i.* To form little curls or undulations on the surface or edges.

Crispy, (kris'pé) *a.* Formed into ringlets; frizzled;—prepared so as to break short; brittle.

Criterion, (kri-tê-re-un) *n.* [G. *krinein*.] A rule standard, measure, fact or principle, by comparison with which things are estimated or judged.

Critic, (krit'ik) *n.* A judge in matters of taste and beauty;—in literature or art;—a writer or reviewer of such;—one apt to censure or detect faults;—a caviller; carper.

Critical, (krit'ik-al) *a.* Judging; discerning;—inclined to make nice distinctions; exact;—inclined to find fault; captious;—relating to criticism; belonging to the art of a critic;—indicating a crisis or turning point; decisive; nice; of doubtful issue.

Critically, (krit'ik-al-é) *adv.* In a critical manner.

Criticise, (krit'e-siz) *v. t.* To examine and judge as a critic; to animadvert on;—*v. i.* To act as a critic; to pass literary or artistic judgment.

Criticism, (krit'e-sizm) *n.* The act or process of judging literature and the fine arts; system or principles on which literary or artistic judgment is formed;—a critical judgment; stricture;—a written review.

Critique, (kre-täk) *n.* [F. *critique*.] The art of criticism;—estimate of a work of literature or art.

Croak, (krök) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cræcetan*.] To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or crow;—to forebode evil; to grumble;—*v. t.* To utter in a low, hoarse voice.

Croak, (krök) *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven; any like sound.

Crochet, (krō'shā) *n.* [F.] A kind of netting made by a small hook from worsted, cotton, or silk.

Crock, (krok) *n.* [Gael. *crog*.] A pot or pitcher.

Crockery, (krok'gr-e) *n.* Earthenware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked; pottery.

Crocodile, (krok'ō-dil) *n.* [G. *krokodilos*.] A genus of the saurian animals growing to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun—it is allied to the alligator.



Crocodile.

Crocus, (krō'kus) *n.* [G. *krokos*.] A genus of plants valued for their early flowering and brilliant blossoms.

Croft, (kroft) *n.* [A.-S. *croft*.] A close or inclosed field;—a small farm.

Cromlech, (krom'lek) *n.* [W. *crom* and *llech*.] A sepulchral structure consisting of a large flat stone placed in a slightly inclined position upon other stones set up on end, and supposed to be the remains of druidical altars.



Cromlech.

Croma, (krōn) *n.* [G. *geron*.] An old woman.

Cromy, (krōn'e) *n.* [familiar friend.] An intimate companion; a cron.

Crook, (krōk) *n.* [Icel. *krókr*.] A bend or curve;—an instrument bent at the end; a shepherd's or a bishop's staff;—a trick or artifice.

Crook, (krōk) *v. t.* To turn from a straight line; to curve;—to turn from rectitude; to pervert;—*v. i.* To be bent or curved.

Crooked, (krōk'ed) *p. a.* Bent; oblique;—not straightforward; devious; perverse.

Crookedness, (krōk'ed-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being bent; curvity; deformity.

Croon, (krōn) *n.* A low, continued moan; a plain, artless melody.

Crop, (krop) *n.* [A.-S. *crop*.] The first stomach of a fowl; the craw;—that which is cropped or gathered; fruit; harvest.

Crop, (krop) *v. t.* To cut off the ends of; to pluck;—to reap the produce of a field;—*v. i.* To appear above the surface, as a seam.

Cropping, (krop'ing) *n.* The act of cutting off;—the mixing of crops.

Croquet, (krō'ket) *n.* A game played on a lawn.

Crucial, (krō'zher) *n.* [L. *cruciarium*, from *crux*, *crux*.] The official staff of an archbishop, terminating at the top in a cross; the pastoral staff of a bishop, which terminates in an ornamental curve.



Crucial.

Crux, (kros) *n.* [L. *crux*.] A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely, as S T or X;—the

death of Christ; the Christian doctrine; Christendom;—any thing which thwarts or tries one's patience; affliction;—an ornament or monument in the form of a cross;—the mark used instead of a signature by those who cannot write;—a mixing of breeds or stock, especially in cattle-breeding.

Cross, (kros) *a.* Lying or falling athwart; transverse;—adverse; contrary;—peevish or fretful.

Cross, (kros) *v. t.* To put across or athwart;—to pass from one side to the other of;—to run counter to; to thwart;—to make the sign of the cross upon;—to cancel; to erase;—to mix the breed of;—*v. i.* To lie or be athwart;—to pass from place to place.

Cross-bill, (kros'bil) *n.* A genus of bird, the mandibles of whose bill curve in opposite directions, and cross each other.

Cross-bow, (kros'bō) *n.* A weapon used in discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.

Cross-breed, (kros'bréd) *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds.

Cross-examination, (kros'egz-am-in-ā'shun) *n.* The examination of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

Crosslet, (kros'let) *n.* [Cross.] A small cross.

Crossly, (kros'le) *adv.* Athwart;—adversely;—peevishly; fretfully.

Crossness, (kros'nes) *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humour.

Cross-purpose, (kros'pur-pōs) *n.* A counter or opposing purpose.

Cross-trees, (kros'trēz) *n. pl.* Pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower masts and topmasts to extend the shrouds.

Cross-way or **Cross-road**, (kros'wū) *n.* A way that crosses another; cross-road.

Cross-wind, (kros'wind) *n.* An unfavourable wind.

Crosswise, (kros'wiz) *adv.* In the form of a cross; across.

Crotchet, (kroch'et) *n.* [F. *crochet*.] A forked piece of wood; a crotch;—the third principal note, equal in duration to half a minim;—a bracket;—a perverse fancy; a capricious opinion; a whim.

Crotchet, (kroch'et-e) *a.* Given to crotchets; whimsical.

Croton-oil, (krō'ton-oil) *n.* A vegetable oil of a brownish colour, and a powerful cathartic.

Crouch, (krouch) *v. i.* [From *crook*.] To bend down; to stoop or lie low;—to bend servilely; to fawn; to cringe.

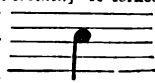
Croup, (krōp) *n.* [F. *croupe*.] The rump of a fowl or of a horse; the place behind the saddle.

Croup, (krōp) *n.* [Go. *kropian*.] An inflammatory affection of the larynx accompanied by a hoarse ringing cough and difficult respiration.

Croupier, (krō'pér) *n.* [F. *groupe*.] One who watches the game and collects the money at a gaming-table;—an assistant chairman at a public dinner party.



Cross-bill.



Crotchet.

Crow, (krō) *n.* [A.-S. *cræwe*.] A bird of the genus *Corvus*, usually black, having a conical curved beak, with projecting plumes at its base, and uttering a harsh croaking note;—an iron lever with a claw;—the voice of the cock.



Crow.

Crow, (krō) *v. i.* To make the shrill sound of a cock;—to brag; to boast;—to utter a sound of joy, as an infant.

Crowd, (krowd) *v. t.* To press or drive together;—to fill by pressing together; to encumber;—*v. i.* To swarm or be numerous.

Crowd, (krowd) *n.* [A.-S. *croda*.] A number of things pressed together;—a number of persons; throng; multitude.

Crow-foot, (krō'fōt) *n.* A genus of plants of many species;—a cultrop.

Crown, (krown) *n.* [L. *corona*.] A wreath or garland encircling the head;—the ornament worn by sovereign princes;—prize or consummation; dignity or distinction;—the sovereign;—sovereignty; royalty;—a piece of money bearing the image of a crown;—top of the head; topmost part;—the summit.



Crown.

Crown, (krown) *v. t.* To invest with a crown, or with royal dignity;—to adorn; to dignify;—to consummate; to perfect.

Crown-glass, (krown'glas) *n.* The finest sort of window-glass, formed in large plates or disks.

Crown-imperial, (krown'im-pe-re-al) *n.* A plant of the lily family, having drooping flowers of beautiful appearance.

Crown-law, (krown'law) *n.* That part of the common law which applies to criminal matters.

Crown-paper, (krown'pi-per) *n.* Paper of a particular size, which had the water-mark of a crown.

Crown-saw, (krown'saw) *n.* A tubular saw;—a hollow cylinder with teeth on the edge.

Crown-wheel, (krown'hwel) *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth at right angles to its plane.

Crown-quill, (krō'kwil) *n.* Quill of the crow, used in sketching, &c.

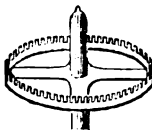
Crucial, (krō'she-al) *a.* [L. *crux*, *crux*.] Having the form of a cross;—trying or searching; testing by experiment.

Crucible, (krō'se-bl) *n.* [F. *crucet*.] A chemical vessel or melting-pot capable of enduring great heat without injury—used in melting ores or metals;—a hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal.

Crucifix, (krō'se-fiks) *n.* [L. *crux* and *figere*.] A cross with the figure of Christ upon it.

Crucifixion, (krō'se-fik'shun) *n.* Act of fastening to a cross;—death upon a cross.

Cruciform, (krō'se-form) *a.* [L. *crux* and



Crown-wheel.



Crucible.

forma.] Consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross.

Crucify, (krō'se-fi) *v. t.* [L. *crux* and *figere*.] To fasten to a cross;—to torture;—to destroy the power of; to subdue.

Crude, (krōd) *a.* [L. *crudus*.] In its natural state; raw;—unripe; immature;—undigested;—hasty and ill-considered;—roughly or coarsely done; not accurately shaded or coloured.

Crudely, (krōd'le) *adv.* In a crude manner; without form or arrangement; without due preparation.

Crudity, (krōd'e-te) *n.* The condition of being crude; rawness;—that which is crude; an imperfect conception; immature plan.

Cruel, (krō'el) *a.* [L. *crudelis*.] Disposed or pleased to give pain to others;—causing pain, misery; barbarous; inhuman; pitiless; merciless.

Cruelly, (krō'el-e) *adv.* In a cruel manner.

Cruelty, (krō'el-te) *n.* The attribute or character of being cruel; inhumanity;—a barbarous deed; inhuman treatment.

Cruet, (krō'et) *n.* [F. *cruche*.] A small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, or the like.

Cruise, (krōz) *n.* A small bottle.

Cruise, (krōz) *v. i.* [D. *kruisen*.] To go to and fro on the ocean; to sail in search of an enemy or for pleasure.

Cruise, (krōz) *n.* A voyage made without a settled course;—sailing to and fro.

Cruiser, (krōz'er) *n.* One who, or a ship that, cruises; an armed ship for capturing the vessels of the enemy, or for protecting commerce.

Crumb, (krum) *n.* [A.-S. *crume*.] A small fragment or piece, especially of bread or other food.

Crumble, (krum'bl) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *crumb*.] To break into small pieces;—*v. i.* To fall or break into small pieces; to decay; to perish.

Crummy, (krum'e) *a.* Full of crumbs;—soft.

Crumplet, (krum'pet) *n.* A soft bread-cake.

Crumple, (krum'pl) *v. t.* To press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple;—*v. i.* To wrinkle.

Crunch, (krunsh) *v. i.* To chew with violence and noise; to crunch.

Crupper, (krup'er) *n.* [F. *croupe*.] The rump of a horse;—a strap of leather buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail.

Crupper, (krup'er) *v. t.* To fit with a crupper; to place a crupper upon.

Crural, (krō'ral) *a.* [L. *crus*.] Belonging to the leg;—shaped like a leg.

Crusade, (krō'sād') *n.* [Sp. *crusada*.] A mediæval military expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans;—any enterprise undertaken from religious motives; any effort against existing or supposed evil. [a crusade.]

Crusader, (krō'sād'er) *n.* A person engaged in Crusæ, (krōz) *n.* [D. *kruis*.] A small cup or bottle.

Crush, (krush) *v. t.* [Ice. *kruasa*.] To press and bruise between;—to break into fragments; to squeeze out by pressure;—to overcome; to ruin;—*v. i.* To be pressed into smaller compass by external weight or force.

Crush, (krush) *n.* A violent collision or compression; a press or throng of persons; a crowd.

Crust, (krust) *n.* [L. *crusta*.] The hard external coat or covering of any thing;—the outer part of bread; a piece of a loaf;—the surface of the earth.

Crust, (krust) *v. t.* To cover with a hard case

or crust.—*v. i.* To gather or contract into a crust at the surface.

Crustacea, (krus-ti'ah-she-a) *n. pl.* [*L. crusta.*] A

class of articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, crabs, &c.—so called from the crust-like shell with which the body and legs are covered.

Crustaceans or **Crustacea**, (krus-ti'ah-she-us)

a. Having a crust-like shell;—belonging to the crustacea.

Crustily, (krust'e-le) *adv.* Peevishly; testily;

Crustiness, (krust'e-ness) *n.* The quality of being crusty;—shortness and sharpness of temper and manner.

Crusty, (krust'e) *a.* Having the nature of crust; hard;—having a harsh short, rough manner; peevish; surly.

Crutch, (kroch) *n.* [*It. croccia.*] A staff with a cross-piece at the head, placed under the arm or shoulder to support the lame;—any fixture or support.

Cry, (kri) *v. i.* [*F. crier.*] To call loudly; to proclaim;—to weep and sob; to bawl, as a child;—to utter inarticulate sounds, as animals;—to call importunately; to call for vengeance;—*v. t.* To utter loudly;—to advertise by outcry, as things lost, &c.

Cry, (kri) *n.* A loud utterance; the sound made by an animal or child;—outcry; clamour; expression of triumph, pain, or distress;—exclamation;—call, as in entreaty or prayer;—noise; bruit; proclamation;—the noise made by bounds on the scent;—the shedding of tears.

Crypt, (kript) *n.* [*G. kryptein.*] A cell or cave;—a subterranean chapel or oratory.

Cryptical, (krip tik-al) *a.* Hidden; secret.

Cryptogam, (krip-to-gam) *n.* [*G. kryptos and gamos.*] A flowerless plant, or one which does not fructify by the ordinary method.

Cryptogamic, (krip-to-gam'ik) *a.* Pertaining to cryptogamy; having the fructification concealed.

Crystal, (kris'tal) *n.* [*G. krystallos.*] A mineral body which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed a regular geometrical form;—a fine kind of glass.

Crystal, (kris'tal) *a.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

Crystalline, (kris'tal-in) *a.* Consisting of crystal;—resembling crystal; transparent; pellucid.

Crystallization, (kris-tal-iz-a'shun) *n.* Process by which a substance in solidifying becomes crystallized;—the body thus formed.

Crystallize, (kris'tal-iz) *v. t.* [*G. krystallizein.*] To form crystals;—*v. i.* To be converted into crystals.

Cub, (kub) *n.* [*L. cubare.*] A young animal, especially the young of the bear or fox; a whelp.

Cub, (kub) *v. t. or i.* To bring forth;—said of animals.

Cube, (küb) *n.* [*G. kubos.*] A regular solid body with six equal square sides;—

the product of a number multiplied twice into itself, as $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4.



Crustacea.

(moreoverly.)

Cube, (küb) *v. t.* To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice.

Cubical, (küb'ik-al) *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube; contained in a cube.

Cubiform, (küb'e-form) *a.* [*L. cubus and forma.*] Having the form of a cube.

Cubit, (kübit) *n.* [*L. cubitum.*] The fore-arm;—a measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

Cuckold, (kuk'old) *n.* [*L. cuculus.*] A man whose wife is false to his bed.

Cuckold, (kuk'old) *v. t.* To make a cuckold of.

Cuckoo, (koo'koo) *n.* [*L. cuculus.*] A well-known bird, of the genus *Cuculus*, deriving its name from its note.

Cucumber, (kü'kum-ber) *n.* [*L. cucumis.*] A well-known plant and its fruit, used as a salad and for pickling.

Cud, (kud) *n.* [*A.-S. cūð, from cōðean.*] Food brought by ruminating animals from their first stomach, and chewed a second time.

Cuddle, (kud'dl) *v. i.* [*W. cuddian.*] To lie close or snug; to squat; to crouch;—*v. t.* To make snug; to fondle.

Cuddy, (kud'e) *n.* [*D. kajuit.*] A cabin under the poop of a ship;—a donkey.

Cudgel, (kud'jel) *n.* [*W. cogel.*] A short, thick stick; a club; a bludgeon.

Cudgel, (kud'jel) *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel.

Cue, (kü) *n.* [*F. queue.*] A tail; a twist of hair worn at the back of the head;—a hint or intimation;—the part one is to perform, or the line he is to adopt;—the rod used in playing billiards.

Cue, (kü) *v. t.* [*F. queue.*] To strike with the hand, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

Cuff, (kuf) *n.* A blow; a stroke; a buffet.

Cuff, (kuf) *v. t.* [*Sw. kuffa.*] To strike with the hand, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

Cuff, (kuf) *n.* [*A. kavfu.*] The fold of a sleeve; the part turned back from the hand.

Cuirass, (kwe'ras) *n.* [*L. corium.*] A piece of defensive plate or chain armour covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

Cuirassier, (kwe-ras-ier) *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass or breast-plate.

Cuirass, (kwe'ras) *n.* [*F. cuirasse.*] Defensive armour for the thighs;—generally plural.

Cuisine, (kwe-zén') *n.* [*F.*] The kitchen;—manner or style of cooking; cookery.

Culinary, (kü'lin-ar-e) *a.* [*L. culina.*] Relating to the kitchen or to the art of cookery.

Cull, (kul) *v. t.* [*L. colligere.*] To separate, select, or pick out.

Cullender, (kul'en-der) *n.* A strainer.

Culler, (kul'er) *n.* One who chooses; especially, one who selects wares suitable for market.

Cully, (kul'e) *n.* [*D. cullen.*] A person easily deceived; a mean dupe.

Cully, (kul'e) *v. t.* To trick or impose on.

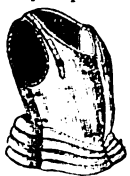
Culm, (kulm) *n.* [*L. culmus, stalk.*] The stalk or stem of corn and grasses.

Culmen, (kulmen) *n.* [*L.*] Top; summit.

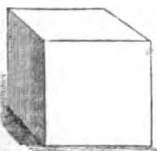
Culmiferous, (kul-mif'er-us) *a.* [*L. culmus and ferre.*] Bearing culms, or producing straw.



Cuckoo.



Cuirass.



Cube.

Culminate, (kul'min-ät) *v. i.* [*L. culmen.*] To reach the highest altitude.

Culmination, (kul'min-ä'shun) *n.* Attainment of the highest point of altitude; passage across the meridian;—arrival at the highest pitch of glory, power, and the like; top or crown.

Culpability, (kulp-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality or condition of being culpable; blameworthiness; faultiness.

Culpable, (kulp'a-bl) *a.* [*L. culpans.*] Deserving censure; worthy of blame.

Culpably, (kulp'a-ble) *adv.* In a culpable manner; blamably.

Culprit, (kul'prit) *n.* [*O. Eng. culpit.*] One accused of a crime, as before a judge;—one convicted of crime; a criminal.

Cultivable, (kul'te-va-bl) *a.* Capable of being cultivated or tilled.

Cultivate, (kul'te-vät) *v. t.* [*L. colere.*] To till; to improve land by drainage or manure; to fertilize;—to foster a particular growth;—to improve by care and study; to train in a special direction or for a special end; to refine; to civilize.

Cultivation, (kul'te-vä'shun) *n.* Art of tilling land and producing crops; husbandry;—improving by labour, training, &c.; fostering care;—the state of being cultivated; mental or moral improvement; refinement, &c.

Culture, (kul'tür) *n.* [*L. cultura.*] Tillage; means of making land productive;—process of effecting mental or moral growth; instruction; training;—the result of such; refinement, &c.

Culture, (kul'tür) *v. t.* To cultivate.

Culver, (kul'ver) *n.* [*Sax. culfer.*] A wood-pigeon.

Culverin, (kul'ver-in) *n.* [*L. colubrinus.*] A piece of ordnance ornamented with castings of snakes.

Culvert, (kul'vert) *n.* [*F. couvert.*] An arched drain for the passage of water under a road or canal, &c.

Cumber, (kum'ber) *v. t.* [*F. encombrer.*] To hang or rest on as a weight; to burden; encumber; perplex; embarrass.

Cumbersome, (kum'ber-sum) *a.* Burdensome or hindering, as a weight or drag;—unwieldy.

Cumbrance, (kum'brans) *n.* Encumbrance.

Cumbersome, (kum'brus) *a.* Bulky; unwieldy; oppressive; embarrassing; troublesome.

Cumbrously, (kum'brus-le) *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Cumin, (kum'in) *n.* [*G. kuminon.*] A dwarf umbelliferous plant, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

Cumulate, (küm'ü-lät) *v. t.* [*L. cumulus, a heap.*] To heap together; to amass.

Cumulation, (küm'ü-lä'shun) *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap.

Cumulative, (küm'ü-lät-iv) *a.* Formed in a mass;—augmenting; gaining or giving force by successive additions, as evidence or proof.

Cuneal or **Cuneated**, (kü'ne-al) *a.* [*L. cuneus.*] Having the form or shape of a wedge; cuneiform.

Cuneiform, (kü'ne-form) *a.* Pertaining to the wedge-shaped characters found in ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions.

Cunning, (kun'ing) *a.* [*A. S. cunnan.*] Well-instructed; knowing;—wrought with skill or craft; ingenious;—artful; wily; shrewd.

Cunning, (kun'ing) *n.* The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceit; art; craft; artifice.

Cunningly, (kun'ing-le) *adv.* In a cunning

Cup, (kup) *n.* [*A. S. cupp.*] A small vessel used to drink out of;—the contents of such a vessel;—portion; lot;—a cupping-glass;—*pl.* Repeated potations; revelry.

Cup, (kup) *v. t.* To supply with cups;—to bleed by means of scarification and a cupping-glass.

Cup-bearer, (kup'bär-er) *n.* An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household.

Cupboard, (kup'burd) *n.* A small closet with shelves for cups, plates, &c.

Cupel, (kü'pel) *n.* [*L. cupella.*] A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals.

Cupel, (kü'pel) *v. t.* To separate by means of a cupel; to refine, as the precious metals.

Cupid, (kü'pid) *n.* In mythology the god of love.

Cupidity, (kü-pid'e-te) *n.* [*L. cuperc.*] Eager desire to possess, especially wealth; covetousness.

Cupola, (kü'pö-la) *n.* [*It.*] A spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome;—the round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself.

Cupping, (kup'ing) *n.* Operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

Cupping-glass, (kup'ing-glas) *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, applied to the skin to draw blood by exhausting the air in the glass.

Cur, (kur) *n.* [*Ger. köter.*] A worthless or mongrel dog;—a worthless, snarling fellow.

Curable, (kü'ra-bl) *a.* Capable of being healed or cured.

Curacy, (kü'ra-se) *n.* The office or employment of a curate.

Curate, (kü'rät) *n.* [*L. curatus.*] One who has the cure of souls; an assistant to the rector or vicar.

Curative, (kü'rät-iv) *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure disease.

Curator, (kü-rät'er) *n.* [*L. curra.*] A superintendent of a museum;—a trustee; a guardian.

Curb, (kurb) *n.* A check or hindrance;—a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle;—a wall designed to buttress a mass of earth.

Curb, (kurb) *v. t.* [*F. courber.*] To restrain; to confine;—to furnish with a curb, as a well; to restrain by a curb.

Curd, (kurd) *n.* [*Scot. crud.*] The coagulated or thickened part of milk, eaten as food.

Curdle, (kurd'l) *v. t.* [*From curd.*] To be coagulated;—to be congealed;—*v. t.* To change into curd;—to congeal.

Curdy, (kurd'e) *a.* Like curd; full of curd.

Cure, (kür) *n.* [*L. cura.*] Act of healing;—that which heals; remedy;—restoration of health; charge of souls; spiritual charge.

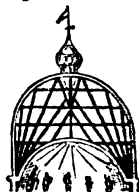
Cure, (kür) *v. t.* To heal; to restore to health;—to remedy;—to preserve by drying, salting, &c.

Cureless, (kür'les) *a.* Incapable of cure.

Curfew, (kur'fü) *n.* [*F. couvre-feu.*] The ringing of a bell at nightfall, or eight o'clock.

Curiosity, (kü're-ös'e-te) *n.* Exactness or accuracy, as of mind;—disposition to enquire and search; inquisitiveness;—a rarity; a novelty, &c.

Curious, (kü're-us) *a.* [*L. curiosus.*] Solicitous; scrupulous;—desirous to see the novel and discover the unknown; inquisitive; prying;—nice; fastidious;—wrought with skill and art; rare; fanciful; singular.



Cupola.

Curiously, (kū're-us-le) *adv.* In a curious manner.
Cur, (kuri) *r. t.* [*Ice. krulla.*] To form into ringlets;—to twist into coils;—to raise in waves or undulations;—*r. i.* To bend in ringlets;—to move in curves, spirals, or undulations.

Cur, (kuri) *n.* A ringlet of hair;—an undulating or curving line in any substance.

Curlew, (kur'le) *n.* [*F. courleu.*] An aquatic, wading bird, with a long bill; its colour is diversified with ash and black. Its cry is well expressed in the name.

Curly, (kur'le) *a.* Having curls; tending to curl.

Curmudgeon, (kur-muj'un) *n.* [*O. Eng. cornmudgin.*]

An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard.

Curmat, (kur'ant) *n.* [*From Corinth.*] A small dried grape, from the Levant;—the fruit of a well-known shrub of the genus *Ribes*.

Curmsey, (kur'en-se) *n.* State of being current; circulation;—current value; general estimation;—money; coin.

Curm, (kur'ent) *a.* [*L. currere, to run.*] Running or moving rapidly;—now passing in its progress;—circulating; generally received; common.

Current, (kur'ent) *n.* A flowing of water in a particular direction; a stream;—general course; ordinary procedure; progressive and connected movement.

Currently, (kur'ent-le) *adv.* In a current manner; commonly.

Currie, (kur'e-kl) *n.* [*L. currere.*] A chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

Curriculum, (kur-rik'ū-lum) *n.* [*L.*] A race-course;—a course of study, as in a university.

Currier, (kur'e-er) *n.* [*From curry.*] One who dresses and colours leather after it is tanned.

Curriah, (kur'ish) *a.* Having the qualities of a cur; anarling; quarrelsome; brutal.

Curry, (kur'e) *r. t.* [*L. curium.*] To dress leather;—to comb, rub, or cleanse the skin of a horse;—to cook with curry, as rice, &c.

Curry, (kur'e) *n.* [*Per. khurd.*] A stew of fowl, fish, &c., cooked with curry-powder.

Curry-comb, (kur'e-kōm) *n.* An instrument for combing and cleaning horses.

Currying, (kur're-ing) *n.* Rubbing down a horse;—the art of dressing skins after they are tanned.

Curry-powder, (kur'e-pow-der) *n.* An East India condiment.

Curse, (kurs) *r. t.* [*A.-S. cursian.*] To utter a wish of evil against; to exorcise;—to bring great evil upon; to torment;—*r. i.* To use profane language; to swear.

Curse, (kurs) *n.* Imprecation of evil;—sentence of divine justice on sinners;—severe affliction; torment.

Curse, (kurs) *a.* Blasted by a curse;—deprived.

Curse, (kurs) *a.* [*L. currere.*] Running; rapid.

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conceal;—part of the rampart between two bastions.

Curtain, (kur'tin) *r. t.* To inclose as with curtains; to furnish with curtains; to conceal.

Curly, (kur'le) *adv.* Briefly; abruptly.

Curtness, (kur'tnes) *n.* Shortness; conciseness.

Curvated, (kurv'at-ed) *a.* [*L. curvare.*] Bent in a regular form; curved.

Curvation, (kurv'a-shun) *n.* Act of bending or crooking;—a curved form.

Curvature, (kurv'a-tūr) *n.* The continual bending of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction.

Curve, (kurv) *a.* [*L. curva.*] Bent without angle;—a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction.

Curve, (kurv) *r. t.* To bend; to crook; to turn in a slanting direction.

Curvet, (kurv'et) *n.* [*F. courbette.*] A leap of a horse;—a prank; a frolic.

Curvet, (kurv'et) *r. t.* To make a curvet;—to leap and frisk.

Curvilinear, (kurv-e-lin'e-al) *a.* [*L. curva and linea.*] Consisting of curved lines; bounded by curved lines.

Cushat, (kush'at) *n.* [*A.-S. cuccote.*] The ring-cushion.

Cushion, (kōosh'un) *n.* [*F. coussin.*] A stuffed bag used to sit or recline upon;—any stuffed or padded surface used as a rest or protector.

Cushion, (kōosh'un) *r. t.* To seat on a cushion; to furnish with cushions.

Cusp, (kusp) *n.* [*L. cuspa.*] A projecting point in the ornamentation of arches, panels, &c.;—the point at which two curves meet.

Custard, (kust'ard) *n.* [*W. cars.*] A dish of milk and eggs sweetened, and baked or boiled.

Custard-apple, (kust'ard-ap-pli) *n.* A plant growing in the West Indies,

whose fruit contains a yellowish eatable pulp.

Custodial, (kus-tō'de-al) *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

Custodian, (kus-tō'de-an) *n.* [*L. custos.*] One who has care, as of some public building; a keeper or superintendent; a guardian.

Custody, (kus-to-de) *n.* A keeping or guarding;—confinement; imprisonment.

Custom, (kus'tum) *n.* [*F. coutume.*] Way of acting; habitual practice;—business support; patronage;—long established practice or usage.

Customable, (kus'tum-a-bl) *a.* Common; habitual;—subject to the payment of custom duties.

Customarily, (kus'tum-ar-e-le) *adv.* Habitually; commonly; ordinarily.

Customary, (kus'tum-ar-e) *a.* According to custom; ordinary;—conventional;—held by custom.

Custom-duties, (kus'tum-dū-tiz) *n.* Taxes laid on imported or exported goods.

Customer, (kus'tum-er) *n.* One who frequents any place for buying what he wants.

Custom-house, (kus'tum-hous) *n.* The building where customs are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared.

Cut, (kut) *r. t.* [*Norm. F. cotu, ent.*] To make an incision in; to divide; to sever;—to hew, as wood;—to mow, as corn;—to dock;—to carve;



to hew out;—to decline the acquaintance of; to wound or hurt deeply;—to cross: to operate in lithotomy;—*r. i.* To perform the operation of dividing, severing, intersecting, and the like;—to run rapidly;—to divide a pack of cards.

Cut, (kut) *n.* An opening made with a sharp instrument; a gash;—a stroke or blow;—a harsh remark;—a channel made by cutting;—a portion cut off;—an engraved block; the impression from an engraving;—the act of dividing a pack of cards;—manner in which a thing is cut; shape; style; fashion.

Cutaneous, (kū-tā'ne-us) *a.* [*L. cutis.*] Belonging to the skin; existing on or affecting the skin.

Cuticle, (kūt'e-kl) *n.* [*L. cuticula.*] The outer skin; the scarf-skin;—the thin covering of the bark of a plant.

Cuticular, (kū-tik'ū-ler) *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

Cutis, (kū'tis) *n.* [*L.*] A dense resisting membrane, next below the cuticle—the *true skin*.

Cutlass, (kut'las) *n.* [*L. cutler.*] A broad curving sword, with one edge; a hanger.

Cutler, (kut'ler) *n.* [*L. cutler, knife.*] One who makes or who deals in knives and edged tools.

Cutlery, (kut'ler-e) *n.* The business of a cutler;—cutting instruments in general;—hardware.

Outlet, (kut'lot) *n.* [*F. côtelette, L. costa, a rib.*] A piece of meat cut for broiling.

Cutter, (kut'er) *n.* One who cuts or hews;—an instrument used for cutting;—a small boat used by ships of war;—a vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast, and a straight running bowsprit.

Cut-throat, (kut'thrōt) *n.* A murderer; an assassin.

Cutting, (kut'ing) *n.* Act of one who cuts; incision; division;—a twig cut for grafting; an excavation cut through a hill;—removing stone from the bladder.

Cuttle-fish, (kut'l-fish) *n.* [*Ger. Kuttelisch.*] A molluscous animal having ten arms furnished with cupules. When pursued, it throws out a blackish liquor which darkens the water, and enables it to escape.

Cwt., n. An abbreviation for hundred-weight.

Cyanic, (si-an'ik) *a.* [*G. kyanos.*] Pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen.

Cycle, (si'kl) *n.* [*G. kuklos, ring.*] An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens;—a period of time in which a succession of events or phenomena is repeated in the same order.

Cyclic, (si'klik) *a.* Pertaining to a cycle; moving in cycles.

Cycloid, (si'kloid) *n.* [*G. kuklos, circle, and eidos, form.*] A curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle revolved on a straight line.

Cycloidal, (si'kloid'al) *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.

Cyclometry, (si-klom'e-tre) *n.* [*G. kuklos, and metron, measure.*] The art of measuring circles.

Cyclone, (si'klōn) *n.* [*G. kuklos, circle.*] A

rotatory storm or whirlwind of extensive circuit.

Cyclopean, (si-klō-pē'an) *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; huge; gigantic; vast and rough; massive.

Cyclopaedia, (si-klō-pē'de-a) *n.* [*G. kuklos and paideia.*] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences, or of human knowledge;—a dictionary of arts and sciences.

Cyclopedic, (si-klō-ped'ik) *a.* Belonging to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopaedia.

Cyclops, (si'klops) *n. pl.* [*G. kuklops.*] A fabulous race of giants who had but one eye placed in the midst of the forehead.

Cygnēt, (sig'net) *n.* [*F. cygne, G. kuknos, swan.*] A young swan.

Cylinder, (sil'in-der) *n.* [*G. kulicin.*] A geometric form generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; a body of roller-like form, of which the longitudinal section is oblong and the cross section is circular.

Cylindrical, (sil'in'drik-al) *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.

Cylindroid, (sil'in-droid) *n.* [*G. kulindros, and eidos, form.*] A solid body resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical.

Cymar, (si'mar) *n.* [*F. simarre, H. simlah, garment.*] A slight covering; a scarf.

Cymbal, (sim'bal) *n.* [*G. kymbalon.*] A musical instrument consisting of two hollow rounded pieces of brass or other metal, producing, when struck together, a sharp, ringing sound.

Cynic, (sin'ik) *n.* One of the school of Diogenes, who lived in a tub, and taught contempt of riches, pleasures, and the arts of refined life;—a misanthrope.

Cynical, (sin'ik-al) *a.* [*G. kvōn, dog.*] Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious;—belonging to the sect of cynics.

Cynically, (sin'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a cynical or morose manner.

Cynicism, (sin'e-sizm) *n.* Practice or principles

Cynosure, (sin'o-shōor) *n.* [*G. kynosoura, dog's tail, from kvōn, dog, and oura, tail.*] The constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the polar star, the eyes of mariners and travellers are often directed;—any thing to which attention is strongly turned;—a centre of attraction; a bright or dazzling object.

Cypress, (si'pres) *n.* [*L. cupressus.*] A coniferous tree, having wood remarkable for its durability—an emblem of mourning.

Cyprian, (sip're-an) *a.* Belonging to the island of Cyprus, or Venus;—pertaining to lewdness, or those who practise it.

Cyst, (sist) *n.* [*G. kystia.*] A pouch or sac containing morbid matter.

Cystic, (sist'ik) *a.* Having the form of a cyst;—containing cysts.

Cystocoele, (sist'ō-sē) *n.* [*G. kystia, bag, and kēlē, tumour.*] Hernia of the urinary bladder.

Czar, (zār) *n.* [*Russ. tsarj, L. cesar.*] A king; the emperor of Russia;—written also Tsar.

Czarina, (zā-rō'na) *n.* [*Russ. tsaritsa.*] A title of the empress of Russia.

Czarowitz, (zār'ō-vite) *n.* [*Russ. tsarévitch.*] The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.



Cutter.



Cuttle-fish.



Cycloid.



Cymbals.

D.

D (dē). in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter, and the third consonant or articulation;—as a numeral, it represents 500; and with a dash over it, (\overline{D}) 5000.

Dab, (dab) *v. t.* [Eng. *dap*, *tap*.] To strike gently, as with the hand, or with some soft or moist substance.

Dab, (dab) *n.* A gentle blow;—a small lump of any thing soft, as butter;—a small flat fish, of dark-brown colour, allied to the flounder.

Dabble, (dab'bl) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *dab*.] To wet by little dips; to splash;—*v. i.* To play in water with the hands;—to work in a superficial manner.

Dabchick, (dab'chik) *n.* [From *dab* and *chick*.] A small water-fowl allied to the grebe.

Dace, (dā) *n.* [W. *darsen*.] A small river fish, of a bright silvery colour, like the roach.

Dactyl, (dak'til) *n.* [G. *daktulos*.] A poetical foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, or one accented followed by two unaccented, as *te-ga-tūl*, *ar-cif-ūl*.

Dactylic, (dak'til-ik) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls.

Dactylology, (dak'til-ol-o-je) *n.* [G. *daktulos* and *logos*.] The art of conversing by spelling words with the fingers.

Daddy, (dad'e) *n.* [Ir. *dadl*, W. *tad*.] Father—a word used by little children.

Daffodil, (daf'ō-dil) *n.* [G. *asphodelos*.] A plant of the genus *Narcissus*. It has a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers, usually of yellow hue.

Daft, (daft) *a.* [Scot.] Insane; foolish; giddy.

Dag, (dag) *n.* [D. *dagge*.] A dagger or poniard;—a kind of pistol formerly used.

Dagger, (dager) *n.* [F. *dague*.] A short sword;—a poniard;—a mark of reference in the form of a dagger (\dagger).

Daggle, (dag'l) *v. t.* To trail so as to wet or be foul;—*v. i.* To be drawn or trailed.

Daguerrotyps, (dag-er'ō-tip) *n.* [From *Daguerre*, the discoverer.] A method of taking pictures by photography on plates of silvered copper;—the picture produced.

Daguerrotype, (dag-er'ō-tip) *v. t.* To represent by the photographic art, as a picture;—to impress with great distinctness.

Dahlia, (dal'e-a) *n.* [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of plants, of the order composite. It produces a large and beautiful flower, and has many varieties.

Daily, (dā'le) *a.* Happening or belonging to each successive day; diurnal; quotidian.

Daily, (dā'le) *adv.* Every day; day by day.

Daintily, (dān'te-le) *adv.* Fastidiously; nicely.

Daintiness, (dān'te-nes) *n.* State or condition of being dainty.

Dainty, (dān'te) *a.* [W. *deintiaidd*.] Delicately to the taste;—elegant in form or breeding;—requiring dainties;—fastidious.

Dainty, (dān'te) *n.* That which is delicious, delicate, or nice.

Dairy, (dā're) *n.* [O. E. *dey*.] The place where milk is kept, set for cream, or converted into butter or cheese.

Dais, (dā's) *n.* [G. *diskos*.] A raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall;—the upper table.

Daisy, (dā'ze) *n.* [A.-S. *dagas-edge*.] A well-known plant of the genus *Bellis*, of several varieties.

Dale, (dāl) *n.* [O. Sax. & Go. *dal*.] A low place between hills; a vale or valley.

Dalliance, (dal'le-ans) *n.* Act of fondling; interchange of caresses;—procrastination.

Dally, (dal'le) *v. i.* [A.-S. *dol*.] To waste time in pleasure or trifles; to use fondling; to sport; to frolic.

Daltonism, (dal'ton-izm) *n.* Inability to distinguish colours; colour-blindness.

Dam, (dam) *n.* A female parent—used of beasts;—a human mother—in contempt.

Dam, (dam) *n.* [D. *damm*.] A mole, bank of earth, wall, or frame of wood, to obstruct the flow of water.

Dam, (dam) *v. t.* To obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam;—to shut up; to confine.

Damage, (dam'āj) *n.* [F. from L. *damnum*.] Any injury or harm to person, property, or reputation;—a compensation for wrong or loss.

Damage, (dam'āj) *v. t.* To inflict injury upon; to harm; to hurt; to injure; to impair.

Damageable, (dam'āj-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being damaged or impaired.

Damask, (dam'ask) *n.* A rich silk stuff with raised figures, woven in the loom;—linen woven in imitation of damask silk.

Damask, (dam'ask) *v. t.* To decorate, as silk with raised flowers, &c., or steel with inlaid devices.

Dame, (dām) *n.* [L. *domina*.] A lady of birth or official station;—a matron;—the mistress of a school.

Damn, (dam) *v. t.* [L. *damnum*.] To adjudge; to sentence;—to condemn to punishment in a future world;—to condemn as bad or displeasing, by hissing, &c.

Damnable, (dam'na-bl) *a.* Worthy of condemnation or reprobation;—detestable.

Damnation, (dam-nā'shun) *n.* Condemnation to punishment in a future state.

Damnatory, (dam'na-tor-e) *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation;—deserving judgment.

Damp, (damp) *a.* Moderately wet; moist; humid.

Damp, (damp) *n.* [Ger. *dampf*.] Moisture; humidity; fog;—depression;—*pl.* Gaseous products in coal-mines, &c., classed as choke-damp and fire-damp.

Damp, (damp) *v. t.* To moisten;—to chill; to depress; to discourage.

Dampen, (damp'n) *v. t. or i.* To make or become damp or moist.

Damper, (damp'er) *n.* That which damps or checks; discouragement.

Dampness, (damp'nes) *n.* Moderate humidity; moisture.

Damsel, (dam'zel) *n.* [F. *demoiselle*, It. *damsella*.] A young unmarried woman.

Damson, (dam'zn) *n.* A small black plum.

Dance, (dans) *v. i.* [*F. danser.*] To move with measured steps to music; to caper;—*v. t.* To cause to dance; to dandle.

Dance, (dans) *n.* A lively motion, with set steps and postures of the body, in time with measured music;—a figure in which two or more move in concert.

Dancer, (dans'er) *n.* One who dances.

Dandelion, (dan-de-lion) *n.* [*F. dent de lion.*] A well-known plant, with yellow compound flowers.

Dandle, (dan'dl) *v. t.* [*Ger. tändeln.*] To move up and down, as an infant; to fondle.

Dandling, (dand'ling) *n.* The act of fondling or dancing on the knee, as an infant.

Dandy, (dan'de) *n.* [*F. dandin.*] One who affects special finery in dress; a fop; a coxcomb. [*dress of a dandy; foppishness.*]

Dandyism, (dan'de-izm) *n.* The manners and **Danger**, (dän'jer) *n.* [*L. damnum.*] Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil;—peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy.

Dangerous, (dän'jer-us) *a.* [*F. dangereux.*] Attended with danger; full of risk; perilous.

Dangerously, (dän'jer-us-le) *adv.* In a dangerous manner.

Dangle, (dang'gl) *v. i.* [*Dan. dingle.*] To hang loosely, or with a swinging motion; to hang about or follow after;—*v. t.* To swing.

Dangler, (dang'gler) *n.* One who hangs about or follows others, especially women; trifter.

Dank, (dangk) *a.* [*Allied to damp.*] Damp; moist; humid; wet; raw.

Dapper, (dap'er) *a.* [*Ger. tapfer.*] Little and active; lively; neat in dress or appearance; smart.

Dapple, (dap'l) *a.* [*Ger. dippeln.*] Marked with spots of different colour; spotted; variegated.

Dapple, (dap'l) *v. t.* To variegate with spots.

Dare, (där) *v. i.* [*A.-S. dearr.*] To have sufficient courage; to be bold enough; to venture;—*v. t.* To challenge; to defy; to brave.

Daring, (där'ing) *n.* A bold act; a hazardous attempt; a rash venture.

Dark, (därk) *a.* [*A.-S. dearc, Gael. & Ir. dorch.*] Destitute of light; black;—obscure; mysterious; concealed; hidden;—destitute of knowledge; ignorant;—foreboding evil; gloomy; suspicious.

Dark, (därk) *n.* Absence of light; gloom;—condition of ignorance; secrecy; unknown state.

Darken, (därk'n) *v. t.* To make dark; to cloud;—to render dim; to deprive of vision;—to render less clear or intelligible;—to sully;—*v. i.* To grow dark or darker.

Darkish, (därk'ish) *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky.

Darkling, (därk'ling) *a.* In the dark or twilight.

Darkly, (därk'le) *adv.* With imperfect light; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly.

Darkness, (därk'ness) *n.* Absence of light; obscurity;—want of clearness or perspicuity;—a state of privacy; secrecy;—a state of ignorance or error; wickedness; impurity;—a state of distress; calamity; perplexity.

Darksome, (därk'sum) *a.* Somewhat dark

Darling, (där'ling) *n.* [*A.-S. deorling.*] One dearly beloved; a favourite.

Darling, (där'ling) *a.* Dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favourite.

Darn, (därn) *v. t.* [*W. & Arm. darn.*] To mend a rent or hole, in a garment, stocking, &c., with thread, worsted, &c., of the same colour.

Darn, (därn) *n.* A garment mended by darning.

Darnel, (där'nel) *n.* [*Prov. Eng. drank.*] A plant of the genus *Lolium*; a species of grass.

Darning, (där'ning) *n.* The act of mending, as a hole in a garment; patching;—the piece mended.

Dart, (där't) *n.* [*H. Ger. tart.*] A pointed, missile weapon;—any thing that pierces.

Dart, (där't) *v. t.* To throw with a sudden effort; to hurl or launch;—to emit; to shoot, as rays;—*v. i.* To start and run with velocity; to shoot rapidly.

Darter, (där't'er) *n.* One who darts or who throws a dart;—a bird of the pelican family.

Dash, (dash) *v. t.* [*Sw. & Icol. daska.*] To throw with violence or haste;—to break by collision; to abash;—to throw in or on in a rapid manner;—to sketch carelessly;—to erase by a stroke; to blot out or obliterate;—*v. i.* To rush with violence through;—to strike violently against.

Dash, (dash) *n.* Violent striking of two bodies; collision;—a sudden check;—an infusion, or adulteration; a partial overspreading;—a rapid movement; a sudden onset;—a show or parade;—a mark [—], in writing or printing, denoting a sudden break or transition in a sentence.

Dastard, (das'terd) *n.* [*A.-S. adastriðm.*] One who meanly shrinks from danger; a coward.

Dastard, (das'terd) *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.

Dastardly, (das'terd-le) *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Date, (dät) *n.* [*L. dare.*] Specification of the time when a writing, coin, &c., was executed;—precise period; epoch;—duration; continuance.

Date, (dät) *v. t.* To note the time of writing or executing;—to refer to as a starting point;—*v. i.* To begin; to reckon or count from.

Date, (dät) *n.* [*G. daktylos, a finger.*] The fruit of the date-palm.

Date-palm or **Date-tree**, (dät'päm) *n.* The genus of palms which bear dates.

Its stem shoots up in one cylindrical column to the height of 50 or 60 feet, and is crowned by luxuriant foliage. Its fruit is perhaps the most nutritious of all vegetable products.

Dative, (dät'iv) *n.* [*L. datus.*] The case of a noun to which any thing is given, directed, or referred.

Dative, (dät'iv) *a.* Capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure;—pertaining to the dative.

Datum, (dät'um) *n.* [*L.*] Something given or admitted; a ground of inference or deduction;—chiefly plural, *data*.

Daub, (dawb) *v. t.* [*Ir. dob.*] To smear with a adhesive matter;—to paint in a coarse manner.

Daub, (dawb) *n.* A viscous sticky application;—a picture coarsely executed.

Daughter, (daw'ter) *n.* [*A.-S. dohtor.*] A female child or descendant;—a female penitent.

Daughter-in-law, (daw'ter-in-law) *n.* The wife of one's son.

Daughterly, (daw'ter-le) *a.* Becoming a daughter

Daunt, (dänt) *v. t.* [*F. daupner.*] To repress or subdue the courage of; intimidate; frighten.

Dauntless, (dänt'les) *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; undaunted. [*fearless manly*]

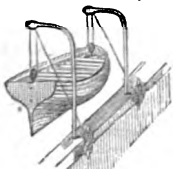
Dauntlessly, (dänt'les-le) *adv.* In a heroic and



Date-palm.

Dauphin, (daw'fîn or dô-fang) *n.* [F.] The eldest son of the king of France.

Davit, (dáv'it) *n.* A spar used on board of ships as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor:—*pl.* Pieces of timber or iron projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by.



Davits.

Daw, (daw) *n.* A bird of the crow family.

Dawn, (dawn) *v. i.* [A.-S. *dæg*.] To spread, as rays of light:—to grow towards the light of morning;—to develop, as genius, hope, &c.:—to come to the mind with a faint light.

Dawn, (dawn) *n.* The break of day; first appearance of light in the morning; rise, as of hope, genius, &c.

Day, (dä) *n.* [A.-S. *dæg*.] The period from sunrise to sunset;—the period of the earth's revolution on its axis:—a specific time or period; time of life:—any particular day, as Christmas day:—day of battle; victory.

Day-book, (dä'book) *n.* A book in which are recorded the accounts of the day in their order.

Day-break, (dä'bräk) *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn of day.

Day-dream, (dä'drêm) *n.* A vain fancy or speculation:—a castle in the air.

Day-fly, (dä'fli) *n.* One of a genus of insects that live only one day—called *Ephemera*.

Day-labour, (dä'lä-bër) *n.* Labour hired or done by the day. [ator.]

Dayman, (däz'man) *n.* An umpire; a mediator.

Day-spring, (dä'spring) *n.* The beginning of the day; the dawn.

Dead, (däs) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dwaes*, stupid.] To overpower with light; hence, to confuse; to bewilder. [brilliantly.]

Deadly, (däz'l) *v. t.* To strike or surprise with death. [G. *dänkoros*.] Originally one appointed to serve tables, or the care of the poor;—in the Romish church, an assistant to the priest;—in the English church, one licensed to preach, but not to administer ordinances;—in Presbyterian churches, one charged with the care of Church Property and Funds.

Deaconess, (dä'kn-ess) *n.* A female deacon.

Deaconship, (dä'kn-ship) *n.* The office or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Dead, (däd) *a.* [A.-S. *dead*, G. *tautha*.] Deprived or destitute of life;—inanimate; inactive;—unproductive;—producing death;—cold; heartless;—gloomy; still; spiritless; rapid.

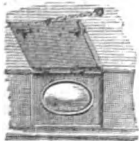
Dead, (däd) *adv.* To a degree resembling death; to the last degree; completely; wholly.

Dead, (däd) *n.* The state of the dead;—the most quiet or death-like time;—*pl.* Those who are dead; the departed.

Deaden, (dä'n) *v. t.* To impair in force or sensibility; to numb;—to retard;—to make spiritless;—to deprive of gloss or brilliancy.

Dead-level, (däd'lev-el) *n.* Perfect level.

Dead-light, (däd'lit) *n.* A strong shutter for a cabin window to prevent water from entering.



Dead-light.

Deadly, (däd'le) *a.* Capable of causing death; mortal; hostile.

Deadly, (däd'le) *adv.* So as to resemble death;—mortally;—in an implacable manner.

Deadly-nightshade, (däd'le-nit'shäd) *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus *Atropa*; *belladonna*.

Dead-march, (däd'märch) *n.* A piece of solemn music at a funeral.

Deadness, (däd'ness) *n.* The state of being dead;—dulness; inertness; languor; indifference.

Dead-shot, (däd'shot) *n.* An exact marksman.

Dead-water, (däd'waw-ter) *n.* The eddy water that closes behind a ship.

Dead-weight, (däd'wät) *n.* A heavy or oppressive burden.

Deaf, (def) *a.* [A.-S. *deaf*.] Wanting the sense of hearing wholly or in part;—unwilling to listen;—indistinctly heard.

Deafen, (def'n) *v. t.* To make deaf; to stun;—to render impervious to sound, as a floor, wall, &c. [and dumb.]

Deaf-mute, (def'müt) *n.* A person who is deaf and dumb.

Deafness, (def'ness) *n.* State of being deaf;—want of hearing;—refusing to listen or attend to.

Deal, (däl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dælan*.] To divide; to distribute;—*v. i.* To make distribution;—to traffic; to trade;—to act between;—to have transactions with;—to distribute cards.

Deal, (däl) *n.* [A.-S. *dæl*.] A part or portion; an indefinite quantity, or extent;—distribution of cards; the portion distributed;—a pine or fir board.

Dealer, (dä'ler) *n.* One who deals; a trader.

Dealing, (dä'ling) *n.* Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic;—conduct in relation to others.

Dean, (dën) *n.* [L. *decanus*.] A dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches;—the head of a college;—president in an ecclesiastical court.

Deanery, (dën'er-ee) *n.* Office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction of a dean.

Deanship, (dën'ship) *n.* The office of a dean.

Dear, (dër) *a.* [A.-S. *deore*.] Bearing a high price; costly; expensive;—highly valued; beloved; precious.

Dear, (dër) *adv.* Dearly; at a high rate.

Dear, (dër) *n.* One dearly beloved; a darling.

Dearly, (dër'le) *adv.* In a dear manner; or at a dear rate. [being dear.]

Dearness, (dër'ness) *n.* State or condition of

Dearth, (dërth) *n.* That which makes dear; deficiency; scarcity;—want; destitution.

Death, (dieth) *n.* [A.-S. *death*.] Cessation or extinction of bodily life; decease; dissolution;—mode or manner of dying;—cause or instrument of loss of life;—the state of the dead;—the emblem of mortality;—separation from the favour and fellowship of God.

Death-bed, (deth'bed) *n.* The bed on which a person dies; the closing hours of life.

Deathless, (deth'less) *a.* Not subject to death; undying; immortal, as the soul.

Death-rattle, (deth'rat'l) *n.* A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

Death's-door, (dethz'dör) *n.* Brink of the grave;—the near approach of death.

Death's-head, (dethz'hed) *n.* A figure representing the head of a human skeleton;—a species of moth.

Death-warrant, (deth'wor-ant) *n.* An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.

Debar, (dä-bär) *v. t.* [From *de* and *bar*.] To

- shut out or exclude; to deny or refuse; to hinder.
- Debark,** (dē-bārk') *v. t.* [*F. débarquer.*] To land from a ship or boat; to disembark;—*v. i.* To leave a ship or boat, and pass to the land.
- Debarkation,** (dē-bārk-ā'shun) *n.* The act of disembarking.
- Debase,** (dē-bās') *v. t.* [*From de and base.*] To reduce from a higher to a lower state of worth, purity, station, and the like; degrade; adulterate; disgrace.
- Debasement,** (dē-bās'ment) *n.* The act of debasing, or the state of being debased; degradation.
- Debatable,** (dē-bāt'a-bl) *a.* Liable to be debated; disputable.
- Debate,** (dē-bāt') *n.* Contention in words or arguments; dispute; controversy; discussion.
- Debate,** (dē-bāt') *v. t.* [*F. débattre.*] To contend for in words or arguments;—*v. i.* To engage in strife; to dispute; argue.
- Debater,** (dē-bāt'gr) *n.* One who debates; a disputant.
- Debauch,** (dē-bawch') *v. t.* [*F. débaucher.*] To corrupt in character or principles; to lead astray; to seduce.
- Debauch,** (dē-bawch') *n.* Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; lewdness.
- Debauchee,** (dē-bāshē) *n.* A sensual or dissipated person; a rake; a libertine.
- Debauchery,** (dē-bawch'gr-e) *n.* Corruption; seduction from duty or virtue;—excessive indulgence; intemperance; lewdness.
- Debiture,** (dē-bent'ūr) *n.* [*L. debere.*] A writing acknowledging a debt;—a custom-house certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback;—bonds and securities for money loans.
- Debilitate,** (dē-bilit-āt) *v. t.* [*L. debilis.*] To weaken; to impair;—to make feeble, faint, or languid.
- Debility,** (dē-bil'e-te) *n.* The state of being feeble or weak; want of strength; weakness.
- Debit,** (deb'it) *n.* [*L. debitum, from debere, to owe.*] A recorded item of debt; the debtor side of an account; debt.
- Debit,** (deb'it) *v. t.* To charge with debt;—to enter on the debtor side of a book.
- Debonnair,** (deb-ō-nār') *a.* [*F. debonnaire.*] Bearing himself well; of good air or mien;—courteous.
- Debouch,** (dē-bōosh') *v. i.* [*F. déboucher.*] To issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles.
- Debouchure,** (dē-bōōsh'ur) *n.* [*F.*] The outward opening, as of a valley, river, and the like.
- Debris,** (dā-brē') *n.* [*F. débris.*] Fragments detached from a rock or mountain;—rubbish; ruins.
- Debt,** (det) *n.* [*F. dette.*] Thing owed;—that which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; obligation; liability;—a fault; a crime; a trespass.
- Debtor,** (det'gr) *n.* [*L. debitor, from debere, to owe.*] The person who owes another either money, goods, or services;—the side of an account on which debts are entered.
- Debut,** (dā-bōō') *n.* [*F. from but, aim.*] A beginning; first appearance of an actor or public speaker, &c.
- Decade,** (dek'ād) *n.* [*G. deka.*] The number or aggregate of ten; a period of ten years.
- Decadence,** (dē-kā'dens) *n.* [*L. de and cadere, to fall.*] Decay; fall; deterioration.
- Decagon,** (dek'a-gon) *n.* [*G. deka and gōnu.*] A plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.
- Decahedron,** (dek-a-hē'dron) *n.* [*G. deka and hedra.*] A solid figure or body having ten sides.
- Decalogist,** (dek-al'o-jist) *n.* One who explains the decalogue.
- Decalogue,** (dek'a-log) *n.* [*G. deka, ten, and logos, speech.*] The ten commandments.
- Decamp,** (dē-kāmp') *v. i.* [*F. décamper.*] To move from a camping ground; to depart suddenly; to run away with, as with money.
- Decampment,** (dē-kāmp'ment) *n.* Departure from a camp; breaking up of a camp; marching off. [*ing to a dean or deacon.*]
- Decanal,** (dek'an-al) *a.* [*L. decanus.*] Pertaining to a dean.
- Decandrous,** (dek-an'drus) *a.* [*G. deka, ten, and andr, a male.*] Having ten stamens.
- Decant,** (dē-kant') *v. t.* [*F. décanter.*] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; pour from one vessel into another.
- Decanter,** (dē-kant'gr) *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors;—a glass bottle for the table.
- Decapitate,** (dē-kap'it-āt) *v. t.* [*L. de and capere, head.*] To behead; to decollate.
- Decapitation,** (dē-kap'it-āshun) *n.* The act of beheading;—state of being beheaded.
- Decapod,** (dek'a-pod) *n.* [*G. deka and pod.*] A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab, lobster, &c.
- Decarbonization,** (dē-kār-bon-e-zā'shun) *n.* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon.
- Decarbonize,** (dē-kār'bon-iz) *v. t.* [*From de and carbonize.*] To deprive of carbon.
- Decay,** (dē-kā) *v. i.* [*L. de and cadere.*] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state to one of imperfection, weakness, or dissolution; to fail; to decline;—*v. t.* To impair; to bring to a worse state.
- Decay,** (dē-kā) *n.* Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any kind of excellence or perfection;—decline; deterioration; rottenness.
- Decede,** (dē-sēs') *n.* [*L. decedere.*] Departure especially departure from life; death; demise.
- Decease,** (dē-sēs') *v. i.* To depart from this life to die.
- Deceit,** (dē-sēt') *n.* [*L. decipere.*] An attempt or disposition to deceive; fraud; imposition; guile; wile; trick.
- Deceitful,** (dē-sēt'fūl) *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent; deceptive.
- Deceitfully,** (dē-sēt'fūl-le) *adv.* In a deceitful manner.
- Deceitfulness,** (dē-sēt'fūl-nes) *n.* Disposition to deceive;—quality of being fraudulent.
- Deceivable,** (dē-sēv'a-bl) *a.* Subject to deceit; imposition; liable to be misled, or imposed on.
- Deceivably,** (dē-sēv'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner to produce deception; artfully; plausibly.
- Deceive,** (dē-sēv') *v. t.* [*L. de and capere.*] To lead into error; to impose upon; delude; to guile; mislead; cheat.
- Deceiver,** (dē-sēv'gr) *n.* One who deceives.
- December,** (dē-sem'bgr) *n.* The last month of the year.
- Decemvir,** (dē-sem'vgr) *n.* [*L. decem and vir.*] One of ten magistrates who had absolute authority in ancient Rome from 449 to 447 B. C.
- Decemvirate,** (dē-sem'vgr-āt) *n.* Office of decemvirs;—a body of ten men in authority.
- Decency,** (dē-sen-se) *n.* [*L. decentia.*] State or quality of being decent; propriety in int

course, actions or discourse; modesty;—that which is decent or becoming.

Decennary, (dē-sen'ar-e) *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

Decennial, (dē-sen'e-al) *a.* Consisting of or continuing for ten years, or happening every ten years.

Decent, (dē'sent) *a.* [L. *decens*.] Fitting or becoming;—free from immodesty; graceful; well-formed;—moderate but competent; sufficient;—comely; seemly.

Decently, (dē'sent-le) *adv.* In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety.

Deception, (dē-sep'shun) *n.* [L. *deceptio*.] Act of deceiving or misleading;—state of being deceived or misled;—that which deceives; artifice; cheat; fraud; imposition.

Deceptive or Deceptious, (dē-sep'tiv) *a.* Tending to deceive; giving a false impression; delusive.

Deceptively, (dē-sep'tiv-le) *adv.* In a manner to mislead or deceive.

Decern, (dē-çern) *v. i.* [L. *de* and *cernere*, to judge.] To pass a decree or judgment.

Decidable, (dē-sid'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being decided.

Decide, (dē-sid') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *cedere*.] To determine the result of; to settle; to conclude;—*v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to give decision.

Decided, (dē-sid'ed) *a.* Free from ambiguity;—free from doubt; determined; resolute.

Decidedly, (dē-sid'ed-le) *adv.* In a decided manner; clearly; resolutely.

Deciduous, (dē-sid'ū-us) *a.* [L. *de* and *cadere*.] Falling off or away; liable to fall.

Decimal, (des'e-mal) *a.* [L. *decimus*.] Pertaining to the number ten; counted by tens.

Decimal, (des'e-mal) *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens; a tenth part.

Decimally, (des'e-mal-le) *adv.* By means of decimals; by tens.

Decimate, (des'e-māt) *v. t.* [L. *decimare*.] To take the tenth part of;—to select by lot and punish with death every tenth man.

Decimation, (des'e-mā'shun) *n.* A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.

Decipher, (dē-sif'er) *v. t.* [F. *deciffrer*.] To find the key to a cipher;—to translate from a cipher;—to unravel; to explain.

Decipherable, (dē-sif'er-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being deciphered.

Decision, (dē-sizh'un) *n.* [L. *decisio*.] Act of settling or terminating, as a controversy, battle, or event;—final opinion or judgment;—the quality of being decided; determination; resolution.

Decisive, (dē-siv) *a.* Having the power or quality of deciding;—resolute; conclusive; positive.

Decisively, (dē-siv-le) *adv.* In a manner to end deliberation, doubt, or contest; conclusively.

Decisiveness, (dē-siv-ness) *n.* Quality of ending doubt, controversy, &c.; conclusiveness.

Deck, (dek) *v. t.* [A-S. *decan*.] To cover;—to dress; to clothe with elegance; adorn;—to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

Deck, (dek) *n.* The floor-like covering or division of a ship.

Decker, (dek'er) *n.* One who, or that which adorns;—a vessel which has a deck or decks.

Decking, (dek'ing) *n.* Act of adorning; that which embellishes.

Declass, (dē-klām) *v. i.* [L. *de* and *clamare*.]

To speak rhetorically; to make a formal oration; to harangue;—to speak pompously; to rant;—*v. t.* To utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical manner.

Declamation, (dek-la-mā'shun) *n.* [L. *declamatio*.] Act or art of declaiming;—a set speech or harangue;—pretentious rhetorical display.

Declamatory, (dē-klam'a-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to declamation;—appealing to the feelings.

Declarable, (dē-klār'a-bl) *a.* Capable of declaration or proof.

Declaration, (dek-la-rā'shun) *n.* Affirmation;—explicit assertion;—the document by which an assertion is authoritatively verified.

Declarative or Declaratory, (dē-klār'a-tiv) *a.* Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; explanatory.

Declare, (dē-klār) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *clarare*.] To make known publicly; to proclaim;—to assert; to affirm;—to make full statement of;—*v. i.* To make a declaration;—to decide in favour of.

Declension, (dē-klēn'shun) *n.* Declination; descent; slope;—a falling off from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay;—act of refusing; a declinature;—inflection of a word according to grammatical forms.

Declinable, (dē-klīn'a-bl) *a.* Admitting of declension or inflection; capable of being declined.

Declination, (dek-līn'ā'shun) *n.* Act or state of bending downward; descent; inclination;—act or state of falling off from excellence or perfection; decay; obliquity; divergence;—angular distance of any object from the celestial equator;—act of inflecting a word through its various terminations.

Declinature, (dē-klīn'a-tūr) *n.* Act of putting away or refusing.

Decline, (dē-klīn) *v. i.* [L. *declinare*.] To bend over or hang down, as from weakness, weariness, &c.;—to tend or draw towards a close; to fail; to decay;—to turn aside; to deviate;—to diminish; to fall in value;—*v. t.* To bend downward; to depress;—to refuse; to reject courteously; to avoid;—to change the terminations of a word in grammatical form; to inflect.

Decline, (dē-klīn) *n.* A falling off; tendency to a worse state; deterioration;—a gradual sinking and wasting away; consumption; phthisis.

Declivity, (dē-kliv'e-te) *n.* [L. *declivus*.] Deviation from a horizontal line; inclination downward;—a descending surface; a slope.

Decoet, (dē-kōkt) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *coquere*.] To prepare by boiling; to make an infusion of;—to digest.

Decoction, (dē-kōk'shun) *n.* Act of preparing for use by boiling;—an extract prepared by boiling something in water.

Decoetive, (dē-kōkt'iv) *a.* That may be easily decocted or digested.

Decollate, (dē-kol'at) *v. t.* [L. *decollare*.] To sever the neck of; to behead.

Decollation, (dē-kol'ā'shun) *n.* The act of beheading.

Decolour, (dē-kul'er) *v. t.* [From *de* and *colour*.] To deprive of colour; to bleach.

Decolouration, (dē-kul'er-ā'shun) *n.* The removal or absence of colour.

Decomposable, (dē-kom-pōz'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

Decompose, (dē-kom-pōz) *v. t.* [F. *decomposer*.] To separate the constituent parts of; to set free from chemical combination; to resolve into original elements;—*v. i.* To become resolved

from existing combinations; to undergo dissolution.

Decomposition, (dē-kom-pō-ziah'un) *n.* The resolution, either spontaneously or artificially, of a chemical body into its elements;—dissolution.

Decomound, (dē-kom-pound') *v. t.* [From *de* and *compound*.] To compound or mix with that which is already compound.

Decomound, (dē-kom-pound') *a.* Compound of a compound;—several times divided, as a leaf or stem.

Decorate (dek-ō-rāt') *v. t.* [L. *decorare*.] To deck with that which is becoming, ornamental, or honorary;—adorn; embellish.

Decoration, (dek-ō-rā'shun) *n.* Act of decorating;—that which adorns or beautifies;—ornament. [adorn; ornamental.]

Decorative, (dek-ō-rāt-iv') *a.* Suited to embellish;

Decorous, (dē-kō-rus) *a.* [L. *decus*.] Suitable to character or occasion; becoming; proper.

Decorously, (dē-kō-rus-le) *adv.* In a decorous or becoming manner.

Decorticate, (dē-kor'te-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *cortex*, bark.] To take off the bark; to husk; to peel.

Decorum, (dē-kō-rum) *n.* [L.] Propriety of speech, manner, or conduct; decency;—gravity.

Decoy, (dē-koy') *v. t.* [From *de* and *cog*.] To entice into a snare; to lead into danger by artifice; to entrap;—allure.

Decoy, (dē-koy') *n.* Anything intended to lead into a snare; trap; bait; allurement.

Decrease, (dē-kres') *n.* [L. *de* and *crecere*.] To become less; to be diminished gradually in extent, quantity, amount, quality, value, mental or moral excellence;—*v. t.* To lessen; to diminish gradually.

Decrease, (dē-kres') *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay;—wane, as of the moon.

Decreasingly, (dē-kres'ing-le) *adv.* In a decreasing manner.

Decree, (dē-kre') *n.* [L. *decernere*, to decide.] An order or decision made by a court or other competent authority; an established rule or law;—*pl.* The predetermined purposes or plans of the Almighty.

Decree, (dē-kre') *v. t.* To determine judicially; to order; to appoint; to establish by law;—*v. i.* To decide authoritatively; to determine decisively; to resolve.

Decrement, (dek'rē-ment) *n.* [L. *decrementum*.] State of becoming gradually less;—quantity lost by diminution or waste.

Decrepit, (dē-krep'it) *a.* [L. *de* and *crepere*.] Wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; broken down; infirm.

Decrepitate, (dē-krep'it-āt) *v. t.* [From *de* and *crepitare*.] To roast or calcine with continual crackling of the substance;—*v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

Decrepitation, (dē-krep-it-ā'shun) *n.* Act of calcining salts or other minerals in a crucible;—the noise produced in calcination.

Decrepitude, (dē-krep'it-ūd) *n.* The feeble or infirm state of the body produced by decay and the infirmities of age; state of senility.

Decrescendo, (dē-kres-sen'dō) *a.* [It.] With decreasing volume of sound—a direction to performers, either written upon the staff or indicated thus:—

Decrescendo.

Decrescent, (dē-kres'ent) *a.* Becoming less by gradual diminution; decreasing.

Decretal, (dē-kret'al) *a.* [L. *decretum*.] Containing or appertaining to a decree.

Decretal, (dē-kret'al) *n.* An authoritative order or decree; especially, of the pope;—a collection of the pope's decrees.

Decretive, (dē-kret'iv') *a.* Having the force of a decree; of the nature of a decree; determining.

Decretory, (dek're-tor-e) *a.* Established by decree; judicial; definitive; serving to determine.

Decrial, (dē-kri'al) *a.* A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

Decry, (dē-kri') *v. t.* [F. *décrier*.] To cry down to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to roar or clamour against; to bring into disrepute; disparage; traduce.

Decumbency, (dē-kum'ben-se) *n.* Act, posture or state of lying down.

Decumbent, (dē-kum'ben't) *a.* [L. *decumbens*.] Bending or lying down; prostrate.

Decumbently, (dē-kum'ben't-le) *adv.* In a decumbent posture.

Decuple, (dek'ū-pl) *a.* [G. *dekaplous*, from *deka*, ten.] Tenfold; multiplied by ten.

Decuple, (dek'ū-pl) *n.* A number ten times repeated. [multiply by ten.]

Decuple, (dek'ū-pl) *v. t.* To make tenfold;

Decurrent or Decursive, (dē-kur'ent) *a.* [L. *de* and *currere*.] Running down; extending downward, as the base of a leaf.

Decussate, (dē-kus'āt) *v. t.* [L. *decussare*.] To cross at an acute angle; to intersect in the form of an X.

Decussated, (dē-kus'āt-ed) *a.* Crossed; intersected;—growing in pairs, at right angles.

Decussation, (dē-kus-ā'shun) *n.* Act of crossing at an angle; an intersection in the form of an X.

Dedicate, (ded'e-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *dicare*, to declare.] To set apart and consecrate for sacred purpose;—to devote or give earnestly up to;—to inscribe a book to a patron or friend.

Dedication, (ded'e-kā'shun) *n.* Act of setting apart to the Divine Being, or to a sacred use; solemn appropriation;—an inscription of a book to a patron or friend.

Dedicator, (ded'e-kāt-er) *n.* One who dedicates.

Dedicatory, (ded'e-kāt-er) *a.* Composing dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

Dedition, (dē-dish'un) *n.* [L. *deditio*.] The act of yielding or surrendering.

Deduce, (dē-dus') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *ducere*.] To draw from; to collect;—to derive by logical process; to infer; to gather from premises.

Deducement, (dē-dūs'ment) *n.* The act of deducing; that which is deduced; inference.

Deducible, (dē-dūs'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being gathered or inferred.

Deduct, (dē-duk't) *v. t.* [L. *deducere*.] To take away, in calculating; to subtract.

Deduction, (dē-duk'shun) *n.* Act or method of inferring, or concluding;—that which is deduced; an inference; a conclusion;—act of deducting or taking away;—that which is deducted; abatement; subtraction; discount.

Deductive, (dē-duk'tiv) *a.* Capable of being deduced from premises; deducible.

Deductively, (dē-duk'tiv-le) *adv.* By process of reasoning from premises; by inference.

Deed, (dēd) *n.* [A.-S. *deed*.] That which is done, acted, or effected;—illustrious act; exploit;—a written contract or agreement.

Deedless, (dēd'les) *a.* Inactive; indolent; not having performed deeds or exploits.

Deem, (dēm) *v. t.* [A.-S. *deman.*] To believe on consideration; to think; to judge;—*v. i.* To be of opinion; to suppose.

Deep, (dēp) *a.* [A.-S. *deop.*] Extending far below the surface;—low in situation;—entering far; piercing a great way; extending far back;—hidden; secret;—mysterious; intricate;—penetrating; searching; profound;—insidious; designing;—abject; depressed;—very still or calm; solemn;—thick; black; intense;—of low tone; grave;—heartfelt; affecting.

Deep, (dēp) *adv.* To a great depth; far down; profoundly; deeply.

Deep, (dēp) *n.* That which is deep; the sea or ocean;—that which is profound or not easily fathomed;—the most quiet or profound part; the midst.

Deepen, (dēp'n) *v. t.* To make deep or increase the depth of;—to make darker or more intense; more poignant or affecting;—to make more grave in tone;—*v. i.* To become more deep.

Deeply, (dēple) *adv.* At or to a great depth;—profoundly; thoroughly;—gravely.

Deepness, (dēp'nes) *n.* State or quality of being deep; depth; profundity.

Deer, (dēr) *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *deor.*] A ruminant quadruped of several species, the males of which have branched horns, which they shed annually.

Deer-stalking, (dēr'staw'king) *n.* The shooting of deer by lying in wait, or by stealing upon them unawares.

Deface, (dē-fās') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *facies.*] To mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure;—to obliterate; to erase; to destroy.

Defacement, (dē-fās'ment) *n.* Act of defacing, or the condition of being defaced; erasure.

Defacer, (dē-fās'ēr) *n.* One who or that which defaces.

De facto, (dē-fak'tō) *adv.* [L.] Actually; in **Defalcate**, (dē-fal'kāt) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *falz*, a sickle.] To cut off; to take away a part of—used chiefly of money, &c.

Defalcation, (dē-fal'kā'shun) *n.* A cutting off; a diminution;—an abstraction of money, &c., by an officer having it in charge; an embezzlement; fraudulent deficiency.

Defamation, (dēf-a-mā'shun) *n.* Act of bringing infamy upon;—slander; detraction; calumny.

Defamatory, (dē-fam-a-tōr-e) *a.* Containing defamation; injurious to reputation; calumnious.

Defame, (dē-fām') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *fama*, fame.] To destroy the good fame or reputation of; to speak evil of; slander; calumniate.

Default, (dē-fawlt') *n.* [F. *default.*] Omission of that which ought to be done;—fault; offence; defect; failure.

Default, (dē-fawlt') *v. i.* To fail to appear in court; to fail to perform;—to omit by neglect.

Defaulter, (dē-fawlt'ēr) *n.* One who fails to appear in court when called;—one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care; a speculator.

Defiance, (dē-fēr'ans) *n.* [F. *défaire.*] A rendering null or void;—an instrument which nullifies the force or operation of.

Defensible, (dē-fēr'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being abrogated, annulled, or made void.

Defeat, (dē-fēt) *n.* [F. *défaire.*] An overthrow, as of an army, &c.; rout;—frustration; discomfiture.

Defeat, (dē-fēt) *v. t.* To render null and void;—to overcome, as an army;—discomfit; bafflo; frustrate.

Defecate, (dē-fē-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *fecer*, dregs.] To clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, &c.;—to free from extraneous matter;—*v. i.* To void excrement; to become clear or pure.

Defecation, (dē-fē-kā'shun) *n.* Act of separating from impurities, as lees or dregs;—act of voiding excrement from the body.

Defect, (dē-fekt') *n.* [L. *deficere.*] Want of something necessary for completeness or perfection;—imperfection; failing; blemish; spot; taint.

Defection, (dē-fēk'ahun) *n.* [L. *defectio.*] A falling away; failure in duty;—act of abandoning a person or cause; apostasy; revolt.

Defective, (dē-fekt'iv) *a.* Wanting in substance, quantity, or quality; incomplete; inadequate; imperfect.

Defectively, (dē-fekt'iv-le) *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Defence, (dē-fens') *n.* [L. *defendere.*] Act of defending, or state of being defended;—that which protects; guard;—the art of defending; military skill;—flanking works or bastions;—resistance; opposition;—vindication; justification; plea.

Defenceless, (dē-fens'les) *a.* Destitute of defence or protection; unprotected.

Defend, (dē-fend') *v. t.* [L. *defendere.*] To drive from;—to resist;—to prohibit;—to protect;—to vindicate; to maintain;—to fortify;—to deny, as a legal claim; to contest, as a suit.

Defendant, (dē-fend'ant) *n.* One who makes defence;—the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge, at law or in equity.

Defender, (dē-fend'ēr) *n.* One who defends; a champion; an assertor; a vindicator.

Defensible, (dē-fens'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being defended.

Defensive, (dē-fens'iv) *a.* Serving to defend; proper for defence;—in a state or posture to defend.

Defensive, (dē-fens'iv) *n.* That which defends; a safeguard;—state of defence or resistance.

Defer, (dē-fēr) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *ferre.*] To put off; to postpone to a future time;—to lay before; to submit in a respectful manner;—*v. i.* To delay; to wait;—to yield to the wishes of another.

Deference, (dē-fēr'ens) *n.* Regard;—a yielding to the wishes or opinion of another; submission.

Deferential, (dē-fēr'en'she-al) *a.* Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

Defiance, (dē-fī'ans) *n.* [F. *défiance.*] Act of defying; a challenge;—a state of opposition; contempt of danger or opposition.

Defiant, (dē-fī'ant) *a.* Full of defiance; bold.

Deficiency, (dē-fish'e-en-se) *n.* Defect; shortcoming;—state of being deficient; want; failure.

Deficient, (dē-fish'e-ent) *a.* [L. *deficere.*] Failing;—wanting to make up completeness;—lacking full or adequate supply;—imperfect; insufficient.

Deficit, (dē-fē-sit) *n.* [L. *deficere.*] Deficiency in amount or quality; balance on the wrong side.

Defile, (dē-fīl') *v. t.* [A.-S. *fyltan.*] To render foul or dirty;—to make impure or turbid;—to soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation, &c.;—to vitiate; to corrupt;—to debauch; to violate;—



Deer.

r. i. [*L. dis and filum.*] To march off file by file; to file off.

Defile, (dē-fil') *n.* A narrow way in which troops can march only in a file, or with a narrow front; any long narrow pass.

Defilement, (dē-fil'ment) *n.* Act of defiling, or state of being defiled, physically or morally.

Definable, (dē-fin'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being defined, limited, or explained.

Define, (dē-fin') *v. t.* [*L. de and finire.*] To exhibit the boundaries of; to mark the limits of; —to determine with precision; to mark out with distinctness; —to fix the precise meaning of; to explain.

Definite, (dē-fin-it) *a.* Having certain limits; determinate in extent or greatness; —having certain limits in signification; precise; fixed; exact; —serving to define or restrict.

Definitely, (dē-fin-it-le) *adv.* In a definite manner; exactly; precisely.

Definiteness, (dē-fin-it-nes) *n.* The state of being definite; certainty of meaning.

Definition, (dē-fī-nish'un) *n.* A description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term; —an exact enunciation of the constituents which make up the essence of a being or substance.

Definitive, (dē-fin'it-iv) *a.* Limiting; determining; —determinate; positive; final; express.

Definitive, (dē-fin'it-iv) *n.* That which defines; a word used to define or limit the signification of a common noun.

Definitively, (dē-fin'it-iv-le) *adv.* In a definitive manner; finally; positively; expressly.

Deflagrate, (dēf'la-grāt) *v. i.* [*L. de and flagrare.*] To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion; —*v. t.* To cause to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion.

Deflagration, (dēf-la-grā'shun) *n.* A sudden and sparkling combustion; consumption by fire generally.

Deflagrator, (dēf'la-grāt-er) *n.* A form of the voltaic battery for producing rapid combustion.

Deflect, (dē-flekt') *v. i.* [*L. de and flectere.*] To turn aside; to deviate from a right course or direction; —*v. t.* To cause to turn aside; to divert from a true course or right line.

Deflection, (dē-flek'shun) *n.* Act of turning aside from a right line or proper course; deviation.

Defloration, (dēf-lō-rā'shun) *n.* [*L. defloratio.*] Cutting of the flower; —act of ravishing.

Deflower, (dē-flour) *v. t.* [*L. de and flos, flower.*] To deprive of flowers; —to rob of the choicest ornament; —to deprive of virginity.

Defluxion, (dē-fluk'shun) *n.* [*L. defluere.*] A discharge or flowing off of humours.

Deforce, (dē-fōrs') *v. t.* [*F. deforcer.*] To keep from the lawful possession of the owner.

Deforcement, (dē-fōrs'ment) *n.* A wrongful withholding, as of lands or tenements, to which another has a right.

Deform, (dē-form) *v. t.* [*L. de and formare.*] To mar or alter in form; to disfigure; —to render displeasing or ugly; to dishonour.

Deform, (dē-form) *a.* [*L. deformis.*] Disfigured; having a distorted shape; ugly.

Deformation, (dē-form-ā'shun) *n.* Act of disfiguring or defacing.

Deformedness, (dē-form'ed-nes) *n.* Ugliness; a distorted or ungainly form.

Deformity, (dē-form-e'te) *n.* State of being deformed; want of symmetry; irregularity of shape or features; —any thing that destroys beauty,

grace, or propriety; —deviation from order; —disproportion; —disfigurement; blemish.

Defraud, (dē-frawd') *v. t.* [*L. de and fraudare.*] To deprive of right by deception or artifice; to withhold wrongfully; to injure by embezzlement; —cheat; pilfer.

Defray, (dē-frā') *v. t.* [*F. dé and fraie, expense.*] To meet the cost of; to bear or pay the expense of; to discharge.

Defrayment, (dē-frā'ment) *n.* Payment of charges.

Deft, (dēft) *a.* [*A.-S. deft, from dafan, to be fit*] Apt; fit; dexterous; neat; laud.

Deftly, (dēft'le) *adv.* Aptly; dexterously; neatly.

Deftness, (dēft'nes) *n.* Handsomeness; neatness; beauty; skill or dexterity in work.

Defunct, (dē-fungkt') *a.* [*L. de and fungi.*] Having finished the course of life; having done duty; dead; deceased.

Defunct, (dē-fungkt') *n.* A dead person; one deceased.

Defy, (dē-fī) *v. t.* [*F. défier.*] To renounce faith or obligation with; to refuse; —to provoke to combat or strife; to challenge; to brave.

Degarnish, (dē-gār'nish) *v. t.* [*F. de and garnir.*] To strip of, as of furniture or apparatus; —to deprive of a garrison or troops necessary for defence.

Degeneracy, (dē-jen'gr-a-se) *n.* Act of becoming inferior; a growing worse; —state of having become degenerate; —decay; deterioration; meanness.

Degenerate, (dē-jen'gr-āt) *v. i.* [*L. de and generare, birth.*] To be or grow worse than one's kind; —to decay in good or valuable qualities; to deteriorate; —to be inferior; to be degraded.

Degenerate, (dē-jen'gr-āt) *a.* Having become worse than one's kind; declined in worth; deteriorated; degraded; mean; base.

Degenerately, (dē-jen'gr-āt-le) *adv.* In a degenerate manner; unworthily.

Degeneration, (dē-jen'gr-ā'shun) *n.* Act of growing worse, or the state of having become worse; —a decline from former virtue and worth; a gradual deterioration in plants and animals.

Degenerative, (dē-jen'gr-āt-iv) *a.* Tending to degenerate.

Deglutition, (deg-lōō-tish'un) *n.* [*L. de and glutire.*] Act of swallowing; —power of swallowing.

Degradation, (deg-ra-dā'shun) *n.* [*F. from L. gradus.*] Act of reducing in rank, character, or reputation; abasement; humiliation; —state of being reduced; disgrace; —a gradual wearing down or wasting; —deposition; decline; diminution.

Degrade, (dē-grād') *v. t.* To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of office or dignity; —to reduce in character, or reputation; —to wear down, as hills and mountains; lower; reduce.

Degraded, (dē-grād'ed) *p. a.* Reduced in rank, character, intellect, or reputation; sunken; base.

Degree, (dē-grē) *n.* [*F. degré.*] A step; an advance in space or time; a step upward or downward, in quality, rank, and the like; —point to which a person has arrived; position; station; extent; —grade or rank to a college or university; —a 360th part of the circumference of a circle; —a space, or interval, marked as on a thermometer or barometer.

Dehiscence, (dē-his'ens) *n.* [*L. dehiscere.*] Act of gaping; —the opening of pods and of the cells of anthers at maturity, for emitting seeds, pollen, &c.

Dehiscent, (dē-his'ent) *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

Dehortatory, (dē-hort'a-tor-e) *a.* Fitted or designed to dissuade or warn against.

Decide, (dē-sid) *a.* [*L. deus* and *cadere*.] Act of putting to death a being possessing a divine nature;—act of putting Jesus Christ to death;—one concerned in putting Christ to death.

Deification, (dē-if-ik-ā-shun) *n.* Act of deifying; the act of enrolling among the heathen deities.

Deiform, (dē-ō-form) *a.* [*L. deus*, a god, and *forma*.] Like a god; of a godlike form.

Deify, (dē-ō-fi) *v. t.* [*L. deus* and *facere*, make.] To make a god of;—to treat as an object of supreme regard; to render godlike.

Deign, (dān) *v. i.* [*F. daigner*.] To think worthy; to condescend;—*v. t.* To condescend to give to; to give or bestow; to allow.

Deil, (dēl) *a.* The Scottish word for the devil.

Deism, (dē-izm) *a.* [*L. deus*.] The being of God;—belief in the existence of God;—belief that God is not known otherwise than by the works of nature; natural religion apart from revelation;—belief in the unity of God.

Deist, (dē-ist) *n.* One who believes in a God; a professor of deism.

Deistical, (dē-ist-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing or containing deism.

Deity, (dē-ī-tē) *n.* [*L. deus*.] Godhead; divinity;—the infinite, self-existing Spirit;—the nature and essence of God;—the qualities or attributes of God;—a fabulous god or goddess;—their nature and functions;—the protection or help they were supposed to give.

Deject, (dē-jekt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *jacere*.] To cast down, as the countenance;—to cast down the spirits of;—dishearten; sink.

Dejectedly, (dē-jekt'ed-le) *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly.

Dejection, (dē-jek't-shun) *n.* Lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune; melancholy.

Dejeuner, (dē-zhōō-nā) *n.* [*F. from L. deie-jacere*.] A breakfast;—an early luncheon.

Deleine, (dē-lān) *n.* A thin figured muslin for ladies' dresses.

Deplete, (dē-laps) *v. i.* [*L. de* and *labi*.] To fall or slide down;—to pass down by inheritance.

Delate, (dē-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. delatus*.] To bear a charge against; to accuse; to inform against.

Delay, (dē-lā) *v. t.* To put off; to defer;—to detain, or hinder, for a time; to retard the motion of;—*v. i.* To linger; to tarry.

Delay, (dē-lā) *n.* [*F. delai*.] A putting off or deferring;—a lingering; detention; hindrance.

Dele, (dē-le) *v. t.* [*L. delere*.] Erase; remove;—a direction to cancel something which has been put in type.—*J.*

Deleble, (dē-lē-bl) *e.* [*L. delebilis*.] Capable of being blotted out.

Delectable, (dē-lekt'a-bl) *a.* [*L. delectare*.] Highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure.

Delectably, (dē-lekt'a-ble) *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully. [*delight*.]

Delectation, (dē-lek-tā-shun) *n.* Great pleasure.

Delegate, (dē-lē-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *legare*.] To send as one's representative; to depute;—to intrust to the care or management of another.

Delegate, (dē-lē-gāt) *n.* One commissioned to act for another;—deputy; a representative; a commissioner.

Deputed, (dē-lē-gāt-ed) *a.* Deputed; sent with a commission to act for another.

Delegation, (dē-lē-gā-shun) *n.* Act of delegating;—commission; deputation.

Delenda, (dē-lēn-dā) *n. pl.* [*L. delere*.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

Delete, (dē-lēt) *v. t.* [*L. delere*.] To blot out; to erase; to destroy.

Deleterious, (dē-lē-tē-re-us) *a.* Having the quality of destroying;—destructive; pernicious; injurious. [*erasing*.]

Deletion, (dē-lē-shun) *n.* Act of blotting out or Delf, (delf) *n.* Earthenware covered with white glazing in imitation of chinaware or porcelain; *delfware*.

Deliberate, (dē-lib'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *librare*.] To weigh in the mind; to consider maturely; to reflect upon; to ponder;—*v. i.* To take counsel with one's self; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action;—debate; hesitate.

Deliberate, (dē-lib'er-āt) *a.* Circumspect; cautious;—weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering probable consequences;—formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; slow.

Deliberately, (dē-lib'er-āt-le) *adv.* With careful consideration; slowly; advisedly.

Deliberateness, (dē-lib'er-āt-nes) *n.* Quality of being deliberate.

Deliberation, (dē-lib'er-ā-shun) *n.* Act of deliberating; careful consideration;—discussion; consultation;—coolness; prudence.

Deliberative, (dē-lib'er-āt-iv) *a.* Pertaining to deliberation;—having power or right to discuss and determine.

Delicacy, (dē-lē-kā-se) *n.* [*F. délicatesse*.] State of being delicate;—fineness of form, texture, or constitution; frailty or weakness;—propriety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; effeminacy;—refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness;—something pleasant to the senses, especially to the sense of taste; a dainty.

Delicate, (dē-lē-kāt) *a.* [*L. delicatus*, from *de-* and *licere*.] Full of pleasure; pleasing to the senses; dainty; nice;—lightly or softly tinted;—fine or slender;—slight or smooth; light and yielding;—soft and fair;—refined; tender; requiring nice handling;—nicely discriminating;—elegant; gentle; effeminate; fastidious.

Delicately, (dē-lē-kāt-le) *adv.* In a delicate manner; daintily; tenderly.

Delicateness, (dē-lē-kāt-nes) *n.* State of being delicate.

Delicious, (dē-līsh'e-us) *a.* [*L. delicie*.] Affording exquisite pleasure; most sweet or grateful to the senses, especially to the taste; charming.

Deliciously, (dē-līsh'e-us-le) *adv.* In a delicious manner.

Deliciousness, (dē-līsh'e-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being very pleasing to the taste or mind.

Delight, (dē-līt) *n.* A high degree of pleasure or happiness;—that which affords delight.

Delight, (dē-līt) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. delite*.] To afford joy, great satisfaction, or supreme content;—*v. i.* To have or take great pleasure.

Delighted, (dē-līt'ed) *p. a.* Full of delight or pleasure; charmed; gratified; joyful.

Delightful, (dē-līt'fūl) *a.* Affording great pleasure and satisfaction;—charming; enjoyable. [*delight*; charmingly.]

Delightfully, (dē-līt'fūl-le) *adv.* In a manner to

Delightfulness, (dē-līt'fūl-nes) *n.* Quality of being delightful or yielding pleasure.

Delightless, (dê-lit'les) *a.* Affording no pleasure.
Delineate, (dê-lin'ê-ut) *v. t.* [*L. de and lineare.*] To designate by linear drawing; to sketch; to make a draught of, as a plan or map;—to draw a likeness of; to portray;—to express by verbal description; to exhibit, as character, &c.
Delineation, (dê-lin'ê-â-shun) *n.* [*L. delineatio.*] Act of portraying, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, &c.;—representation by language; verbal description. [*ates.*]
Delineator, (dê-lin'ê-ât-er) *n.* One who delineates.
Delinquency, (dê-lin'kwên-se) *n.* Failure or omission of duty; fault; offence; crime.
Delinquent, (dê-lin'kwent) *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.
Delinquent, (dê-lin'kwent) *n.* [*L. de and lingvere.*] One who fails to perform his duty; one who commits a fault or crime.
Delinquently, (dê-lin'kwent-le) *adv.* In a faulty or neglectful manner.
Deliquesce, (del-e'kwes) *v. i.* [*L. de and liquere.*] To dissolve gradually and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.
Deliquescence, (del-e'kwes'ens) *n.* Act or state of being deliquescent.
Deliquescent, (del-e'kwes'ent) *a.* Liquefying in the air; melting from moisture.
Delirious, (dê-lir'ê-us) *a.* Having delirium; wandering in mind; lightheaded; insane.
Deliriously, (dê-lir'ê-us-le) *adv.* In an insane or delirious manner.
Deliriousness, (dê-lir'ê-us-nee) *n.* State of being delirious; delirium.
Delirium, (dê-lir'ê-um) *n.* [*L. de and lira.*] A fever of the brain; a frenzied state of mind; wandering of the mind, characterized by wild incoherent ideas, and strange or fearful visions.
Delitescence, (del-e'tes'ens) *n.* [*L. de latere.*] State of being concealed; retirement; obscurity.
Deliver, (dê-liv'ér) *v. t.* [*F. délivrer.*] To free from restraint; to set at liberty; to save from evil;—to give or transfer;—to communicate;—to discharge;—to relieve of a child in childbirth;—pronounce; utter.
Deliverance, (dê-liv'ér-ans) *n.* [*F. délivrance.*] Act of freeing from restraint, peril, and the like;—state of being delivered; freedom; gift or transfer;—act of bringing forth children;—act of pronouncing; utterance of opinion.
Deliverer, (dê-liv'ér-er) *n.* One who delivers.
Delivery, (dê-liv'ér-e) *n.* Act of delivering; rescue; release;—surrender;—utterance; pronouncement; elocution;—parturition;—state of being delivered; freedom; preservation.
Dell, (del) *n.* [*A.-S. dælle.*] A small retired valley between two hills;—a hollow place.
Delphine, (del'fin) *a.* [*L. delphinus.*] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of marine fishes.
Delta, (del'ta) *n.* The Greek letter Δ;—the space between two mouths of a river, primarily applied to the space at the mouth of the Nile.
Deltaid, (del'toid) *a.* [*G. delta and eidos.*] Resembling the Greek Δ (delta); triangular.
Deltaid, (del'toid) *n.* The muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm.
Delude, (de-lūd') *v. t.* [*L. de and ludere.*] To lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of; to disappoint; to impose on; deceive; beguile; cheat.
Deluder, (dê-lūd'ér) *n.* One who deceives.
Deluge, (del'ūj) *n.* [*F. déluge.*] An overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; a flood;

especially the great flood in the days of Noah;—any thing which overwhelms, as a great calamity.

Deluge, (del'ūj) *v. t.* To overflow, as with water; to inundate; to drown;—to overwhelm or sink under a general or spreading calamity.

Delusion, (dê-lū'zhun) *n.* [*L. delusio.*] The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind;—the state of being deluded; false belief; erroneous conception; vain fancy.

Delusive, (dê-lū'siv) *a.* Fitted to delude; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.

Delusory, (dê-lū'sor-e) *a.* Apt to delude; delusive; fallacious.

Delve, (delv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. delfan.*] To dig; to open with a spade;—to penetrate;—*v. i.* To labour with the spade.

Delver, (delv'ér) *n.* One who digs with a spade.

Demagnetize, (dê-mag'net-iz) *v. t.* [*From de and magnetize.*] To deprive of magnetic polarity;—to restore from a sleep-waking state.

Demagogue, (dem'a-gog) *n.* [*G. dêmos and agōn.*] A leader of the people; a political orator who sways or influences the commonalty, usually by specious arts and to bad ends.

Demand, (dê-mand') *v. t.* [*L. de and mandare.*] To ask or call for, as one who has a claim, right, or power; to make requisition of;—to enquire earnestly or authoritatively; to question;—to require as necessary or useful; to be in need of.
Demand, (dê-mand') *n.* Act of demanding; requisition; exaction;—earnest inquiry; question;—rightful claim; due;—the asking of a price for goods; or the price asked;—the desire to purchase, as goods, or the degree in which they are desired; great request.

Demandable, (dê-mand'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being demanded.

Demandant, (dê-mand'ant) *n.* One who demands; a plaintiff in a legal action.

Demarcation, (dê-mârk'â-shun) *n.* [*F. démarquer.*] Act of marking a limit;—a limit or bound ascertained and fixed.

Demean, (dê-mên') *v. t.* [*F. demener, mener.*] To manage; to conduct; to treat;—to behave one's self. [*From de and mean.*] To debase; to lower.

Demeanour, (dê-mên'ér) *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct;—behaviour; deportment; bearing.

Dementia, (dê-men'she-a) *n.* [*L.*] Insanity;—a partial or incipient loss of reason; fatuity.

Demerit, (dê-mér'it) *n.* [*F. de and mérite.*] That which deserves blame; misconduct; fault;—ill-desert.

Demersion, (dê-mér'shun) *n.* Act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.

Demermerize, (dê-mes'mér-iz) *v. t.* [*From de and mesmerize.*] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

Demesne, (dê-mên') *n.* [*O. Eng. demayne.*] A manor house, and the lands attached to it.

Demi, (dem'e) *n.* [*F. from L. dimidium, half.*] A prefix, signifying half, used only in composition.

Demi-god, (dem'e-god) *n.* A fabulous hero, imagined to be produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal. [*front.*]

Demi-lune, (dem'e-lün) *n.* A work constructed in the shape of a half-moon.

Demisable, (dê-miz'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being demised or leased.

Demise, (dê-mis) *n.* [*F. démettre.*] Transmission by formal act or will to an heir or successor;—transfer of the crown to a successor; hence, death of a king; death in general; decease.

Denise, (dê-mîz') *v. t.* To transmit by succession or inheritance; to bequeath.

Demisemiquaver, (dem'e-sem-e-kwâ'vēr) *n.* A short note, equal in time to the half of a semiquaver, or to the thirty-second part of a whole note.



Demission, (dê-mîsh'-un) *n.* [L. *demissio*.] A letting down or lowering; depression; degradation; humiliation;—resignation of an office.

Demit, (dê-mî't') *v. i.* [L. *de* and *mittere*.] To let fall; to depress; to lay down, as an office;—to yield or submit.

Demi-tint, (dem'e-tînt) *n.* A gradation of colour between positive light and positive shade.

Democracy, (dê-môk'râ-se) *n.* [G. *dêmos* and *krateia*.] Republican government; a form of government in which the power resides in the collective body of the people;—the principles held by one of the two chief parties in the United States.

Democrat, (dem'ô-krat) *n.* One who is an adherent or promoter of democracy.

Democratical, (dem'ô-krat'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to democracy; constructed upon the principle of popular government;—favouring popular rights.

Democratically, (dem'ô-krat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a democratical manner.

Demolish, (dê-môlish') *v. t.* [L. from *de* and *molire*.] To throw or pull down; to pull to pieces; to ruin;—to dismantle; raze.

Demolition, (dê-mô-lîsh'un) *n.* [L. *demolitio*.] Act of pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

Demon, (dê-mon) *n.* [G. *daimôn*.] A spirit holding a middle place between men and the gods;—a departed soul;—an evil spirit; a devil.

Demoniac, (dê-mô-ne-ak) *a.* [L. *demoniacus*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, demons;—influenced or produced by demons or evil spirits.

Demoniacal, (dê-mô-ne-ak) *a.* A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

Demonolatry, (dê-mon-ol'a-tre) *n.* [G. *daimon*, demon, and *latreia*.] Worship of demons or of evil spirits.

Demonology, (dê-mon-ol'o-je) *n.* [G. *daimon* and *logos*.] A treatise on demons or evil spirits, and their nature and agency.

Demonstrable, (dê-mon'stra-bl) *a.* Capable of being demonstrated; admitting of decisive proof.

Demonstrableness, (dê-mon'stra-bl-ness) *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

Demonstrably, (dê-mon'stra-bl) *adv.* In a manner to prove or put beyond doubt.

Demonstrate, (dê-mon'strât) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *monstrare*.] To point out; to indicate; to manifest;—to prove or establish so as to exclude doubt or denial.

Demonstration, (dem-on-strâ'hun) *n.* Act of showing, or making clear; exhibition of truth; proving by evidence;—conclusive proof;—exhibition and description of an anatomical subject;—display of the feelings; pretence;—an exhibition of force, or movement of troops as if to attack;—a public ceremony in favour of a cause or party.

Demonstrative, (dê-mon'strât-iv) *a.* Proving by evidence; exhibiting with clearness;—expressing or inclined to express one's feelings or sentiments.

Demonstratively, (dê-mon'strât-iv-le) *adv.* In a manner fitted to demonstrate; clearly; openly; conclusively.

Demoralization, (dê-mor-al-iz-â'hun) *n.* The act of corrupting morals; the act of subverting discipline, courage, &c.

Demoralize, (dê-mor'al-iz) *v. t.* [F. *démoraliser*.] To destroy or undermine the morals of; to corrupt.

Demotic, (dê-mot'ik) *a.* [G. *dêmos*, the people.] Pertaining to the people; popular; common.

Demulcent, (dê-mul'sent) *a.* [L. *demulcere*.] Softening; soothing; mollifying.

Demur, (dê-mur') *v. i.* [F. *demeurer*.] To delay; to pause; to suspend proceedings;—to raise an objection.

Demur, (dê-mur') *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding; suspense of decision or action.

Demure, (dê-mûr) *a.* [F. *de mûra*.] Of sober or serious mien;—modest in outward seeming; making a show of gravity.

Demurely, (dê-mûr-le) *adv.* In a demure manner.

Demureness, (dê-mûr-ness) *n.* Gravity of countenance; soberness; modest manner.

Demurrage, (dê-mur'aj) *n.* Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time allowed;—payment made for such detention.

Demurrer, (dê-mur'ēr) *n.* One who demurs;—a stop in an action;—an issue upon a point of law.

Demy, (dê-mî') *n.* A size of paper between royal and crown, which measures 22½ inches by 18 inches.

Den, (den) *n.* [A.-S. *den*.] A cave or hollow place in the earth;—a place of resort; a haunt;—the cave of a wild beast.

Denary, (den'ar-e) *a.* [L. *denarius*.] Containing ten; tenfold.

Denary, (den'ar-e) *n.* The number ten.

Denationalize, (dê-nash'un-al-iz) *v. t.* [From *de* and *nationalize*.] To divest of national character or rights.

Denaturalize, (dê-nat'ūr-al-iz) *v. t.* [From *de* and *naturalize*.] To render unnatural; to alienate from nature.

Dendroid, (den'droid) *a.* [G. *dendron*, and *eidos*.] Resembling a shrub or tree in form.

Dendrology, (den-drol'o-je) *n.* [G. *dendron* and *logos*.] A treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Deniable, (dê-nî'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being contradicted or refused.

Denial, (de-nî'al) *n.* Negation;—allegation of untruth; contradiction;—refusal to grant;—refusal to acknowledge; disowning of claims or interests; rejection of the truth or faith.

Denier, (dê-nî-ēr) *n.* One who denies, contradicts, or refuses.

Denizen, (den'e-zn) *n.* [Norm. F. *deinszein*.] A naturalized citizen;—an alien admitted to residence and certain rights in a country;—an inhabitant. [to enfranchise.]

Denizen, (den'e-zn) *v. t.* To make a denizen;

Denominate, (dê-nom'in-ât) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *nomen*.] To give a name or epithet to; to characterize; to designate.

Denomination, (dê-nom-in-â'hun) *n.* [L. *denominatio*.] Act of naming;—that by which any thing is denominated; a name, especially, a general name indicating a class;—a collection of individuals called by the same name; a sect; division or body.

Denominational, (dê-nom-in-â'hun-al) *a.* Relating to a distinctive body of the same class.

Denominative, (dē-nom'in-āt-iv) *a.* Conferring a name or title;—possessing a distinct designation.

Denominator, (dē-nom'in-āt-ēr) *n.* One who, or that which, gives a name;—that number below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into many parts the integer is divided.

Denotable, (dē-nōt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being marked or signified.

Denote, (dē-nōt') *v. t.* [*L. de and notare.*] To indicate; to point out; to mark;—to signify; to betoken; to intend.

Denouement, (dā-nōū-māng') *n.* [*F. de and nouer.*] The development of a plot, as in a play or novel;—the final issue or result.

Denounce, (dē-nouns') *v. t.* [*L. de and nunciare.*] To give official notice of; to declare;—to inform against; to accuse publicly; to stigmatize.

Denouncement, (dē-nouns'ment) *n.* Notification or announcement; menace; threat.

Dense, (dens) *a.* [*L. densus.*] Having the constituent parts closely united; close; compact; thick; heavy; opaque.

Densely, (dens'le) *adv.* In a dense manner.

Density, (dens'e-te) *n.* Quality of being close or thick; compactness;—the proportion in a body or mass of its weight to its bulk or volume.

Dent, (dent) *n.* [*F. L. dens, a tooth.*] The mark made by a blow; indentation.

Dent, (dent) *v. t.* To make a notch, hollow, or depression in; to indent.

Dental, (dent'al) *a.* [*L. dens.*] Pertaining to the teeth;—formed by the aid of the teeth.

Dental, (dent'al) *n.* An articulation or letter sounded by the teeth and the tongue.

Dentated, (dent'at-ed) *a.* [*L. dentatus, from dens.*] Toothed; sharply notched; serrate.

Dented, (dent'ed) *a.* Impressed with little hollows.

Denticle, (dent'e-kl) *n.* [*L. denticulus, dim of dens.*] A small tooth or projecting point.

Denticulation, (den-tik-ū-lā'shun) *n.* The state of being set with small notches or teeth, as a saw. [*ma.*] Having the form of teeth.

Dentiform, (dent'o-form) *a.* [*L. dens and for-dentifrice, dent'e-fris*] *n.* [*L. dens and fricare.*]

A powder used in cleaning the teeth.

Dentist, (dent'ist) *n.* [*L. dens.*] One who cleans, extracts, repairs, or fills natural teeth, and inserts artificial ones.

Dentistry, (dent'ist-re) *n.* The art of a dentist.

Dentition, (den-tish'un) *n.* [*L. dentitio.*] The natural formation and development of the teeth;—the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

Denudation, (dē-nū-dā'shun) *n.* Act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

Denude, (dē-nūd') *v. t.* [*L. de and nudare.*] To divest of covering; to make bare or naked; to strip.

Denunciate, (dē-nun'se-āt) *v. t.* [*L. denunciare.*] To denounce; to threaten; to condemn publicly.

Denunciation, (dē-nun-se-ā'shun) *n.* Act of denouncing; solemn declaration; formal accusation.

Denunciator, (dē-nun'se-āt-ēr) *n.* One who denounces, threatens, or accuses another.

Denunciatory, (dē-nun'se-a-tor-e) *a.* Containing a denunciation; minatory; accusing.

Deny, (dē-nī) *v. t.* [*F. dénier.*] To contradict; to gainsay; to declare not to be true;—to refuse; to reject;—to withhold;—to disown; to abjure.

Deobstruent, (dē-ob'strōō-ent) *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the body.

Deodorization, (dē-ō-dēr-iz-ā'shun) *n.* Act of removing foul air, or process by which it is neutralized. [odour or impurities.]

Deodorize, (dē-ō-dēr-iz) *v. t.* To deprive of

Deontology, (dē-on-tol'o-je) *n.* [*G. deon, necessary, and logos, discourse.*] The science of positive duty or moral obligation.

Deoxidate, **Deoxidize**, or **Deoxygenate**, (dē-ok's-id-āt,) *v. t.* [*From de and oxidate.*] To deprive of oxygen or reduce from the state of an oxide.

Deoxidation, (dē-ok's-id-ā'shun) *n.* Act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

Depart, (dē-pārt') *v. i.* [*L. de and partire.*] To go forth or away; to separate from a place or person;—to quit this world; to die;—to deviate; to vary.

Department, (dē-pārt'ment) *n.* [*F. département.*] A division;—a part or portion;—a distinct course of life, action, study, or the like;—sub-division of business or official duty;—territorial division. [to a department.]

Departmental, (dē-pārt'ment-al) *a.* Pertaining

Departure, (dē-pārt'ūr) *n.* Act of going away; removal from a place;—death; decease;—deviation or abandonment.

Depasture, (dē-pas'tūr) *v. t.* [*L. de and pasci.*]

To eat up; to consume;—*v. i.* To feed; to graze.

Depend, (dē-pend') *v. i.* [*L. de and pendere.*] To hang; to be sustained by something above;—to be in suspense;—to rely for support; to stand related to any thing, as an efficient cause or condition, &c.;—to rest with confidence; to confide;—to be in a condition of service.

Dependence or **Dependance**, (dē-pend'ens) *n.* [*L. dependentia.*] The act or the state of depending;—suspension from a support;—subjection to the action of a cause or law;—mutual connection;—subjection to another; inability to help or provide for one's self;—confidence; reliance; trust.

Dependency or **Depandancy**, (dē-pend'en-se) *n.* State of being dependent;—a consequence, subordinate, satellite, or the like;—a colony.

Dependent, (dē-pend'ent) *a.* Hanging down;—relying on, or subject to; subordinate.

Dependent, (dē-pend'ent) *n.* One who is sustained by, or who relies on another; a retainer.

Dependently, (dē-pend'ent-le) *adv.* In a dependent manner.

Depict, (dē-pikt') *v. t.* [*L. de and pingere.*] To form a painting or picture of; to portray;—to represent in words; to describe.

Depicture, (dē-pikt'ūr) *v. t.* To represent in colours or in words.

Depilatory, (dē-pil'ā-tor-e) *a.* [*L. depilare.*] Having power to remove the hair and make bald or bare.

Depilatory, (dē-pil'ā-tor-e) *n.* An external application for removing hair.

Deplete, (dē-plēt') *v. t.* [*L. de and plere.*] To empty the vessels by venesection;—to exhaust the strength of.

Depletion, (dē-plē'shun) *n.* Act of depleting or emptying;—venesection; blood-letting.

Depletory, (dē-plēt'or-e) *a.* Calculated to deplete or reduce fulness of habit.

Deplorable, (dē-plōr'a-bl) *a.* That which is to be deplored or lamented;—that which causes grief or unavailing regret;—grievous;—miserable pitiable.

Deplorableness, (dē-plōr'a-bl-ness) *n.* State of being deplorable.

Deplorably, (dē-plōr'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; miserably.

Deplore, (dē-plōr) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *plorare*.] To weep over; to bewail; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to regret the loss of; lament.

Deploy, (dē-plōy) *v. t.* [*F. déployer*.] To extend in a long or narrow line, as troops;—*v. i.* To open; to extend in line.

Dephume, (dēp-tū-mā'ahun) *n.* The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; moult.

Dephume, (dē-plūm) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *pluma*, feather.] To deprive of plumes or plumage;—to lay bare; to expose.

Depolarization, (dē-pōl'er-iz-ā'shun) *n.* Process by which any substance loses its polarity.

Depolarize, (dē-pōl'er-iz) *v. t.* [*From de* and *polarize*.] To deprive of polarity.

Depose, (dē-pōz) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *ponere*.] To lay down, as a ruler;—*v. i.* To testify upon oath; to depose;—to make an assertion; to give testimony.

Deponent, (dē-pōn'ent) *a.* [*L. deponens*.] Having a passive form with an active meaning;—said of certain Latin verbs.

Deponent, (dē-pōn'ent) *n.* One who gives testimony upon oath;—a witness;—a deponent verb.

Depopulate, (dē-pōp'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. depopulari*.] To deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste inhabited countries;—*v. i.* To become depopulated.

Depopulation, (dē-pōp'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of destroying mankind; havoc; laying waste.

Depart, (dē-pōrt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *portare*.] To transport; to carry away; to exile;—to depart; to conduct; to behave.

Deportation, (dē-pōrt-ā'shun) *n.* Act of deporting or state of being deported.

Department, (dē-pōrt'ment) *n.* [*F. département*.] Conduct; management;—carriage; behaviour.

Dependable, (dē-pōz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being depended on;—[vesting of office.]

Deposal, (dē-pōz'al) *n.* Act of deposing, or dispossessing.

Depose, (dē-pōz) *v. t.* [*F. déposer*.] To lay down; to let fall;—to degrade; to divest of office;—to bear written testimony to; to aver upon oath;—*v. i.* To bear witness; to testify by deposition; to attest.

Deposit, (dē-pōz'it) *v. t.* [*L. deponere*.] To lay down; to place;—to lay up or aside; to store;—to commit to the custody of another; to place in a bank, as a sum of money;—to let fall, as a sediment.

Deposit, (dē-pōz'it) *n.* That which is laid or thrown down; matter precipitated from a liquid;—that which is intrusted to the care of another;—money left with a banker; a pledge given in security; earnest; pawn.

Depositary, (dē-pōz'it-ār-e) *n.* A person with whom any thing is left in trust; a guardian.

Deposition, (dē-pō-zish'un) *n.* Act of deposing; precipitation;—act of setting aside a public officer; removal;—matter laid or thrown down; sediment;—act of giving evidence; testimony under oath.

Depositor, (dē-pōz'it-ēr) *n.* One who makes a deposit.

Depository, (dē-pōz'o-tor-e) *n.* A place where any thing is deposited for sale or safe keeping.

Depot, (dē-pō) *n.* [*F. dépôt*.] A place of deposit; a storehouse;—a military station where stores are kept, or where recruits are drilled;—the

headquarters of a regiment;—a goods station; headquarters for rolling stock.

Depravation, (dē-prā-vā'shun) *n.* Act of corrupting;—state of being depraved; corruption.

Deprave, (dē-prāv) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *pravus*.] To make bad or worse;—vitiate; contaminate; pollute.

Depravity, (dē-prāv'e-te) *n.* [*L. de* and *pravitas*.] The state of being depraved or corrupted; extreme wickedness;—corruption; vice.

Deprecate, (dē-prē-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *precari*.] To pray against;—to seek to avert by prayer; to pray for deliverance from; to regret deeply; to implore mercy of.

Deprecation, (dē-prē-kā'shun) *n.* Act of deprecating; prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented;—entreaty for pardon.

Deprecatory or Deprecative, (dē-prē-kā-tor-e) *a.* Having the form of entreaty or prayer;—tending to remove or avert evil.

Depreciate, (dē-prē'she-āt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *pretium*.] To put at a lower price; to lessen the value of;—to undervalue;—*v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth.

Depreciation, (dē-prē'she-ā'shun) *n.* Act of lessening, price or value;—running down of merit or character;—falling in value; reduction of worth.

Depreciative or Depreciatory, (dē-prē'she-āt-iv) *a.* Inclined to underrate; tending to depreciate.

Depredate, (dē-prē-dāt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *prædare*.] To subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste; to devour.

Depredation, (dē-prē-dā'shun) *n.* The act of plundering or laying waste; the act of making incursions or inroads on;—waste; spoil; consumption.

Depredatory, (dē-prē-dā-tor-e) *a.* Plundering; spoiling; roving to pillage.

Depress, (dē-pres) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *primere*.] To press down; to cause to sink;—to bring down or humble;—to cast a gloom upon; to dispirit;—to embarrass, as trade, &c.;—to lessen the price of; to cheapen.

Depression, (dē-prēsh'un) *n.* [*L. depressio*.] Act of pressing, or state of being pressed down;—a hollow or cavity;—a falling in or sinking of the surface;—a low state of the mind or spirits; dejection;—humiliation; abasement;—a low state of business or trade. [depress.]

Depressive, (dē-pres'iv) *a.* Able or tending to deprive;—the state of being deprived; less; bereavement;—deposition; degradation.

Deprive, (dē-priv) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *privare*.] To take away; to remove;—to divest;—to dispossess of dignity, especially of ecclesiastical dignity.

Depth, (dēpth) *n.* [*From deep*.] Deepness; the distance or measure downwards;—a deep place; the sea; the ocean; abyss; a dark gulf;—profundity; unsearchableness; mystery;—extent of penetration, as of understanding or knowledge;—the middle or inner part of a thing.

Deputation, (dē-pū-tā'shun) *n.* Act of deputing;—the person or persons commissioned by another to act on his behalf.

Depute, (dē-pūt) *v. t.* [*L. deputare*.] To send with a special commission;—to appoint as substitute or agent; to delegate.

Deputy, (dē-pū-te) *n.* [*F. député*.] One appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him;—representative; delegate; envoy; agent; factor.

Derange, (dê-rânj') *v. t.* [F. *déranger*.] To put out of place, order, or rank; to throw into confusion, embarrassment, or disorder;—to disturb in the action or function;—to disorder the intellect; to render insane.

Derangement, (dê-rânj'ment) *n.* Act of deranging, or state of being deranged; disorder; especially, mental disorder; confusion; disturbance.

Derelict, (dêr'ê-lik't) *a.* [L. *de* and *relinquere*.] Forsaken by the rightful owner; abandoned.

Derelict, (dêr'ê-lik't) *n.* A thing voluntarily abandoned;—*pl.* Goods found at sea.

Dereliction, (dêr-ê-lik'shun) *n.* Act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; abandonment;—state of being abandoned.

Deride, (dê-rid') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *ridere*.] To laugh at with contempt; to make sport of; mock; taunt.

Deridingly, (dê-rid'ing-le) *adv.* By way of derision. **Derision**, (dê-riz'h'un) *n.* [L. *derisio*.] Act of deriding, or state of being derided; mockery; an object of contempt; a laughing-stock.

Derisive, (dê-ris'iv) *a.* Expressing, or characterized by, derision; mocking; ridiculing.

Derivable, (dê-riv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being derived; transmissible; communicable; deducible.

Derivation, (dêr-e-vâ'shun) *n.* The act of drawing or deducing from;—act of tracing origin or descent, as in grammar or genealogy;—state or method of being derived;—that which is derived; a derivative; a deduction.

Derivative, (dê-riv'ât-iv) *a.* Obtained by derivation; derived; secondary.

Derivative, (dê-riv'ât-iv) *n.* That which is derived, obtained, or deduced from; a word formed from another word by a prefix or suffix.

Derivatively, (dê-riv'ât-iv-le) *adv.* In a derivative manner; by means of derivation.

Derive, (dê-riv') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *rivua*.] To draw from; to deduce;—to receive, as from a source; to obtain by transmission; to trace the origin, descent, or derivation of;—*v. i.* To flow; to proceed; to be deduced;—trace; infer.

Deriver, (dê-riv'gr) *n.* One who derives, transmits, or deduces.

Derm, (dêrm) *n.* [G. *dercin*.] The natural tegument or covering of an animal; the true skin as distinguished from the epidermis or scarf skin.

Dermal, (dêrm'al) *a.* Pertaining to the exterior covering or skin of animals.

Dermatology, (dêrm-a-to'lô-jô) *n.* [G. *derma* and *logos*.] The branch of physiology which treats of the structure of the skin and its diseases.

Dernier, (dêr'ne-âr) *a.* [F. *derrière*.] Last; final; ultimate, as a *dernier* resort.

Derogate, (dêr'ô-gât) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *rogare*.] To annul in part; to restrict;—to detract from; to disparage; to depreciate;—*v. i.* To lessen, as reputation.

Derogation, (dêr-ô-gâ'shun) *n.* The act of partly repealing, or lessening in value; disparagement; detract; depreciation.

Derogatorily, (dê-rôg'â-tor-e-le) *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

Derogatory, (dê-rôg'â-tor-e) *a.* Tending to lessen in value; detracting; disparaging; injurious.

Derriek, (dêr'ik) *n.* [Ger. *dietrich*.] A mast or spar supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights.

Dervish, (dêr'vis) *n.* [Per. *dervesh*.] A Turkish or Persian monk who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

Descant, (des'kant) *n.* [F. *deschant*.] A tune composed in parts; a variation of an air;—a discourse formed on a theme; a comment or series of comments.

Descant, (des'kant') *v. i.* To sing a variation of an air;—to comment; to discourse with fulness and particularity; to animadvert freely.

Descend, (dê-send') *v. i.* [L. *descendere*, from *de* and *scendere*, to climb.] To pass from a higher to a lower place; to go down in any way, &c.; to plunge; to fall;—to make an attack or incursion;—to pass from the general or important to the particular or trivial;—to be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission;—to fall in musical tone;—*v. t.* To go down upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of.

Descendant, (dê-send'ant) *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely.

Descendant, (dê-send'ant) *a.* Descending; proceeding from an ancestor.

Descendible, (dê-send'e-bl) *a.* Admitting descent;—capable of being transmitted by inheritance.

Descension, (dê-sen'shun) *n.* [L. *descensio*.] Act of going downward; falling or sinking; declension.

Descensional, (dê-sen'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to descension or descent;—tending downward.

Descent, (dê-sent') *n.* [F. *descente*.] Act of descending; inclination; declivity;—incursion; sudden attack;—progress downward, as in station, virtue, or the like, from the more to the less important, from a higher to a lower tone, &c.;—derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage;—offspring; issue;—a generation; degree.

Describable, (dê-scrib'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being described.

Describe, (dê-scrib') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *scribere*.] To represent by lines, to trace out; to sketch;—to exhibit as a line, circle, or curve by a body in motion;—to mark out by character or properties; to define;—to set forth or sketch in oral or written language.

Description, (dê-scrip'shun) *n.* Act of representing by a plan; the figure delineated;—act of exhibiting in words; definition; account; word-painting;—the qualities which belong to a certain class or order; the persons or things having these qualities;—sort; kind.

Descriptive, (dê-scrip'tiv) *a.* Tending to describe; representing; containing description.

Descriptively, (dê-scrip'tiv-le) *adv.* In a descriptive manner; by description.

Descry, (dê-kri') *v. t.* [Norm. F. *descrier*.] To discover by the eye, as objects at a distance; to detect;—esp; discern.

Desecrate, (des'ê-krât) *v. t.* [L. *desecrare*.] To divest of a sacred character or office; to divert from a sacred use; to treat in a sacrilegious manner.

Desecration, (des'ê-krâ'shun) *n.* Act of desecrating; act of treating sacrilegiously.

Desert, (dê-zert') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *errere*.] To part from; to quit; to abandon;—to leave without permission; to forsake in violation of duty;—*v. i.* To quit a service without permission; to run away.

Desert, (dez'ert) *a.* Wild; waste; solitary; without life or cultivation;—unproductive; desolate.

Desert, (dez'ert) *n.* An unproductive region; a vast sandy plain; a wilderness; a solitude.

Desert, (dè-zèrt) *n.* [*F. deserte.*] That which is deserved—usually in a good sense;—worth; excellence; *desa*.

Deserted, (dè-zèrt'ed) *a.* Entirely forsaken; wholly abandoned; left alone.

Deserter, (dè-zèrt'èr) *n.* One who forsakes his duty, party, or friend; especially a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission.

Desertion, (dè-zèrt'shun) *n.* Act of deserting;—state of being forsaken; spiritual despondency.

Deserve, (dè-zèrv) *v. t.* [*L. de and seruire.*] To earn by service; to be entitled to;—to merit by an evil act;—*a. i.* To be worthy of recompense.

Deservedly, (dè-zèrv'ed-le) *adv.* According to desert, whether good or evil; justly.

Deservingly, (dè-zèrv'ing-le) *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

Deshabille, (des-a-bil) *n.* [*F. déshabiller.*] An address; a loose morning dress; a careless toilet.

Desiccant, (dè-sik'ant) *a.* Drying or tending to dry.

Desiccant, (dè-sik'ant) *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.

Desiccate, (dè-sik'at) *v. t.* [*L. de and siccare.*] To exhaust of moisture; to dry.

Desiccation, (des-ik-a'shun) *n.* The act of making dry, or the state of being dried.

Desicative, (dè-sik'at-iv) *n.* An application which tends to dry up morbid or ulcerous secretions.

Desiderate, (dè-sid'èr-at) *v. t.* [*L. desiderare.*] To desire earnestly; to feel the want of; to miss greatly; to long for; to regret.

Desideratum, (dè-sid'èr-à-tum) *n.* [*L. desiderare.*] A requirement; that which is desired or is desirable; a want felt and acknowledged.

Design, (dè-sin) *v. t.* [*L. de and signare.*] To draw the outline of; to sketch;—to exhibit; to point to a particular end or use;—to contrive;—*a. i.* To have a purpose; to intend.

Design, (dè-sin) *n.* [*F. dessein.*] A sketch or representation; a delineation; a plan;—a preliminary conception; ideas intended to be worked out; or expressed; aim; intent;—contrivance; adaptation of means to end;—scheme; plot;—emblematic or decorative figures, as of a medal, embroidery, &c.

Designable, (dè-sin'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being designed or distinctly marked out.

Designate, (des'ig-nāt) *v. t.* [*L. designare.*] To mark out and make known; to call by a distinctive title;—to specify;—to set apart for a particular use, purpose, or duty.

Designation, (des'ig-nā'shun) *n.* Act of pointing out; indication;—appointment for a purpose;—distinctive title; appellation;—signification.

Designedly, (dè-sin'ed-le) *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

Designer, (dè-sin'èr) *n.* One who designs, or furnishes designs, as for prints;—a plotter; a schemer.

Designing, (dè-sin'ing) *n.* The art of drawing designs, patterns, or illustrations.

Desirable, (dè-zir'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of desire or longing; pleasing; agreeable.

Desirableness, (dè-zir'a-bl-nee) *n.* Quality of being desirable. [*manner.*]

Desirably, (dè-zir'a-ble) *adv.* In a desirable manner.

Desire, (dè-zir) *v. t.* [*F. désirer.*] To long for the enjoyment or possession of; to wish for;—to express a wish for; to entreat; to request.

Desire, (dè-zir) *n.* Natural eagerness to obtain

any object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected;—good desired; object of longing;—an expressed wish; a request; petition;—craving; inclination.

Desirous, (dè-zir'us) *a.* [*F. désireux.*] Full of desire; longing after; wishing for; solicitous; covetous; eager to obtain.

Desist, (dè-sist) *v. i.* [*L. de and sistere.*] To stand aside; to cease to proceed or act; to forbear; to stop; to discontinue.

Desk, (desk) *n.* [*Sax. & Icel. desic.*] A table with a sloping top for reading or writing;—a portable writing case of wood or leather;—part of a pulpit.

Desolate, (des'ō-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. de and solare.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert;—to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.

Desolate, (des'ō-lāt) *a.* Destitute or deprived of inhabitants;—laid waste; in a ruinous condition;—left alone; without a companion; afflicted;—lonely; waste; solitary.

Desolately, (des'ō-lāt-le) *adv.* In a desolate manner.

Desolateness, (des'ō-lāt-nee) *n.* State of being lonely and afflicted; friendlessness.

Desolation, (des'ō-lā'shun) *n.* Act of desolating; state of being desolated;—a desolate place or country;—havoc; devastation; ravage; sadness; destitution; melancholy.

Despair, (dè-spār) *v. i.* [*F. désespérer.*] To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation; to despond.

Despair, (dè-spār) *n.* Loss of hope; the giving up of expectation;—that which is despaired of;—desperation; despondency; hopelessness.

Despairingly, (dè-spār'ing-le) *adv.* In a despairing manner.

Despatch, (dè-spach') *v. t.* [*F. depêcher.*] To send off or away; to send in haste, or on a special errand;—to send out of the way; to kill;—to perform speedily, as business; to execute;—also Dispatch.

Despatch, (dè-spach') *n.* Act of sending away; especially of sending a letter or messenger;—haste; expedition;—speedy performance; diligent execution;—the letter or message sent; government or official letter.

Despatchful, (dè-spach'fūl) *n.* Bent on haste; indicating haste;—Dispatchful.

Desperate, (des'per-à-dō) *n.* [*Sp. desperar.*] A desperate fellow; a person urged by furious passions, regardless of law and personal safety.

Desperate, (des'per-āt) *a.* Beyond hope; despaired of; past cure;—proceeding from despair; violent; headlong; precipitate; furious; frantic.

Desperately, (des'per-āt-le) *adv.* In a desperate manner.

Desperation, (des'per-ā'shun) *n.* Act of despairing; a giving up of hope;—state of despair or hopelessness; abandonment of hope.

Despicable, (des'pik-a-bl) *a.* [*L. despiciari.*] Fit or deserving to be despised;—contemptible; mean; paltry; sordid; base; degrading.

Despicably, (des'pik-a-ble) *adv.* In a despicable or mean manner. [*mean; unworthy.*]

Despicable, (dè-spiz-a-bl) *a.* Contemptible; low;

Despise, (dè-spiz) *v. t.* [*L. despiciere.*] To look down upon with contempt; to have a low opinion of;—contemn; scorn; disdain.

Despiser, (dè-spiz'èr) *n.* One who despises; a contemner; a scorner.

Despite, (dè-pit) *n.* [*L. despectus.*] Extreme malice; malignity; angry hatred;—an act prompted by malice or hatred; act of defiance.

Despite, (dē-spit') *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. [cious; malignant.]

Despiteful, (dē-spit'fōol) *a.* Full of despite; maliciously.

Despitefully, (dē-spit'fōol-le) *adv.* In a despiteful manner.

Despoil, (dē-spoil') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *spoliare.*] To take from by force; to deprive; to strip or divest, as of clothing or arms.

Despond, (dē-spond') *v. i.* [*L. de* and *spondere.*] To sink under by loss of hope; to be cast down by failure; to be dispirited; to give over or give up, as effort; to fail in spirit or resolution.

Despondency, (dē-spond'en-se) *n.* State of desponding; abandonment of hope; permanent dejection arising from discouragement or want of hope.

Despondent, (dē-spond'ent) *a.* [*L. despondens.*] Sinking in spirit or losing courage; depressed.

Despondingly, (dē-spond'ing-le) *adv.* In a desponding manner.

Despot, (des'pot) *n.* [*G. despōtēs.*] One who possesses absolute power; an autocrat; a tyrant; an oppressor.

Despotic, (des'pōt'ik) *a.* Having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot; absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary. [manner.]

Despotically, (des'pōt'ik -al-le) *adv.* In a despotic manner.

Despotism, (des'pōt-izm) *n.* Absolute power; the spirit or principles of a despot; tyranny.

Despumate, (des'pū-māt) *v. i.* [*L. de* and *spumare.*] To throw off impurities; to form scum.

Despumation, (des'pū-mā' shun) *n.* Separation of the scum on the surface of liquor; clarification.

Desquamation, (des'kwaw -mā'shun) *n.* [*L. desquamare.*] Separation of the cuticle in flakes or scales.

Dessert, (dez-zert') *n.* [*F. from desservir.*] A service of pastry, fruits, or sweetmeats.

Destinate, (des'tin-āt) *v. t.* To design; to fix the end or purpose of.

Destination, (des'tin-ā'shun) *n.* Act of destinating or appointing;—prede-termined end, object, or use;—place or point aimed at; end of a journey.

Destine, (des'tin) *v. t.* [*L. destinare.*] To set apart by design or intention;—to fix, as by an authoritative decree; to establish irrevocably;—ordain. [a fatalist.]

Destinist, (des'tin-ist) *n.* A believer in destiny.

Destiny, (des'tin-e) *n.* State or condition appointed; fate; doom;—the power conceived of as determining the future; divine decree; invincible necessity; fatality.

Destitute, (des'te-tūt) *a.* [*L. de* and *statuere.*] In want; deficient; lacking; needy; poor; indigent.

Destitution, (des'te-tūt'shun) *n.* State of being needy, or without resources; deficiency; poverty.

Destroy, (dē-stroy') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *struere.*] To pull down; to break up the structure and organic existence of;—to bring to naught; to kill; to extirpate; to lay waste;—to eat and devour;—to mar the beauty or form of;—to resolve a body into its primitive elements.

Destroyer, (dē-stroy'er) *n.* One who destroys.

Destructibility, (dē-struk-te-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.

Destructible, (dē-struk-te-bl) *a.* Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Destruction, (dē-struk'ehnn) *n.* Act of destroying or demolishing; ruin by any means;—state

of being destroyed;—destroying agency; cause of ruin or devastation; final ruin of the wicked.

Destructive, (dē-strukt'iv) *a.* [*L. destructivus.*] Causing destruction;—taking pleasure in destruction;—mortal; deadly; fatal; ruinous.

Destructive, (dē-strukt'iv) *n.* One who destroys;—an epithet applied to political reformers.

Destructively, (dē-strukt'iv-le) *adv.* In a destructive manner; ruinously; mischievously.

Destructiveness, (dē-strukt'iv-nes) *n.* The quality of destroying;—the phenomenal faculty which impels to acts of destruction.

Desudation, (des-ū-dā'shun) *n.* [*L. de* and *sudare.*] A profuse perspiration, followed by an eruption of pimples.

Desuetude, (des'wē-tūd) *n.* [*L. desuere.*] Cessation of practice, custom, or fashion; disuse.

Desulphurate, (des-sul-fū-rāt) *v. t.* [*De* and *sulphur.*] To deprive of sulphur.

Desultoriness, (des-ul-tor-e-nes) *n.* Quality of being desultory; absence of order and method.

Desultory, (des-ul-tor-e) *a.* [*L. de* and *salire.*] Leaping from one thing or subject to another; without order or logical sequence; immethodical; cursory.

Detach, (dē-tach') *v. t.* [*F. détacher.*] To part; to disunite;—to separate for a special object or use;—to select men or ships from a fleet, for special service.

Detachment, (dē-tach'ment) *n.* Act of detaching or separating;—state of being detached;—detached; a body of troops or part of a fleet detailed for special service.

Detail, (dē-tāl') *v. t.* [*F. de* and *tailler.*] To relate minutely; to particularize;—to appoint for a particular service, usually naval or military.

Detail, (dē-tāl') *n.* A minute portion; item; a particular—used chiefly in the plural;—selection for a particular service; the person or company selected.

Detailed, (dē-tāld') *a.* Related in particulars; minutely gone over in all its bearings.

Detain, (dē-tān') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *tenere.*] To keep back or from; to withhold; to arrest; to restrain.

Detainer, (dē-tān'er) *n.* One who detains;—detention of what is another's.

Detainment, (dē-tān'ment) *n.* The act of detaining; detention.

Detect, (dē-tek't') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *tegere*, to cover.] To uncover; to find out; to bring to light; to discover; to expose.

Detectable, (dē-tek't'a-bl) *a.* That may be detected. [brings to light.]

Detector, (dē-tek't'er) *n.* One who detects or

Detection, (dē-tek'shun) *n.* Act of detecting; the discovery of what was concealed or hidden; discovery of a fault, fraud, or crime.

Detective, (dē-tek't'iv) *a.* Fitted, skilled, or employed in detecting.

Detention, (dē-ten'shun) *n.* Act of keeping back; a withholding;—state of being detained; confinement; restraint; delay.

Deter, (dē-ter) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *terere.*] To frighten from;—to stop or prevent by considerations of danger, difficulty, &c.;—to deter from action by prohibition or threat.

Deterge, (dē-terj') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *terere.*] To cleanse; to purge away.

Detergent, (dē-terj'ent) *a.* Cleansing; purging.

Detergent, (dē-terj'ent) *n.* A medicine that cleanses the vessels or the skin from offensive matter.

Deteriorate, (dê-tê-ro-ô-rât) *v. t.* [*L. deterior.*] To make worse; to impair; to reduce by mixing, as inferior ingredients or breed;—*v. i.* To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.

Deterioration, (dê-tê-ro-ô-râ'shun) *n.* State of growing or of having grown worse.

Determent, (dê-têr'ment) *n.* Act of deterring;—that which deters.

Determinable, (dê-têr'm-in-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being ended or decided with certainty.

Determinate, (dê-têr'm-in-ât) *a.* [*L. determinatus.*] Having defined limits; fixed;—decisive; positive.

Determinately, (dê-têr'm-in-ât-le) *adv.* Definitely; distinctly; with fixed resolve.

Determination, (dê-têr'm-in-â'shun) *n.* Act of deciding or state of being decided;—termination;—judicial decision;—fixed purpose; resolution;—direction or tendency.

Determinative, (dê-têr'm-in-ât-iv) *a.* Having power to determine; directing; conclusive.

Determine, (dê-têr'm-in) *v. t.* [*L. de and terminare.*] To fix the boundaries of;—to set bounds to; to bring to an end;—to fix the form or character of; to effect;—to fix the course of; to direct;—to assign to its true place in a system;—to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence;—to resolve on;—to ascertain the quantity or amount of;—*v. i.* To come to a decision; to resolve.

Determinedly, (dê-têr'm-in-le) *adv.* In a determined manner.

Detarium, (dê-têr'ashun) *n.* The act of cleansing, as a sore.

Detersive, (dê-têr'siv) *n.* A medicine to cleanse sores or ulcers.

Detest, (dê-test) *v. t.* [*L. de and testari.*] To hate or dislike extremely; to abhor;—loathe.

Detestable, (dê-test-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of being detested; extremely hateful; odious; execrable.

Detestably, (dê-test-a-bl) *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.

Detestation, (dê-test-â'shun) *n.* Act of detesting; extreme hatred or dislike; abhorrence; loathing.

Detroner, (dê-thrôn') *v. t.* [*F. détrôner.*] To drive from a throne; to depose;—to divest of royal authority and dignity.

Detachment, (dê-thrôn'ment) *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition.

Detonate, (dê-tô-nât) *v. i.* [*L. de and tonare.*] To explode with a sudden report like thunder;—*v. t.* To cause to explode.

Detonation, (dê-tô-nâ'shun) *n.* An explosion made by certain combustible bodies, as gunpowder, &c.

Detort, (dê-tôrt') *v. t.* [*L. de and torquere.*] To turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert; to wrest.

Detour, (dê-tôor') *n.* [*F.*] A circuitous route.

Detract, (dê-trakt') *v. t.* [*L. de and trahere.*] To remove apart; to subtract;—to take credit or reputation from;—disparage; depreciate; traduce.

Detraction, (dê-trak'shun) *n.* Act of taking away from reputation or worth; act of depreciating from envy or malice;—slander.

Detractor, (dê-trakt'er) *n.* One who attempts to lessen the character or good name of another.

Detriment, (dê-têr'ment) *n.* [*L. detrimentum.*] That which injures or causes damage; loss; hurt; mischief; harm.

Detrimental, (dê-têr'ment'al) *a.* Causing loss or damage; hurtful or prejudicial; injurious; mischievous.

Detrition, (dê-trish'un) *n.* [*L. deterere.*] A wearing off or away.

Detritus, (dê-trit'us) *n.* Disintegrated parts or particles of rocks carried down by flood or river.

Detrude, (dê-trôod') *v. t.* [*L. de and trudere.*] To thrust down; to push down with force into a lower place.

Detuncate, (dê-trungk'ât) *v. t.* [*L. de and truncare.*] To shorten by cutting; to cut off; to lop.

Detruncation, (dê-trungk-â'shun) *n.* Act of cutting off;—loss of a limb;—abridgment of a book.

Detrusion, (dê-trôô'shun) *n.* [*L. detrusio.*] Act of thrusting or driving down.

Deuce, (dûs) *n.* [*F. deux.*] Two; a card or a die with two spots.

Deuce, (dûs) *n.* [*Armor. trûz.*] An evil spirit; a demon.

Deuterogamist, (dê-têr-og'a-mist) *n.* One who marries the second time.

Deuterogamy, (dê-têr-og'a-me) *n.* [*G. deuterogamos.*] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife.

Deuteronomy, (dê-têr-on'ô-me) *n.* [*G. deuterogamos.*] The fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law by Moses.

Devastate, (dev'as-tât) *v. t.* [*L. de and vastare.*] To lay waste; to desolate;—ravage; pillage.

Devastation, (dev-as-tâ'shun) *n.* Act of devastating; or state of being devastated;—desolation; ravage; havoc; destruction.

Develop, (dê-vel'up) *v. t.* [*F. developper.*] To disclose or make known; to unfold gradually; to lay open by degrees;—*v. i.* To go through a process of successive changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or finished state;—to become visible gradually;—to expand to view.

Development, (dê-vel'up-ment) *n.* Act of disclosing; process by which any thing secret or unknown is revealed;—unravelling of a plot;—the organic change in animal or vegetable bodies from an embryo to a perfect state;—full disclosure or exhibition.

Deviate, (dê-ve-ât) *v. i.* [*L. de and via.*] To go out of the common way; to turn aside from the right course; to diverge; to stray from the path of duty;—swerve; wander; digress; deflect.

Deviation, (dê-ve-â'shun) *n.* Going or turning from the way; aberration;—turning from the right course; wandering from the path of duty; obliquity of conduct; want of conformity to the laws of God;—variation from the ordinary form, or from common analogy.

Devise, (dê-vis) *n.* [*L. dividere.*] That which is formed by design; a contrivance; an expedient; a stratagem;—an emblem or ensign borne on shields; a motto.

Devil, (dev'il) *n.* [*A.-S. diabol.*] An evil spirit; a fallen angel; Satan, the tempter and accuser of men; the father of lies; the spirit; or principle of evil;—a demon; a false god;—a wicked person; a passionate temper or disposition;—a piece of flesh highly spiced and broiled.

Devilish, (dev'il-iah) *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the devil;—infernal; satanic; fiendish.

Devious, (dê-ve-us) *a.* [*L. de and via.*] Out of a straight line; erring; going aside from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Deviously, (dê-ve-us-le) *adv.* In a devious manner.

Deviousness, (dē've-us-nes) *n.* Departure from a straight course; tendency to wander from the path of duty.

Devisable, (dē-viz'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being contrived;—capable of being bequeathed.

Devise, (dē-viz') *v. t.* To invent or contrive; to strike out by thought;—to plan or scheme;—project;—to give by will;—*r. i.* To form a scheme; to lay a plan; to contrive.

Devise, (dē-viz') *n.* Act of disposing of real estate by a will;—a will or testament;—property given by will.

Deviser, (dē-viz'ēr) *n.* One who devises; an inventor.

Devisor, (dē-viz'ēr) *n.* One who devises or gives real estate by will; a testator.

Devoid, (dē-void') *a.* Void; empty; vacant;—destitute; not in possession.

Devoir, (dev-waw') *n.* [F.] Duty; service owed; act of civility; due respect.

Devolution, (dē-vō-lūshun) *n.* [L. *devolutio*.] Act of rolling down.

Devolve, (dē-volv') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *volvere*.] To roll downward;—to transfer from one person to another; to hand down to a successor;—*r. i.* To pass by transmission or succession; to come upon as a duty, privilege, &c.

Devote, (dē-vōt') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *vorere*.] To give by vow; to set apart by solemn act; to dedicate;—to give as time or attention to a subject; to attach, as to a cause or party;—to consign, as to the flames; to doom, as to destruction;—to give over to the spirit of evil; to exorcise.

Devotedness, (dē-vōt'ed-nes) *n.* Attachment to a cause, principle, or party;—quality of being addicted.

Devotee, (dev-tē') *n.* [F. *devot*.] One devoted to some form of religious faith or duty.

Devotion, (dē-vō'ahun) *n.* State of being set apart or dedicated, especially to the worship or service of God;—yielding of the heart to God; solemn and reverent spirit; piety;—ardent attachment to any cause or principle; voluntary addiction to and effort for;—earnestness.

Devotional, (dē-vō'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to, used in, or suited to worship or service.

Devour, (dē-vour') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *vorare*.] To eat up with greediness; to consume ravenously;—to enjoy with avidity;—to destroy with rapidity, as fire; to consume; to ruin.

Devout, (dē-vout') *a.* [L. *devotus*.] Solemn and earnest in religious feelings and exercises; pious; reverent;—warmly devoted; hearty.

Devoutly, (dē-vout'le) *adv.* In a devout manner; sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.

Dew, (dū) *n.* [A.-S. *deaw*.] Aqueous vapour condensed on the surface of bodies colder than the lower strata of the atmosphere.

Dew, (dū) *v. t.* To wet with dew; to bedew.

Dew-drop, (dū'drop) *n.* A drop of dew.

Dewiness, (dū'e-nes) *n.* State of being dewy.

Dewlap, (dū'lap) *n.* [From *dew* and *lap*.] The flesh hanging from the throats of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.

Dew-point, (dū'point) *n.* The point of the thermometer at which dew begins to form.

Dew-worm, (dū'warm) *n.* A worm of the genus *Lumbricus*; earthworm.

Dewy, (dū'e) *a.* Covered with dew;—pertaining to dew;—falling gently, like the dew.

Dexter, (dēks'tēr) *a.* [L.] Pertaining to, or situated on the right hand side.

Dexterity, (dēks'tēr'e-to) *n.* [L. *dexteritas*.] Readiness and grace in physical activity;—activity and expertness of the mind; adroitness; tact; cleverness; facility; aptitude.

Dexterous, (dēks'tēr-us) *a.* [L. *dexter*.] Ready and expert;—skilful in contrivance; quick at inventing expedients;—done with dexterity;—adroit; clever; handy;—Dextrous.

Dexterously, (dēks'tēr-us-le) *adv.* In a dexterous manner. [adroitness.]

Dexterousness, (dēks'tēr-us-nes) *n.* Dexterity; Dey, (dā) *n.* [Turk. *dāi*.] The title given to the former governors of Algeria.

Di, (dī) [G. *dis*, or *dicha*.] A prefix to many words, signifying difference, diversity, negation, twofold or manifold state.

Dia, (dī'a) [G.] A prefix to words taken from the Greek, signifying thoroughness, intensity, division, or diversity.

Diabetes, (di-a-bēt'ez) *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] An excessive discharge of urine.

Diabetical, (di-a-bet'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to diabetes; afflicted with diabetes.

Diabery, (di-ab'ler-e) *n.* [F. *Diablerie*.] Sorcery; diabolical deed; mischief.

Diabolical, (di-a-bol'ik-al) *a.* [G. *diabolos*.] Pertaining or appropriate to the devil;—devilish; infernal; impious; atrocious; nefarious.

Diabolically, (di-a-bol'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a diabolical manner. [tainting to a deacon.]

Diaconal, (di-ak'on-al) *a.* [L. *diaconalia*.] Per-

Diaconate, (di-ak'on-āt) *n.* [L. *diaconatus*.] The office of a deacon; deaconship.

Diaconetics, (di-a-kons'tiks) *n. sing.* [G. *dia* and *akouein*.] That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different media.

Diadem, (dī'a-dem) *n.* [G. *diadema*.] An ornamental fillet; a crown;—royalty; sovereignty; dignity.

Discreta, (dī's're-sis) *n.* [G. *dia* and *airein*.] The separation of one syllable into two;—a mark ['] placed over two vowels to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters, as *aërial* (ā-ēr'e-al).

Diagnosis, (di-ag-nō'sis) *n.* [G. *dia* and *gignō-skein*.] Discriminating knowledge;—the art of distinguishing one disease from another.

Diagnostic, (di-ag-nos'tik) *n.* The mark or symptom by which a disease is known;—*pl.* The study of symptoms in disease.

Diagonal, (di-ag'on-al) *n.* A right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides.

Diagonal, (di-ag'on-al) *a.* [G. *dia* and *gonia*.] Joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multi-lateral figure, and dividing it.

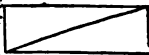
Diagonally, (di-ag'on-al-le) *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Diagram, (dī'a-gram) *n.* [G. *diagramma*.] A figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration.

Diagraph, (dī'a-graf) *n.* [G. *diagraphein*.] An instrument used in perspective drawing.

Dial, (dī'al) *n.* [L. *dialis*.] An instrument for showing the time of day from the shadow of a stile on a graduated surface;—the graduated face of a timepiece on which the time of day is shown by pointers or hands.

Dialect, (dī'a-lect) *n.* [G. *dia* and *legein*.] Mode of expressing thoughts; language;—variety or



subdivision of a language;—local form; provincialism; patois.

Dialectic, (di-a-*lek'tik*) *a.* Pertaining to a form of a language;—pertaining to dialectics; logical.

Dialectician, (di-a-*lek-tē'she-an*) *n.* One versed in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.

Dialectics, (di-a-*lek'tiks*) *n. sing.* Science of reasoning; that which teaches the forms and rules of argument.

Dialist, (dī-al-ist) *n.* A constructor of dials.

Dialling, (dī-al-ing) *n.* The science of measuring time by dials; the art of constructing dials.

Dialogist, (di-a-*lō-jist*) *n.* A speaker in a dialogue;—a writer of dialogues.

Dialogue, (dī-a-*lōg*) *n.* [G. *dialogos*.] A conversation between two or more; a formal conversation in theatrical performances, or in scholastic exercises;—a written conversation.

Dialysis, (di-a-*lē-sis*) *n.* [G. *dialysis*.] A disarrangement;—debility;—a solution of continuity.

Diamagnetia, (di-a-*mag-net'ik*) *n.* [G. *dia* and *magnētis*.] Any substance, which in a field of magnetic force is differently affected from ordinary magnetic bodies.

Diameter, (di-am-*et-ēr*) *n.* [G. *dia* and *metron*.]

A right line through the centre of a figure, as a circle, sphere, cube, &c., and terminated by the opposite boundaries;—length of a straight line through the centre of an object from side to side.



Diametrical or **Diametral**, (di-a-*met'-rik-al*) *a.* Pertaining to a diameter;—in the line or direction of a diameter; direct; straight across.

Diametrically, (di-a-*met'-rik-al-le*) *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly.



Diamond
(Brilliant)

Diamond, (dī-a-*mōnd*) *n.* [G. *adamas*.] A mineral and gem remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals; crystallized carbon;—a playing card, stamped with the figure of a diamond;—the smallest kind of type.

(Diamond type.)

Diana, (dī-an-*ā*) *n.* [L.] In mythology, the goddess of hunting, of the moon, and of chastity.

Diapason, (di-a-*pā'son*) *n.* [G.] The octave or interval which includes all the tones;—concord, as of notes an octave apart;—one of the stops in the organ.

Diaper, (dī-a-*per*) *n.* [F. *diapre*, dispersed.] Figured linen cloth used for towels, napkins, &c.;—a towel or napkin.

Diaper, (dī-a-*per*) *v. t.* To variegate or diversify with figures or flowers, as cloth.

Diaphanous, (di-a-*f'an-us*) *a.* [G. *dia* and *phaino*.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent.

Diaphanous, (di-a-*fon'iks*) *n. sing.* [G. *dia* and *phaino*.] The doctrine of refracted sound; diacoustics.

Diaphoresis, (di-a-*fō-rē-sis*) *n.* [G. *diaphorein*.] Augmentation of the insensible perspiration, or an elimination of the humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

Diaphoretic, (di-a-*fō-ret'ik*) *n.* A medicine which promotes insensible perspiration; sudorific.

Diaphragm, (dī-a-*frām*) *n.* [G. *diaphragma*.] A dividing membrane or thin partition;—the diaphragm.

Diarist, (dī-a-*rist*) *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Diarrhoea, (di-a-*rē'a*) *n.* [G. *dia* and *rein*.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

Diary, (dī-a-*re*) *n.* [L. *diarium*.] A register of daily occurrences; a journal; a blank-book dated for the record of daily memoranda.

Diatonic, (di-a-*ton'ik*) *a.* [G. *dia* and *teinia*.] Pertaining to the natural musical scale of eight tones.

Diatrise, (dī-a-*trib*) *n.* [G. *dia* and *tribein*.] A continued discourse or disputation;—an invective harangue; a strain of reviling.

Dibble, (dib'l) *n.* A pointed hand instrument used to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

Dibble, (dib'l) *v. t.* To plant with a dibble;—*v. i.* To dip, as in angling; to make holes.

Dice, (dis) *n. pl.* of *die*. A game.

Dice, (dis) *v. i.* To play with dice.

Dichotomy, (di-kōt-ō-me) *n.* [G. *dicha* and *temnein*.] A cutting in two;—distribution of genera into two species;—growth by pairs.

Dichromatic, (di-krō-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *dis* and *chroma*.] Having or producing two colours.

Dioker, (dik'er) *n.* [L. *decuria*.] The number or quantity of ten.

Dickey, (dik'e) *n.* A seat behind a carriage for servants, &c.;—a sham front of a shirt.

Diocotyledon, (di-kōt-e-lē'don) *n.* [G. *dis* and *kotyledōn*.] A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes.

Diocotyledonous, (di-kōt-e-lē'do-nus) *a.* Having two seed-lobes or cotyledons.

Dictate, (dik'tāt) *v. t.* [L. *dictare*.] To speak with authority;—to deliver as an order or direction;—to instruct what is to be written; to prescribe;—to urge or enforce, as by conscience or sense of duty;—*v. i.* To deliver or communicate commands.

Dictate, (dik'tāt) *n.* An order delivered; command;—a rule, principle, or maxim.

Dictation, (dik-tā'shun) *n.* Act of prescribing; arbitrary power or habit of ordering or admonishing;—a school exercise.

Dictator, (dik-tāt'er) *n.* One who dictates;—one who lays down rules and maxims for the guidance of others;—one invested with supreme authority.

Dictatorial, (dik-tā-tō're-al) *a.* Pertaining to a dictator;—absolute; imperious; overbearing.

Dictatorship, (dik-tāt'er-ship) *n.* The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

Diction, (dik'shun) *n.* [L. *dictio*.] Choice of words; manner of expression;—style; phraseology.

Dictionary, (dik'shun-ar-e) *n.* [F. *dictionnaire*.] A book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Dictum, (dik'tum) *n.* [L. *dicere*, to say.] An authoritative saying or assertion;—an apothegm.

Did, (did) *imp.* of *do*.

Didactic, (de-dak'tik) *a.* [G. *didaskkein*.] Fitted or inclined to teach; suitable for instruction.

Didactics, (de-dak'tiks) *n. sing.* The act or science of teaching.

Didaulyous, (di-dak'til-us) *a.* [G. *dis* and *daktylos*.] Having two toes.

Didapper, (dī'dap-per) *n.* [From *dib*.] A bird of the genus *Columbus* that dives; dab-chick.

Didst, (didst) *Second person imperfect of do.*

Die, (di) *v. i.* [Heb. *degn*.] To cease to live; to expire; to become extinct;—to fade away; to decay;—to recede, as light or sound;—to wither as a plant;—to become vapid, as

liquors;—to become indifferent to;—to perish eternally.

Die, (di) *n.* [F. *dé*.] A small cube, marked on its faces with spots, from one to six, used in gaming; hazard; chance;—any small cubical body;—the piece of metal on which is cut a device to be impressed by stamping, as on a coin, medal, paper, card, &c.

Diet, (di'et) *n.* [G. *diäta*.] Habitual food; victuals;—course of food selected with reference to health;—allowance of provision.

Diet, (di'et) *v. t.* To feed; to furnish provision; to board; to cause to eat and drink sparingly or by prescribed rules;—*v. i.* To eat; to eat according to prescribed rules.

Diet, (di'et) *n.* [L. *dieta*, from L. *dies*, day.] A legislative or administrative assembly meeting from day to day;—in Scotland, the days in which parties in a process are cited; assembly for public worship. [rules of diet.]

Dietary, (di'et-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to diet, or the diet.

Dietary, (di'et-ar-e) *n.* Rule of diet; allowance of food; especially in almshouses, &c.

Dietetic or **Dietetical**, (di-et-et'ik) *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

Dietetics, (di-et-et'iks) *n. sing.* That part of the medical or hygienic art which relates to diet or food; the science of determining what is most nutritive and wholesome in articles of food.

Differ, (dif'er) *v. i.* [L. *dis* and *ferre*.] To be or stand apart; to be unlike;—to disagree;—to quarrel; to be at variance.

Difference, (dif'er-ens) *n.* Act of differing; state of being discordant, or unlike;—disagreement; dissension; point in dispute; occasion of quarrel;—that by which one thing differs from another; characteristic quality;—remainder after subtraction.

Different, (dif'er-ent) *a.* Distinct; separate; not the same;—unlike; dissimilar.

Differential, (dif'er-en'she-al) *a.* Creating a difference; discriminating; special.

Differential, (dif'er-en'she-al) *n.* An increment, usually indefinitely small, given to a variable quantity.

Differential thermometer, (dif'er-en'she-al ther-mom'e't-er) *n.* A thermometer for measuring minute differences of the temperature.

Differently, (dif'er-ent-le) *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

Difficult, (dif'e-kult) *a.* [L. *difficilis*.] Not easy to do or perform; hard to be executed; accomplished with pains and effort;—hard to please; not easily managed; not yielding readily.

Difficultly, (dif'e-kult-le) *adv.* With difficulty.

Difficulty, (dif'e-kul-te) *n.* [F. *difficulté*.] State or quality of requiring labour to make, perform, or deal with;—a thing hard to accomplish; obstacle; hindrance;—toilomeness, as of ascent; perplexity, as of mind; objection, as to belief;—embarrassment, as in business; entanglement, as in conduct of affairs; difference, as between parties;—impediment, as in utterance.

Diffidence, (dif'e-dens) *n.* Distrust;—want of confidence; lack of self-reliance; modest reserve;—bashfulness; modesty; timidity.

Diffident, (dif'e-dent) *a.* [L. *diffidens*.] Wanting confidence in others;—wanting confidence in one's self;—timid; modest; bashful.

Diformity, (dif-for-me-te) *n.* Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

Diffuse, (dif-füz) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *fundere*.] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to send out in all directions;—circulate; disperse; publish; scatter.

Diffuse, (dif-füs) *a.* Poured out; widely spread; copious; verbose; prolix.

Diffusely, (dif-füz-ed-le) *adv.* In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

Diffuseness, (dif-füz-ed-nes) *n.* State of being widely spread. [verbosely.]

Diffusely, (dif-füs'le) *adv.* In a diffuse manner; diffuseness, (dif-füs'nes) *n.* Quality of being diffuse; lack of conciseness; verbosity.

Diffusible, (dif-füz-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being diffused; that may flow or spread in all directions.

Diffusion, (dif-füzhun) *n.* The flowing, as of a liquid; the expansion, as of light or air; the spreading abroad, as of truth; circulation; spread; propagation.

Diffusive, (dif-füs'iv) *a.* Having the quality of flowing or expanding;—having power to circulate.

Diffusiveness, (dif-füs'iv-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being diffusive or diffuse.

Dig, (dig) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dician*.] To turn and throw up, as the earth; to loosen or remove with a spade or other instrument; to delve;—to excavate;—to pierce; to thrust in;—*v. i.* To work with a spade or other like instrument; to delve.

Dig, (dig) *n.* A thrust; a poke.

Digest, (de-jest') *v. t.* [L. *di* and *gerere*, to bear, carry.] To distribute into classes, or under heads;—to think over; to reflect upon;—to bear with patience;—to dissolve in the stomach, as food;—to prepare by heat for chemical change;—*v. i.* To undergo digestion;—to be prepared by heat.

Digest, (di'jest) *n.* That which is classified and arranged;—a collection of laws arranged under proper titles;—any compilation of literary or legal materials;—summary; abridgment.

Digested, (de-jest'ed) *a.* Arranged in proper order; concocted in the stomach.

Digestibility, (de-jest-e-bil'e-to) *n.* Quality of being digestible. [digested.]

Digestible, (de-jest'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being digested.

Digestion, (de-jest'yun) *n.* [L. *digestio*.] Act of digesting; classification;—conversion of food into chyme;—preparation by heat and moisture.

Digestive, (de-jest'iv) *a.* Causing digestion; pertaining to digestion.

Digger, (dig'er) *n.* One who digs; a delver.

Digging, (dig'ing) *n.* Act or place of digging;—*pl.* Places where ore, especially gold, is dug.

Digit, (di'it) *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger, the 16th part of a Roman foot.] A finger;—a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch;—integer under ten;—a 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [or to digits.]

Digital, (di'it'al) *a.* Pertaining to the fingers.

Digitalis, (di'it-al'is) *n.* [L. *digitus*.] A genus of plants used medicinally as sedative, diuretic, and narcotic; the fox-glove.

Digitation, (di'it-äshun) *n.* A division into finger-like processes.

Digitigrade, (di'it-e-gräd) *n.* An animal that walks or steps on its toes, as the lion, wolf, &c.

Dignify, (dig-ne-fi) *v. t.* [L. *dignus* and *facere*.] To invest with dignity; to give distinction to; to exalt; to honour; elevate; ennoble.

Dignitary, (dig-ne-tar-e) *n.* One who possesses exalted rank, especially ecclesiastical rank.

Dignity, (dîg'nî-te) *n.* [*L. dignitas.*] State of being worthy or honourable; noble character or disposition; moral excellence; high tone of feeling; grave and stately mien or deportment; high rank or official station;—a dignitary.

Digress, (de-gres') *v. i.* [*L. di and gradi.*] To turn aside;—to turn from the main subject or course of argument;—to turn from the right path.

Digression, (de-gresh'un) *n.* Act of digressing; a part of a discourse deviating from the tenor or subject.

Digressional, (de-gresh'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in digression.

Digressive, (de-gres'iv) *a.* Departing from the main subject; expatiating.

Dike, (dik) *n.* [*A.-S. dīc.*] A channel for water made by digging;—a mound thrown up to prevent low lands from being inundated;—a wall-like mass of mineral matter, filling up fissures in stratified rocks.

Dike, (dik) *v. t.* To surround or protect with a dike or bank;—to drain by a dike or dikes.

Dilacerate, (de-las'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. di and lacerare.*] To rend asunder; to tear; to separate by force.

Dilaceration, (de-las'er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of rending asunder.

Dilapidate, (de-lap'e-dāt) *v. t.* [*L. di and lapis.*] To suffer to fall into decay;—to diminish by waste and abuse; to squander;—*v. i.* To get out of repair; to become decayed; to go to ruin.

Dilapidation, (de-lap'e-dā'shun) *n.* Act of dilapidating, or state of being dilapidated;—decay of church property. [being dilatable.]

Dilatability, (de-lāt-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of dilatable, (de-lūt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of expansion or extension; expansive; elastic.

Dilatation, (dil-a-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. dilatatio.*] Act of dilating; expansion; the state of being expanded.

Dilate, (de-lāt') *v. t.* [*L. di and latus.*] To enlarge or extend; to relate at large;—*v. i.* To expand; to swell or extend in all directions;—to speak largely and copiously; to expatiate.

Dilater, (de-lāt'er) *n.* That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates any part.

Dilatorily, (dil'a-tor-e-le) *adv.* With delay; tardily. [of being dilatory.]

Dilatation, (dil'a-tor-e-ne) *n.* The quality

Dilatory, (dil'a-tor-e) *a.* [*L. dilator.*] Tardy; off-putting; intended to make delay;—inactive; loitering.

Dilemma, (de-lem'a) *n.* [*G. di and lemma.*] An argument which presents an antagonist with two alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever he chooses;—a perplexing state or alternative; a difficult or doubtful choice.

Dilettante, (de-le-tant'ē) *n.* [*It.*] An admirer of the fine arts;—an amateur;—one who dabbles in art or science from caprice or for amusement.

Diligence, (dil'e-jens) *n.* Willing and earnest effort; steady application;—industry; assiduity;—attention; constancy.

Diligent, (dil'e-jent) *a.* [*L. diligens.*] Constant in work; laborious; persevering;—assiduous;—sedulous; industrious.

Diligently, (dil'e-jent-le) *adv.* In a diligent manner; with industry or assiduity.

Dill, (dil) *n.* [*A.-S. dīl, dīle.*] An annual plant, the seeds of which are pungent and aromatic.

Diluent, (dil'ū-ent) *a.* [*L. diluere.*] Diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture.

Diluent, (dil'ū-ent) *n.* That which dilutes, thins, or weakens any thing by mixture.

Dilute, (de-lūt') *v. t.* [*L. diluere.*] To make thinner or more liquid by admixture;—to diminish the strength, flavour, colour, &c. of; to reduce;—*v. i.* To become attenuated or thin.

Dilution, (de-lū'shun) *n.* Act of diluting or state of being diluted.

Diluvial or **Diluvian**, (de-lū've-al) *a.* [*L. diluvium.*] Pertaining to or produced by a deluge, more especially by the deluge in Noah's days.

Diluvialist, (de-lū've-al-ist) *n.* One who explains geological phenomena as resulting from the deluge.

Diluvium, (de-lū've-um) *n.* [*L.*] A deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by former action of the sea or other water.

Dim, (dim) *a.* [*A.-S. dim.*] Not bright or distinct; of obscure lustre or sound;—dusky; mysterious; tarnished.

Dim, (dim) *v. t.* To cloud; to render obscure; to darken;—to dull; to sully; to tarnish.

Dimension, (de-men'shun) *n.* [*L. dimetiri.*] The extent of a body;—measurement in a single direction, as length, breadth, height, or thickness;—definite extent or bulk;—reach; importance.

Dimidiate, (de-mid'e-āt) *a.* Divided into two equal parts;—appearing as if halved.

Diminish, (de-min'ish) *v. t.* [*L. diminuere.*] To make smaller; to lessen the extent, strength, value, or authority of; to weaken; to reduce; to impair;—*v. i.* To become or appear less or smaller; to shrink; to contract.

Diminishable, (de-min'ish-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being diminished.

Diminuo, (dim-in-ū-en'dō) *adv.* [*It.*] In a gradually diminishing manner;—a direction to decrease the volume of sound.

Diminution, (dim-e-nū'shun) *n.* [*L. diminutio.*] Act of diminishing, or state of being diminished; reduction in size, quantity, degree, or value. [minute; little.]

Diminutive, (de-min'ū-tiv) *a.* Of small size;

Diminutive, (de-min'ū-tiv) *n.* Something of very small size or value;—a derivative from a noun, denoting a small thing of the same kind, quality, or nature.

Diminutively, (de-min'ū-tiv-le) *adv.* In a diminutive manner.

Diminutiveness, (de-min'ū-tiv-nes) *n.* Smallness; littleness; minuteness; want of bulk or importance.

Dimissory, (dim'is-or-e) *a.* [*L. dimittere.*] Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.

Dimity, (dim'e-te) *n.* [*G. dimitos.*] A kind of stout, white, cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

Dimly, (dim'le) *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.

Diminish, (dim'ish) *a.* Somewhat dim; indistinct; rather obscure, or of weak sight.

Dimness, (dim'nes) *n.* State of being dim; dulness of sight or of apprehension; indistinctness.

Dimorphism, (di-mor'fizm) *n.* [*G. di and morphe.*] The property of crystallizing in different forms.

Dimorphous, (di-mor'fus) *a.* Occurring under two forms;—crystallizing under two forms.

Dimple, (dim'pl) *n.* A slight natural depression or cavity on the cheek or chin.

Dimple, (dim'pl) *v. i.* To form dimples;—*v. t.* To mark with dimples.

- Din**, (din) *n.* [A.-S. *dyne*.] Loud, stunning noise; racket; clamour.
- Din**, (din) *v. t.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise.
- Dine**, (din) *v. i.* [F. *dîner*, L. *dis* and *jejunare*, to fast.] To partake of the principal meal of the day; to take dinner;—*v. t.* To give a dinner to; to entertain.
- Ding**, (ding) *v. i.* [A.-S. *dingan*.] To talk with vehemence; to bluster;—to sound, as a bell; to ring;—*v. t.* To drive; to beat; to overcome.
- Ding**, (ding) *n.* A thump or stroke.
- Ding-dong**, (ding'dong) *n.* The sound of bells; hence, a monotonous sound.
- Dingey**, (din'jē) *n.* [Bengalee.] A kind of boat used in the East Indies;—a ship's smallest boat, rowed by two men.
- Dinginess**, (din'je-ne) *n.* State of being dingy.
- Dingle**, (ding'gl) *n.* A narrow dale or valley between hills.
- Dingy**, (din'je) *a.* [Allied to *dim* and *dun*.] Soiled; sullied; of a dark or dusky colour; dun.
- Dinner**, (din'er) *n.* The principal meal of the day;—an entertainment; a feast.
- Dinotherium**, (di-no-thē're-um) *n.* [G. *deinos* and *thērion*.] A genus of extinct herbivorous mammals, found in strata of the tertiary formation.
- Dint**, (dint) *n.* A blow; a stroke; force or power exerted; the mark made by a blow.
- Dint**, (dint) *v. t.* To make a mark or small cavity on, by a blow or by pressure.
- Diocesan**, (di-os'es-an) *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.
- Diocesan**, (di-os'es-an) *n.* A bishop; one holding a diocese;—one related or subject to it.
- Diocese**, (di'ō-sēs) *n.* [G. *diōkein*.] The district in which a bishop exercises his ecclesiastical authority.
- Dioptrical**, (di-op'trik-al) *a.* [G. *dia* and *optein*.] Assisting vision by means of the refraction of light;—relating to dioptries.
- Dioptries**, (di-op'triks) *n. sing.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light in passing through different media.
- Diorama**, (di-ō-rā'ma) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *oran*, to sec.] A scenic representation, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening, with direct and reflected lights and coloured blinds;—a building for such an exhibition.
- Dioramic**, (di-ō-ram'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a diop.
- Dip**, (dip) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dippan*.] To plunge or immerse in a liquid; to put in and withdraw;—to engage or take concern in;—to baptize by immersion;—*v. i.* To sink; to bathe;—to enter into; to look into, as a book;—to engage in;—to incline downwards.
- Dip**, (dip) *n.* Action of dipping;—inclination downward; depression below the horizontal line;—a dipped candle.
- Dipetalous**, (di-pet'a-lus) *a.* [G. *dis*, double, and *petalon*, a leaf.] Having two flower leaves or petals.
- Diphtheria**, (dif-thē're-a) *n.* [G. *diphthera*.] An epidemic disease in which the air passages and the throat become coated with a false membrane.
- Diphthong**, (dif'thong, dip'thong) *n.* [G. *dis* and

- phthoggos*.] A union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.
- Diphthongal**, (dif-thong'gal, dip-thong'gal) *a.* Belonging to a diphthong.
- Diploma**, (de-plō'ma) *n.* [G. *diplōma*.] A writing or instrument conferring some authority, privilege, or honour.
- Diplomacy**, (de-plō'ma-se) *n.* [From *diploma*.] The art of conducting relations with foreign states; process or forms of negotiation;—dexterity and skill in negotiating; tact.
- Diplomate** or **Diplomatist**, (dip'lō-māt) *n.* One who is skilled in diplomacy.
- Diplomatics**, (dip-lō-mat'iks) *n. sing.* The science of diplomas, or of reading ancient writings, literary and public documents, &c.; palaeography.
- Dipper**, (dip'er) *n.* One who or that which dips;—a ladle;—the water ouzel.
- Dipping**, (dip'ing) *n.* Act of plunging or immersing in water;—inclination downward.
- Dipping-needle**, (dip'ing-nē-dl) *n.* A magnetic needle suspended so as to move freely in a vertical plane, and indicating on a graduated circle the magnetic dip.
- Dipsomania**, (dip-so-mā'ne-a) *n.* [G. *dipsa* and *mania*.] An excessive desire for drink; confirmed drunkenness.
- Dipterous** or **Dipteral**, (dip'ter-us) *a.* Having two wings, as among insects, or wing-like processes, as in some plants.
- Dire**, (dir) *a.* [L. *dirus*.] Evil in a great degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.
- Direct**, (de-rekt) *a.* [L. *directus*.] Straight; leading to a point or end;—straightforward; sincere;—immediate; unambiguous; plain; express; absolute;—in the line of descent; not collateral.
- Direct**, (de-rekt) *v. t.* [L. *dirigere*.] To point or aim at;—to show the right road; to guide;—to prescribe a course;—to regulate; to govern;—to order; to instruct;—to put a direction or address upon;—to superscribe;—*v. i.* To give direction; to act as guide.
- Direction**, (de-rek'shun) *n.* Act of aiming, regulating, guiding, or ordering;—instruction; prescription;—superscription; address;—line or point of tendency;—a board of directors or managers.
- Directive**, (de-rekt'iv) *a.* Having power to direct.
- Directly**, (de-rekt'le) *adv.* In a straight line; straightforwardly; expressly;—straightway;—immediately;—as soon as.
- Directness**, (de-rekt'nes) *n.* State or quality of being direct.
- Director**, (de-rekt'er) *n.* One who, or that which directs; superintendent; overseer; one of persons appointed to conduct the affairs of a commercial company or corporation;—instructor; counsellor;—one consulted in cases of conscience; father confessor;—that which directs; rule; ordinance.
- Directorate**, (de-rek'ter-āt) *n.* The body of directors, or the office of director.
- Directorship**, (de-rek'ter-ship) *n.* Office of a director.
- Directory**, (de-rek'tor-e) *a.* Containing directions; instructing; commanding



Dinotherium.



Dipping-needle.

Directory, (de-rah'tor-ē) *n.* A guide or rule;—a rule for the conduct of worship;—a book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place;—a board of directors.

Directrix, (de-rukt'riks) *n.* A woman who governs or directs;—in geometry, the line or plane

along which another line or plane is supposed to move in the generation of a plane or solid figure;—a straight line so situated with respect to a conic section that the distance of any point of the curve from it has a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus;—a line C D, drawn at right angles to the axis A D, when produced to a distance D from the vertex E, equal to the distance of the vertex E from the focus A.

Direful, (dir'fool) *a.* Dire; dreadful; terrible.

Direfully, (dir'fool-le) *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

Derge, (derj) *n.* A piece of music of a mournful character; a funeral chant.

Dirk, (derk) *n.* [Scot. *durk*.] A kind of dagger or poniard.

Dirt, (dert) *n.* [Icel. *drit*.] Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, earth, mud, dust, &c.

Dirtily, (dert-le) *adv.* Filthily; sordidly; meanly; basely.

Dirtness, (dert'-nes) *n.* State of being dirty; foulness; baseness; sordidness.

Dirty, (dert'e) *a.* Foul or filthy; defiled; muddy; miry;—base; grovelling; mean; low.

Dirty, (dert'e) *v. t.* To foul; to soil;—to tarnish; to sully.

Disability, (dis-a-bil'-e-te) *n.* [From *disable*.] Want of power or ability;—want of intellectual faculty;—want of legal standing or qualification; incompetency.

Disable, (dis-a'b'l) *v. t.* To render unable or incapable; to deprive of physical or intellectual power; to make unfit for service;—to deprive of legal qualification.

Disabuse, (dis-a-buz') *v. t.* [F. *desabuser*.] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to set right.

Disadvantage, (dis-ad-van'taj) *n.* [F. *desavantage*.] Deprivation of advantage;—that which operates against or hinders success;—injury; damage.

Disadvantage, (dis-ad-van'taj) *v. t.* To injure in interest of any kind; to prejudice.

Disadvantageous, (dis-ad-van-taj'-us) *a.* Attended with disadvantage;—unfavourable to success or prosperity; inconvenient.

Disadvantageously, (dis-ad-van-taj'-us-le) *adv.* In a disadvantageous manner.

Disaffect, (dis-af-fekt') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *afficere*.] To alienate the affection of; to fill with discontent;—to dialike.

Disaffected, (dis-af-fekt'ed) *a.* Alienated; discontented;—said of the enemies of the government.

Disaffection, (dis-af-fek'shun) *n.* State of being disaffected or unfriendly; want of good-will;—disloyalty; hostility.

Disaffirm, (dis-af-firm') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *affirmo*.] To affirm the contrary of; contradict.

Disagree, (dis-a-grē) *v. t.* [F. *aggrer*, L. *dis* and *agere*.] To fail to accord or agree; to be at variance;—to differ in opinion;—to be unsuited.

Disagreeable, (dis-a-grē'-bl) *a.* Not agreeable; unpleasant to the mind or senses;—unpleasant; offensive.

Disagreeableness, (dis-a-grē'-bl-nes) *n.* Unsuitableness;—offensiveness to the senses; unpleasantness to the mind.

Disagreeably, (dis-a-grē'-ble) *adv.* In a disagreeable manner.

Disagreement, (dis-a-grē'ment) *n.* Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed;—difference of opinion;—unsuitableness;—variance; dissension; dispute.

Disallow, (dis-al-low) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *fallere*.] To refuse to permit, authorize, or sanction; to disown and reject;—*v. i.* To refuse permission. [not to be suffered.]

Disallowable, (dis-al-low'-a-bl) *a.* Not allowable;

Disallowance, (dis-al-low'-ans) *n.* Act of disallowing;—prohibition; condemnation; rejection.

Disannul, (dis-an-nul') *v. t.* To annul; to render

Disappear, (dis-ap-pēr') *v. i.* [L. *dis* and *appare*.] To vanish from the sight; to withdraw from observation;—to cease to be.

Disappearance, (dis-ap-pēr'-ans) *n.* Act of disappearing.

Disappoint, (dis-ap-point') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *appoint*.] To defeat of expectation or hope;—to hinder of result;—frustrate; balk.

Disappointment, (dis-ap-point'ment) *n.* Act of disappointing, or state of being disappointed; failure of expectation or hope;—miscarriage; frustration.

Disapprobation, (dis-ap-prō-bā'shun) *n.* [L. *dis* and *approbare*.] Act of disapproving; mental condemnation of what is judged wrong or inexpedient; expression of blame or censure.

Disappropriation, (dis-ap-prō-pre-ā'shun) *n.* Act of alienating church property.

Disapproval, (dis-ap-prōv'al) *n.* Disapprobation; act of finding fault or objecting to.

Disapprove, (dis-ap-prōv) *v. t.* To pass unfavourable judgment upon; to censure;—to refuse official sanction; to disallow; to reject.

Disapprovingly, (dis-ap-prōv'ing-le) *adv.* In a disapproving manner.

Disarm, (dis-arm') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *arma*.] To deprive of arms or of the means of attack or defence;—to render harmless.

Disarmament, (dis-arm'-a-ment) *n.* The act of disarming.

Disarrange, (dis-a-rānj') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and F. *arranger*.] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of.

Disarrangement, (dis-a-rānj'ment) *n.* Act of disarranging; confusion; disorder.

Disarray, (dis-a-rā') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and Nor. *arai*.] To throw into disorder;—to undress; to unrobe.

Disarray, (dis-a-rā') *n.* Want of array; disorder; confusion;—undress; dishabille.

Disassociate, (dis-as-sō'she-āt) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *socius*.] To disunite; to disconnect.

Disaster, (diz-as'tēr) *n.* [F. *désastre*.] An unfortunate event; a sudden misfortune;—calamity; mishap; mischance.

Disastrous, (diz-as'trus) *a.* Unlucky; ill-starred; unpropitious;—unfortunate; calamitous.

Disastrously, (diz-as'trus-le) *adv.* In a disastrous manner.

Disavouch, (dis-a-vouch') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and Nor. *voucher*.] To disavow; to disclaim knowledge of.

Disavow, (dis-a-vow) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and F. *avouer*.] To refuse to own or acknowledge, to deny responsibility, approbation, and the like;—disown; disallow.

Disavowal, (dis-a-vow'al) *n.* Act of disavowing.
Disband, (dis-band') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *Sw. band*, *Sax. banda*.] To disperse; to break up military organization; to dismiss from service in general;—*v. i.* To be broken up or scattered; to quit military service. [banding.]

Disbandment, (dis-band'ment) *n.* The act of disbanding.
Disbelief, (dis-bē-lēf') *n.* [*L. dis* and *Sax. gēleaf, gēleafan*, to believe.] Refusal of credit; denial of belief;—scepticism; doubt; unbelief.

Disbelieve, (dis-bē-lēv') *v. t.* Not to believe; to hold not to be true or actual; to refuse credit to.

Disbeliever, (dis-bē-lēv'ēr) *n.* One who distrusts or refuses to believe; a sceptic.

Disburden, (dis-bur'dn) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *Sax. byden*, a burden.] To remove a burden from; to discharge of a weight or incumbrance;—to relieve, as the mind;—*v. i.* To empty or discharge; to be relieved.

Disburse, (dis-burs') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. bourse*.] To pay out; to expend.

Disbursement, (dis-burs'ment) *n.* Act of disbursing or paying out;—that which is paid out.

Disburthen, (dis-bur'then) *v. t.* To disburden.

Disco, (disk) *n.* A flat circular plate or surface;—the visible projection of a celestial body;—the width of the aperture of a telescope.

Discard, (dis-kārd') *v. t.* To throw out of the hand as useless cards;—to dismiss as no longer of service;—discharge; cashier.

Discern, (dis-sēr'n) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *cernere*.] To behold as separate; to note the distinctive character of;—to perceive and recognize;—to perceive with the mind; to apprehend;—*v. i.* To make distinction; to discriminate.

Discerner, (dis-sēr'n'ēr) *n.* One who or that which discerns.

Discernible, (dis-sēr'n-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being discerned;—perceptible; manifest.

Discernibleness, (dis-sēr'n-e-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being discernible.

Discernibly, (dis-sēr'n-e-ble) *adv.* In a manner to be discerned.

Discerning, (dis-sēr'n'ing) *a.* Having power to discern; discriminating; penetrating; acute.

Discernment, (dis-sēr'n'ment) *n.* Act of discerning;—judgment; penetration; sagacity.

Discharge, (dis-chārf') *v. t.* [*F. decharger*.] To unload a ship; to disembark cargo;—to fire off a gun; to let fly a missile; to utter, as abusive language;—to pay a debt; to receipt an account; to give acquittance to a bankrupt;—to absolve from an obligation;—to dismiss from service;—to clear from an accusation;—to set free; to release;—to execute, as a commission, trust, or function;—to emit matter from a sore;—*v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden.

Discharge, (dis-chārf') *n.* Act of discharging;—release; performance; execution; acquittance.

Disciple, (dis-si'pl) *v. t.* To train; to bring up;—to convert; to make followers or adherents.

Disciple, (dis-si'pl) *n.* [*L. discere*.] One who receives instruction from another;—scholar; pupil; follower; adherent; partisan; supporter.

Discipleship, (dis-si'pl-ship) *n.* The state of being a disciple or follower.

Disciplinable, (dis-sē-plin-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being disciplined;—deserving to be disciplined.

Disciplinarian, (dis-sē-plin-ā-re-an) *n.* One who teaches or rules with great strictness; a martinet.

Disciplinary, (dis-sē-plin-ār-e) *a.* Pertaining to discipline; instruction or government.

Discipline, (dis-sē-plin) *n.* [*L. disciplina*.] Education; training of the mind; formation of manners;—subject matter of instruction; course of study;—method of training; rule; government; penal infliction; correction; chastisement;—military law or command;—infliction of church censure;—self-inflicted punishment; mortification of the flesh.

Discipline, (dis-sē-plin) *v. t.* To educate; to develop by instruction and exercise;—to bring under control; to drill;—to improve by corrective and penal methods.

Disclaim, (dis-klām') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *clamare*.] To reject all claim to; to deny ownership of, or responsibility for; to disown; to disavow.

Disclaim, (dis-klām'ēr) *n.* One who disowns, or renounces;—a renunciation; disavowal; denial.

Disclose, (dis-klōz') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. clos*.] To bring to light;—to make known, as a secret; to reveal in words; to impart;—divulge.

Disclosure, (dis-klōz'ūr) *n.* Act of disclosing;—that which is disclosed or revealed.

Discolour, (dis-kul'ēr) *v. t.* [*L. discolor*.] To alter the hue or colour of; to stain; to tinge;—to alter the appearance of.

Discolouration, (dis-kul-ēr-ā'shun) *n.* Act of discolouring;—discoloured spot; stain.

Discomfit, (dis-kum'fit) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *conferre*.] To scatter in fight;—to break up and frustrate the plans of;—disconcert; defeat; vanquish.

Discomfiture, (dis-kum'fit-ūr) *n.* Act of discomfiting; rout; defeat; overthrow; frustration.

Discomfort, (dis-kum'fēt) *n.* [*L. dis* and *confort*.] Want of comfort; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; inquietude.

Discomfort, (dis-kum'fēt) *v. t.* To disturb the peace, or happiness of; to sadden; to defeat.

Discommend, (dis-kom-mend') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *commendare*.] To mention with disapprobation; to blame; to censure. [Blame; censure.]

Discommendation, (dis-kom-mend-ā'shun) *n.*

Discommon, (dis-kom'un) *v. t.* To deprive of the right of common; to appropriate common land.

Discompose, (dis-kom-pōz') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *compos*.] To disarrange; to throw into disorder; to destroy the equanimity of;—disconcert; agitate; ruffle; vex.

Discomposed, (dis-kom-pōzd') *a.* Unsettled; disordered; agitated; disturbed.

Discomposure, (dis-kom-pō'zhūr) *n.* State of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; perturbation.

Disconcert, (dis-kon-sert') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *concert*.] To break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into disorder;—to unsettle the mind;—confuse; disturb; frustrate.

Disconnect, (dis-kon-nekt') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *connectere*.] To dissolve connection; to separate; to sever.

Disconnection, (dis-kon-nek'ā'shun) *n.* Act of separating or state of being separated; disunion.

Disconsolate, (dis-kon'sō-lāt) *a.* [*L. dis* and *consolari*.] Destitute of comfort; deeply dejected; melancholy;—saddening; cheerless.

Disconsolately, (dis-kon'sō-lāt-le) *adv.* In a disconsolate manner.

Discontent, (dis-kon-tent') *n.* Want of content; uneasiness and inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.

Discontent, (dis-kon-tent') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *content*.] To deprive of content; to make uneasy; to dissatisfy.

Discontented, (dis-kon-tent'ed) *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied; unhappy; miserable.

Discontentedly, (dis-kon-tent'ed-le) *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

Discontentment, (dis-kon-tent'ment) *n.* The state of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude.

Discontinuance, (dis-kon-tin'ü-ans) *n.* [*L. dis* and *continuare*.] Act of discontinuing, or the state of being discontinued;—cessation; interruption; separation; disunion.

Discontinuation, (dis-kon-tin'ü-jäshun) *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; intermission.

Discontinue, (dis-kon-tin'ü) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *continuare*.] To interrupt, as a practice or habit; to put an end to;—to break the continuity of; to disunite;—*v. i.* To lose continuity or cohesion of parts;—to be separated; to part.

Discontinuity, (dis-kon-tin'ü-té) *n.* Want of continuity or cohesion; disunion of parts.

Discontinuous, (dis-kon-tin'ü-us) *a.* Not continuous; interrupted; broken up; disrupted.

Discord, (diskord) *a.* [*L. dis* and *cor*.] Want of concord or agreement; variance leading to contention and strife;—combination of discordant notes; dissonance.

Discordance, (dis-kord'ans) *n.* State of being discordant; disagreement; inconsistency.

Discordant, (dis-kord'ant) *a.* Being at variance; clashing; opposing;—not in harmony or musical concord;—dissonant; harsh; jarring.

Discordantly, (dis-kord'ant-le) *adv.* In a discordant manner.

Discount, (diskount) *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *count*.] A sum refunded in making a purchase or payment; a trade allowance on settlement of accounts;—a deduction made for interest in advancing money upon a bill not due.

Discount, (diskount) *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *count*.] To advance money on a bill or other security, deducting the term interest at a certain rate per cent.;—*v. i.* To lend, or make a practice of lending money, abating the discount.

Discountable, (dis-kount'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being discounted.

Discountenance, (dis-koun'ten-ans) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *contemnere*.] To put out of countenance; to abash;—to refuse support or approval to; to discourage.

Discountenance, (dis-koun'ten-ans) *n.* Unfavorable aspect; cold treatment; disapprobation.

Discountter, (dis-kount'er) *n.* One who discounts or advances money on bills, notes, &c.

Discourage, (dis-kur'aj) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. courager*.] To deprive of confidence;—to deter from; to dishearten with respect to;—discouragement.

Discouragement, (dis-kur'aj-ment) *n.* Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged.

Discourse, (dis-körs) *n.* [*L. discursus*.] Mental power of reasoning from premises;—oral treatment or exposition of a subject; conversation;—a formal dissertation or treatise; a sermon.

Discourse, (dis-körs) *v. i.* To exercise reason;—to talk in a continuous or formal manner;—to treat of in writing;—*v. t.* To utter or give forth [detract] of good manners.

Discourteous, (dis-kurt'e-us) *a.* Uncivil; rude; discourteously, (dis-kurt'e-us-le) *adv.* In a discourteous manner.

Discourtesy, (dis-kurt'e-us) *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness of behaviour or language; incivility.

Discover, (dis-kuv'er) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. couvrir*.] To expose to view;—to make known;—to have the first sight of; to espy;—to obtain the first knowledge of; to find out; to detect.

Discoverable, (dis-kuv'er-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being discovered.

Discovery, (dis-kuv'er-e) *n.* Act of discovering disclosure;—revelation;—that which is discovered.

Discredit, (dis-kred'it) *n.* Want of credit or reputation; some degree of dishonour or disesteem;—distrust.

Discredit, (dis-kred'it) *v. t.* [*F. decréditer*.] To disbelieve;—to deprive of credibility;—to deprive of good repute; to bring reproach upon to disgrace.

Discreditable, (dis-kred'it-a-bl) *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disreputable. [creditable manner.]

Discreditably, (dis-kred'it-a-ble) *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

Discreet, (dis-krest) *a.* [*L. discretus*.] Possessed of discernment or discretion; wise in avoiding error or evil, and in the adaptation of means to ends;—sagacious; wary.

Discreetly, (dis-krest-le) *adv.* In a discreet manner; prudently.

Discrepancy, (dis-krep'an-se) *n.* Difference; contrariety; disagreement; variance; inconsistency.

Discretion, (dis-kresh'un) *n.* [*L. discretio*.] Prudence; wise management; power of ordering wisely one's conduct or affairs;—liberty to act according to one's judgment.

Discretionally, (dis-kresh'un-al-le) *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion.

Discretionary, (dis-kresh'un-ar-e) *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment. [ing.]

Discretive, (dis-krest'iv) *a.* Disjunctive; separating.

Discriminate, (dis-krim'in-ät) *v. t.* [*L. discriminare*.] To separate;—to mark as different; to distinguish by a note or sign;—*v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish.

Discriminate, (dis-krim'in-ät) *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked.

Discriminately, (dis-krim'in-ät-le) *adv.* Distinctly; minutely; particularly.

Discrimination, (dis-krim'in-äshun) *n.* Act of discriminating;—state of being discriminated.

Discriminative, (dis-krim'in-ät-iv) *a.* Marking a difference; distinctive;—observing distinctions.

Discriminatively, (dis-krim'in-ät-iv-le) *adv.* With discrimination or observance of due distinction.

Discursion, (dis-kur'shun) *n.* [*L. dis* and *currere*.] Expatiation; desultory talk;—act of reasoning.

Discursive, (dis-kurs'iv) *a.* Rational; proceeding by process of argument, or from premises to conclusions;—desultory; rambling.

Discursively, (dis-kurs'iv-le) *adv.* In a discursive manner.

Disk, (disk) *n.* A quoit;—a disk.

Discuss, (dis-kus) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *quætere*.] To break up; to disperse;—to examine and debate a subject; to sift; to ventilate;—to partake of, as viands, &c.

Discussion, (dis-kush'un) *n.* Act or process of discussing; examination by argument; debate.

Discutient, (dis-kü'shent) *a.* [*L. discutiens*.] Serving to disperse morbid matter.

Disdain, (dis-dän) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *dignari*.] To consider unworthy of notice or regard, &c.; to look on with contemptuous indifference; to scorn—said of others;—to regard as unworthy

of one's own character, &c.; —*r. i.* To be filled with contemptuous anger.

Disdain, (dis-dān') *n.* A feeling of contempt and aversion; — scorn; contempt; arrogance.

Disdainful, (dis-dān'fōol) *a.* Full of disdain; expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous.

Disdainfully, (dis-dān'fōol-le) *adv.* In a disdainful manner.

Disdainfulness, (dis-dān'fōol-nes) *n.* State of being disdainful.

Disease, (diz-ēz') *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *ease*.] Lack of ease; uneasiness; — a morbid or unhealthy condition of body; sickness — applied figuratively to the mind, to institutions, &c.; disorder; malady.

Disease, (diz-ēz') *v. t.* To afflict with a malady or sickness; to disorder; to derange; to infect.

Disembark, (dis-em-bārk') *v. t.* [*F. desembarquer*.] To put on shore; to land; — *r. i.* To go on land; to debark.

Disembarkation or **Disembarkment**, (dis-em-bārk-ā'shun) *n.* Act of disembarking.

Disembarrass, (dis-em-bar-as) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *embarrass*.] To free from doubt or perplexity.

Disembarrassment, (dis-em-bar-as-ment) *n.* Act of disembarrassing.

Disembellish, (dis-em-bel'ish) *v. t.* To deprive of embellishment.

Disembitter, (dis-em-bit'ter) *v. t.* To free from bitterness or acrimony.

Disembodied, (dis-em-bod'id) *a.* Divested of the body; separated, as the soul from the body.

Disembodiment, (dis-em-bod'e) *v. t.* To divest of the body; — to discharge from military organization.

Disembogue, (dis-em-bōg') *v. t.* To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; — *r. i.* To get a vent or escape from.

Disembowel, (dis-em-bow'el) *v. t.* To take out the bowels or entrails of; to gut.

Disembroil, (dis-em-broil') *v. t.* To free from perplexity or confusion; to disentangle.

Disenchant, (dis-en-chant') *v. t.* To free from enchantment or spells; — to undeceive.

Disenchantment, (dis-en-chant'ment) *n.* Act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanted.

Disencumber, (dis-en-kum'ber) *v. t.* To free from encumbrance, clogs, or impediments.

Disencumbrance, (dis-en-kun'brans) *n.* Deliverance from any thing burdensome or troublesome.

Disengage, (dis-en-gāj') *v. t.* To separate; to disentangle; to clear from impediments, difficulties, and the like; — to withdraw, as the mind or affections from; to wean; — to release from a promise or obligation; — *r. i.* To withdraw one's affections; to become free from engagement or obligation.

Disengaged, (dis'en-gāj'd) *a.* Free from business or occupation; vacant; at leisure.

Disengagement, (dis-en-gāj'ment) *n.* Act of disengaging; extrication; — state of being disengaged; — freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure.

Disennoble, (dis-en-nō'bl) *v. t.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to degrade.

Disentangle, (dis-en-tang'gl) *v. t.* To unravel; — to separate things interwoven or commingled; — to extricate; to free from perplexity.

Disentanglement, (dis-en-tang'gl-ment) *n.* Act of disentangling.

Disenthron, (dis-en-thrōn') *v. t.* To dethrone.

Disentitle, (dis-en-tī'tl) *v. t.* To deprive of title.

Disentomb, (dis-en-tōom') *v. t.* To take out of a tomb. [*a. truce.*]

Disentrance, (dis-en-trans') *v. t.* To awaken from.

Disestablish, (dis-es-tab'lish) *v. t.* [*Dis* and *establish*.] To deprive of the position and privileges of an Establishment.

Disesteem, (dis-es-tēm') *n.* [*L. dis* and *estimare*.] Want of esteem; dislike; disfavour.

Disesteem, (dis-es-tēm') *v. t.* To feel an absence of esteem for; to regard with disapproval; to slight.

Disestimation, (dis-es-tim-ā'shun) *n.* Disesteem; disfavour; bad repute.

Disfavour, (dis-fā'vər) *n.* Want of favour; disesteem; disregard; — an unkindness; a disobliging act.

Disfavour, (dis-fā'vər) *v. t.* To withdraw favour from; to disesteem; to discountenance.

Disfigure, (dis-fig'ūr) *v. t.* To mar the figure or appearance of; to deface; to deform.

Disfigurement or **Disfiguration**, (dis-fig'ūr-ment) *n.* Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured.

Disfranchise, (dis-fran'chiz) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. franchise*.] To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen.

Disfranchisement, (dis-fran'chiz-ment) *n.* Act of disfranchising or state of being disfranchised.

Disgorge, (dis-gorj') *v. t.* [*F. degorger*, the throat.] To eject from the throat or mouth; to vomit; — to pour forth with violence, as from the mouth of a stream or volcano; — to give up; to make restitution.

Disgorgement, (dis-gorj'ment) *n.* Act of disgorging; that which is disgorged.

Disgrace, (dis-grās') *n.* [*L. dis* and *gratia*.] Lack or loss of favour; — that which brings dishonour; cause of shame; — reproach; discredit.

Disgrace, (dis-grās') *v. t.* To deprive of favour; — to bring reproach or shame upon; to dishonour.

Disgraceful, (dis-grās'fōol) *a.* Bringing disgrace or dishonour; causing shame; infamous.

Disgracefully, (dis-grās'fōol-le) *adv.* In a disgraceful manner. [*ness*; ignominy.]

Disgracefulness, (dis-grās'fōol-nes) *n.* Shameful.

Disguise, (dis-giz') *v. t.* To change the appearance of; to conceal by an unusual dress; — dissemble; mask; counterfeit.

Disguise, (dis-giz') *n.* A dress or exterior put on to conceal or deceive; — false appearance; mask.

Disgust, (dis-gust') *n.* [*L. dis* and *gustus*.] Disrelish; aversion to what is unpleasant to the organs of sense; loathing; dislike; repugnance.

Disgust, (dis-gust') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *gustare*.] To provoke disgust in; to offend the taste of; to excite aversion. [*to disgust*.]

Disgustingly, (dis-gust'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner.

Dish, (dish) *n.* [*A.-S. disc, dix*.] A vessel used for serving up food at the table; victuals served in a dish; any particular kind of food.

Dish, (dish) *v. t.* To put in a dish, ready for serving at table; — to make like a dish; — to frustrate or disappoint.

Dishabille, (dis-a-bil') *n.* [*F.*] An undress; loose dress; deshabelle.

Dishearten, (dis-hārt'n) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *heart*.] To deprive of heart, courage, or hope; — dispirit; discourage; deject.

Dishevel, (dis-hevel') *v. t.* [*F. décheveler*.] To suffer to hang in a loose manner, as the hair; to ravel.

Dishonest. (dis-on'est) *a.* [*L. dis* and *F. honete.*] Wanting in honesty; fraudulent; disposed to deceive or cheat;—unchaste.

Dishonestly. (dis-on'est-le) *adv.* In a dishonest manner.

Dishonesty. (dis-on'est-e) *n.* Want of honesty, probity, or integrity;—dishonour; unchastity.

Dishonour. (dis-on'ər) *n.* Disgrace; want of honour;—shame; reproach; opprobrium.

Dishonour. (dis-on'ər) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *honor.*] To deprive of honour; to bring shame on;—to treat with indignity;—to violate the chastity of;—to refuse to accept or pay—said of a draft or acceptance.

Dishonourable. (dis-on'ər-a-bl) *a.* Bringing dishonour; shameful;—wanting in honour; shameless.

Dishonourably. (dis-on'ər-a-ble) *adv.* In a dishonourable manner.

Disinclination. (dis-in-klīn-ā'shun) *n.* State of being disinclined; want of propensity, desire, or affection;—unwillingness; dislike; aversion.

Disinclined. (dis-in-klīn) *v.t.* To excite dislike or aversion; to make averse.

Disincorporate. (dis-in-kor'por-āt) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *corpus.*] To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate or established society.

Disincorporation. (dis-in-kor'por-ā'shun) *n.* Deprivation of the privileges of a corporation.

Disinfect. (dis-in-fekt) *v.t.* To cleanse from infection;—to purify from contagious matter.

Disinfectant. (dis-in-fekt'ant) *n.* That which disinfects;—agent used to disinfect, as chlorine.

Disingenuous. (dis-in-jen'ū-us) *a.* Not noble or high-toned;—wanting in candour or frankness.

Disinherit. (dis-in-her'it) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *heres.*] To deprive of an inheritance.

Disinheritance. (dis-in-her'it-ans) *n.* Act of disinheriting.

Disintegrable. (dis-in-tē-gra-bl) *a.* Capable of separation into parts.

Disintegrate. (dis-in-tē-grāt) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *integrare.*] To separate into integral parts;—to destroy the entirety or unity of.

Disintegration. (dis-in-tē-grā'shun) *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated.

Disinter. (dis-in-ter) *v.t.* To take out of the grave;—to bring out to view; to resuscitate.

Disinterested. (dis-in-ter'est-ed) *a.* [*L. dis* and *P. interesser.*] Not influenced by regard to personal advantage;—unbiased; impartial.

Disinterestedly. (dis-in-ter'est-ed-le) *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

Disinterestedness. (dis-in-ter'est-ed-nes) *n.* Freedom from bias, prejudices, or personal feeling; impartiality;—disregard of personal advantage or profit.

Disinterment. (dis-in-ter'ment) *n.* Act of disinterment.

Disinthal. (dis-in-thrawl) *v.t.* To release from bondage, physical or mental; to emancipate.

Disinthalment. (dis-in-thrawl'ment) *n.* Emancipation; liberation from constraint of any kind.

Disjoin. (dis-join) *v.t.* To part; to disunite; to sunder;—*v.i.* To be separated; to part.

Disjoint. (dis-joint) *v.t.* To sever a joint;—to separate at junctures; to break in pieces;—to break the natural order and relations of;—*v.i.* To fall or break in pieces.

Disjointed. (dis-joint'ed) *a.* Separated at the joints; put out of joint;—incoherent; unconnected.

Disjointedness. (dis-joint'ed-nes) *n.* State of separation or incoherence.

Disjunction. (dis-jungk'ashun) *n.* [*L. dis* and

ungere.] Act of disjoining; disunion; separation.

Disjunctive. (dis-jungk'tiv) *a.* Tending to disjoin; separating; disjoining.

Disjunctive. (dis-jungk'tiv) *n.* A disjunctive conjunction;—a disjunctive proposition.

Disjunctively. (dis-jungk'tiv-le) *adv.* In a disjunctive manner.

Disk. (disk) *n.* [*G. diskos.*] A flat circular plate;—a coin;—the face of a celestial body;—the whole surface of a leaf;—the central part of a radiate compound flower.

Dialike. (dis-lik) *n.* Want of liking or inclination; aversion;—disrelish; distaste; antipathy.

Dialike. (dis-lik) *v.t.* To regard with aversion; to disapprove;—to disrelish.

Dialocate. (dis-lō-kāt) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *locare.*] To displace; to disjoin; to put out of joint.

Dilocation. (dis-lo-kā'shun) *n.* Act of displacing;—a disjoining; luxation;—a bone or joint displaced.

Dialodge. (dis-loj) *v.t.* To drive from a place of rest, hiding, or defence; to remove, as troops, to other quarters;—*v.i.* To go from a place of rest.

Dislodgment. (dis-loj'ment) *n.* The act of dislodging, or the state of being dislodged.

Disloyal. (dis-loyal) *a.* [*Dis* and *loyal.*] Failing in allegiance to the crown;—false in love;—unfaithful to the marriage vow;—perfidious; treacherous.

Disloyally. (dis-loyal-le) *adv.* In a disloyal manner; treacherously.

Disloyalty. (dis-loyal-te) *n.* Want of loyalty; lack of fidelity;—unfaithfulness in love.

Dismal. (diz'mal) *a.* Gloomy; sorrowful;—dark; horrid; direful; calamitous; melancholy.

Dismally. (diz'mal-le) *adv.* In a dismal manner; gloomily; sorrowfully.

Dismantle. (dis-man'tl) *v.t.* [*Dis* and *mantle.*] To deprive of dress; to strip;—to throw off, as a cloak;—to deprive of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defences, fortifications, rigging, &c.

Dismask. (dis-mask) *v.t.* To unmask.

Dismast. (dis-mast) *v.t.* To take out the masts from a ship; to break or carry away the masts.

Dismay. (dis-mā) *v.t.* [*Sp. desmayar.*] To deprive of strength or courage;—to fill with fear or apprehension; to affright; to appal.

Dismay. (dis-mā) *n.* Loss of courage; sinking of the spirit;—a fear; terror felt;—state of alarm and consternation.

Dismember. (dis-mem'ber) *v.t.* To divide limb from limb;—to strip of its essential parts.

Dismemberment. (dis-mem'ber-ment) *n.* Act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered.

Dismiss. (dis-mis) *v.t.* [*L. dis* and *mittere.*] To send away; to permit to go;—to remove from office or employment; to discharge;—to despatch;—to discontinue;—to reject.

Dismissal. (dis-mis'al) *n.* Dismission; discharge.

Dismissal. (dis-mish'un) *n.* Act of dismissing;—removal from office; discharge.

Dismount. (dis-mount) *v.t.* To come down;—to alight from a horse;—*v.i.* To bring down from an elevation;—to throw from a horse;—to throw or remove cannon from carriages.

Disobedience. (dis-ō-bē'de-ens) *n.* [*L. dis* and *obediencia.*] Neglect or refusal to obey.

Disobedient. (dis-ō-bē'de-ent) *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey.

Disobediently. (dis-ō-bē'de-ent-le) *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

Disobey, (dis-ô-blâ') *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to break or transgress the commands of.

Disoblige, (dis-ô-blij') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *obligatio*.] To offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to be unaccommodating to.

Disoblingly, (dis-ô-blij'ing-le) *adv.* In a dis-obliging manner.

Disorder, (dis-or'der) *n.* [*L. dis* and *ordo*.] Want of order; irregularity; confusion; —disturbance of the bodily functions; indisposition; —disturbance of the mental functions; discomposure; mental derangement; —violation of public rule and law; unsettled state; tumult.

Disorder, (dis-or'der) *v. t.* To disturb the order of; to throw into confusion; —to make sick.

Disorderly, (dis-or'der-le) *a.* Confused; irregular; —lawless; —vicious; loose.

Disorganization, (dis-or-gan-e-zâ'shun) *n.* Destruction of organic form or structure; subversion of order or system.

Disorganize, (dis-or-gan-iz) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. organiser*.] To break the organic structure or system of; to throw into disorder.

Disown, (dis-ôn') *v. t.* To refuse to own or acknowledge; to renounce; —disavow; disclaim.

Disparage, (dis-par'aj) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. deaparger*.] To unite unequally; to lower in rank or estimation; to undervalue; —decry; depreciate.

Disparagement, (dis-par'aj-ment) *n.* Unequal alliance; —unjust comparison; unfair representation; —depreciation; detracton.

Disparity, (dis-par'e-te) *n.* [*L. dispar*.] Inequality in form, character, or degree; —difference in age, rank, or excellence.

Dispark, (dis-park') *v. t.* To throw open, as a park; —to set at large.

Dispart, (dis-pârt') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. partir*.] To part asunder; to divide; to split; —*v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

Dispassionate, (dis-pash'un-ât) *a.* Free from passion; unmoved by feelings; —impartial; —cool; composed; serene; unruffled.

Dispassionately, (dis-pash'un-ât-le) *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

Dispatch. See **Despatch**.

Dispel, (dis-pel') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *pellere*.] To drive away; to scatter; to dissipate; to banish; —*v. i.* To fly different ways; to be dispersed, as dust or clouds.

Dispensable, (dis-pens'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with.

Dispensary, (dis-pens'a-er) *n.* An institution for supplying the poor with medical and surgical advice, and with medicines gratuitously; —the shop or place in which medicines are prepared.

Dispensation, (dis-pens-â'shun) *n.* Distribution; act of giving or dealing out; —the dealings of God with his creatures; general distribution of good or evil in the divine economy; —the particular mode or form of God's dealings, embodied in laws, rites, and promises; the Mosaic dispensation; the Christian dispensation; —in the Romish church, a licence to do what is forbidden, or omit what is commanded; exemption.

Dispensatory, (dis-pens'a-tor-e) *n.* A book of directions for compounding medicines; a pharmacopœia.

Dispense, (dis-pens') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *pendere*.] To deal or divide out in parts; —to apply, as laws to particular cases; —to make up a medicine; —*v. i.* To excuse from; to grant a dis-

pensation, as from duty, obligation, or vow; —to do without.

Dispenser, (dis-pens'er) *n.* One who distributes or administers; a compounder of medicines.

Dispeople, (dis-pé'pl) *v. t.* To empty of inhabitants by war, pestilence, or expulsion.

Disperse, (dis-pers') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *spargere*.] To scatter here and there; to distribute; to spread, as knowledge, light, &c.; —*v. i.* To separate; to go in different directions.

Dispersion, (dis-pers'hun) *n.* Act of scattering or dissipating; —state of being scattered.

Dispersive, (dis-pers'iv) *a.* Tending to separate and scatter; capable of dispersion.

Spirits, (dis-pir'it) *v. t.* To depress the spirits of; —discourage; discourage; deject; damp.

Displace, (dis-plâs') *v. t.* [*F. déplacer*.] To change the place of; to remove; to put out of place; —to disorder; —derange; dismiss; discard.

Displacement, (dis-plâs'ment) *n.* Act of displacing, or state of being displaced; removal; discharge; —quantity of water displaced by a floating body, as by a ship.

Displant, (dis-plant') *v. t.* To root up a plant; —to remove from the natural or usual place.

Display, (dis-plâ') *v. t.* [*F. deployer*.] To unfold; to spread wide; —to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to manifest; —to set in view ostentatiously; —*v. i.* To make a show, especially in talk.

Display, (dis-plâ') *n.* An unfolding; exhibition; manifestation; —ostentatious show; parade.

Displease, (dis-plêz') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *placere*.] To offend; to excite disapprobation or dislike; to make angry; —to disgust, as the taste.

Displeasing, (dis-plêzing) *a.* Disagreeable and offensive to the mind or the senses.

Displeasure, (dis-plêzh'ür) *n.* The feeling of one who is displeased; irritation; —that which displeases; offence; —disapprobation; dislike.

Displume, (dis-plüm') *v. t.* To strip of plumage; —to divest of badges of honour.

Disport, (dis-pört') *n.* Play; sport; pastime.

Disport, (dis-pört') *v. i.* [*F. desporter*.] To play; to move lightly and gayly; —*v. t.* To divert or amuse.

Disposable, (dis-pör'a-bl) *a.* Subject to disposal; disengaged; free to be bought or employed.

Disposal, (dis-pör'al) *n.* Act of disposing; orderly distribution; —power or right of bestowing; —dispensation; arrangement.

Dispose, (dis-pöz') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *ponere*.] To set in order; to arrange; to adjust; —to assign to a service, object, or purpose; to adapt; to incline the mind of.

Disposed, (dis-pöz'd) *a.* Inclined; minded; arranged; set in order.

Disposition, (dis-pö-zish'un) *n.* The act of disposing; regulation; —the state or manner of being disposed; arrangement; tendency; propensity; —inherent or acquired frame of mind; inclination; —distribution, as of estates and goods; deed of gift.

Dispossess, (dis-poz-zes') *v. t.* To put out of possession; to eject.

Dispossession, (dis-poz-zesh'un) *n.* Act of putting out of possession; the state of being dispossessed.

Dispraise, (dis-prâiz') *n.* [*L. dis* and *praisere*.] Blame; censure; reproach; dishonour; disparagement.

Dispraise, (dis-prâiz') *v. t.* To withdraw praise from; to censure; to blame.

Disproof, (dis-prōf) *n.* [*L. dis* and *Sax. pro-fan.*] A proving to be false or erroneous; confutation.

Disproportion, (dis-prō-pōr'shun) *n.* Want of proportion or of symmetry;—want of suitability or adequacy; disparity; inequality.

Disproportionate, (dis-prō-pōr'shun) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *proportio*.] To make unsuitable; to join unfitly.

Disproportional, (dis-prō-pōr'shun-al) *a.* Not having due proportion; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate.

Disproportionally, (dis-prō-pōr'shun-al-le) *adv.* Unsuitably; inadequately.

Disproportionate, (dis-prō-pōr'shun-āt) *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable.

Disproportionately, (dis-prō-pōr'shun-āt-le) *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably.

Disproof, (dis-prōv) *n.* Act of disproving.

Disprove, (dis-prōv) *v. t.* [*L. dis*, *probare*.] To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute.

Disputable, (dis-pūt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being disputed; liable to be called in question; controvertible.

Disputant, (dis-pūt-ant) *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist.

Disputation, (dis-pūt-ā'shun) *n.* Act of disputing; controversy in words;—a college exercise in argument and discussion.

Disputatious, (dis-pūt-ā'she-us) *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.

Dispute, (dis-pūt) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *putare*.] To contend in argument; to argue a question for and against; to discuss; to debate;—to strive in opposition to a competitor;—*v. t.* To strive to maintain;—to oppose by argument; to call in question.

Dispute, (dis-pūt) *n.* Verbal discussion; contest in words and arguments.

Disqualification, (dis-kwōl-e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of disqualifying or state of being disqualified; disability; especially, legal disability.

Disqualify, (dis-kwōl-e-fi) *v. t.* To render unfit; to incapacitate;—to deprive of legal capacity or right.

Disquiet, (dis-kwī-et) *n.* Want of quiet or tranquillity; uneasiness; anxiety.

Disquiet, (dis-kwī-et) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *quietus*.] To render quiet; to make uneasy; to disturb; to harass; to vex; to fret.

Disquietude, (dis-kwī-et-ūd) *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; anxiety.

Disquisition, (dis-kwe-ziah'un) *n.* [*L. disquisitio*.] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; a written treatise.

Disregard, (dis-rē-gārd) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. regarder*, to look to.] To take no notice of; to overlook; to pay no heed to; to neglect; to slight.

Disregard, (dis-rē-gārd) *n.* The act of disregarding; omission to notice; indifference.

Disrelish, (dis-rel'ish) *n.* Want of relish; distaste; dislike; antipathy;—bad taste; nauseousness.

Disrelish, (dis-rel'ish) *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; to feel some disgust at.

Disrepair, (dis-rē-pār) *n.* State of being out of repair, or in bad condition.

Disreputable, (dis-rē-pūt-a-bl) *a.* [*L. dis* and *reputatio*.] Not reputable; tending to disesteem or discredit.

Disreputably, (dis-rē-pūt-a-ble) *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

Disreputation or **Disrepute**, (dis-rē-pūt-ā'shun) *n.* Loss or want of reputation;—discredit.

Disrespect, (dis-rē-spekt) *n.* Want of respect or reverence; disesteem; incivility; rudeness.

Disrespect, (dis-rē-spekt) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *respect*.] To show disrespect to.

Disrespectful, (dis-rē-spekt'fōl) *a.* Wanting in respect; uncivil; uncereemonious; rude.

Disrespectfully, (dis-rē-spekt'fōl-le) *adv.* In a disrespectful manner.

Disrobe, (dis-rōh) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. robe*.] To divest of a robe, or of that which dresses or decorates.

Disroot, (dis-rōot) *v. t.* To tear up the roots of, or by the roots; to extirpate; to undermine.

Disruption, (dis-rup'shun) *n.* The act of rending asunder; dilaceration; rent; breach.

Dissatisfaction, (dis-sat-is-fak'shun) *n.* State of being dissatisfied; discontentment; dislike.

Dissatisfactory, (dis-sat-is-fak'tor-e) *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; giving discontent; displeasing.

Dissatisfy, (dis-sat'is-fi) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *satisfacere*.] To render unsatisfied or discontented;—to disappoint; to displease.

Dissect, (dis-sekt) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *seccare*.] To cut up; to cut in pieces; to separate the parts of organized bodies in such a manner as to display their structure; to anatomize;—to analyze into its constituent parts for the purpose of examination, as in science or criticism.

Dissectible, (dis-sekt'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being dissected.

Dissection, (dis-sek'shun) *n.* Act of dissecting; anatomy;—act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

Dissector, (dis-sekt'er) *n.* One who dissects.

Disseize, (dis-aez) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. saisir*.] To deprive of actual seizin or possession; to dispossess wrongfully.

Dissemble, (dis-sem'bl) *v. t.* [*F. dissimuler*.] To hide under a false appearance; to disguise; to mask;—to make pretence of; to feign;—*v. i.* To assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact or sentiments under some pretence.

Disseminate, (dis-sem'in-āt) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *seminare*.] To sow, as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation;—to diffuse; to circulate.

Dissemination, (dis-sem'in-ā'shun) *n.* Act of disseminating; propagation; diffusion; dispersion.

Dissension, (dis-sen'shun) *n.* [*L. dissensio*.] Violent disagreement in opinion; breach of friendship and union; strife; quarrel.

Dissent, (dis-sent) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *sentire*.] To differ in opinion; to disagree;—to differ from the established church;—to be of a contrary nature.

Dissent, (dis-sent) *n.* Act of dissenting; difference of opinion; disagreement;—declaration of difference;—separation from an established church.

Dissenter, (dis-sent'er) *n.* One who differs in opinion, and declares his difference;—one who withdraws from the established church.

Dissentient, (dis-sen'she-ent) *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

Dissentient, (dis-sen'she-ent) *n.* One who dissents.

Dissertation, (dis-agr-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. dissertatio*.] A formal or elaborate discourse; a disquisition; an essay; a written treatise.

Disserve, (dis-serv) *v. t.* To injure; to hurt; to harm. [chief.]

Disservice, (dis-serv'is) *n.* Injury; harm; mis-

Distinction, (dis-tink'ahun) *n.* [L. *distinctio*.] Marking off by visible signs; separation;—distinguishing quality;—estimation of difference;—conspicuous station; elevation in rank or character;—honorary mark or badge.

Distinctive, (dis-tink'tiv) *a.* Marking or expressing distinction or difference.

Distinctly, (dis-tink'tle) *adv.* With distinctness; clearly; plainly.

Distinctness, (dis-tink'tnes) *n.* The quality or state of being distinct; clearness; precision.

Distinguish, (dis-ting'wish) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *stingere*.] To note the difference between; to specify; to characterize;—to discern critically; to judge;—to separate by mark of preference or honour; to make eminent; to exalt;—*v. i.* To make distinctions; to show the difference between. [of being distinguished.]

Distinguishable, (dis-ting'wish-a-bl) *a.* Capable.

Distort, (dis-tort') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *torquere*.] To twist out of natural or regular shape;—to wrest from the true meaning.

Distortion, (dis-tor'shun) *n.* The act of twisting out of shape;—the state of being twisted out of shape; deformity;—perversion.

Distract, (dis-trakt') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *trahere*.] To draw apart;—to divert;—to draw toward different objects;—to perplex; to confuse;—to render insane; to craze—used in the past participle.

Distract, (dis-trak'ahun) *n.* [L. *distractio*.] Drawing apart; separation;—confusion of mind; state in which the attention is disturbed by variety of objects or motives; madness.

Distrain, (dis-trân) *v. t.* [L. *distringere*.] To seize for debt.

Distrainer, (dis-trân'gr) *n.* One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or service.

Distress, (dis-tres') *n.* [F. *detresse*.] Extreme pain or suffering of body or mind;—that which occasions suffering;—a state of danger or necessity;—calamity; misfortune;—the act of distressing.

Distress, (dis-tres') *v. t.* To cause pain or anguish to;—to afflict greatly;—to seize for debt.

Distressed, (dis-trest') *a.* Severely afflicted; suffering misfortune or calamity.

Distressful, (dis-tres'fûl) *a.* Inflicting, indicating, or proceeding from distress; calamitous.

Distributable, (dis-trib'üt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being distributed.

Distribute, (dis-trib'üt) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *tribuere*.] To give in parts or portions;—to divide among several;—to administer, as justice;—to separate, as into classes, orders, &c.; to give in charity;—*v. i.* To make distribution.

Distribution, (dis-tre'b'ahun) *n.* Act of distributing or dispensing;—almsgiving;—separation into parts or classes; arrangement.

Distributive, (dis-trib'üt-iv) *a.* Tending to distribute; dealing to each his proper share;—expressing separation or division.

Distributive, (dis-trib'üt-iv) *n.* A word that divides or distributes a collective number, as *each*, *every*, *either*.

District, (dis'trikt) *n.* [L. *districtus*.] A limited extent of country; circuit; province;—a division or quarter of a city.

Distrust, (dis-trust') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and Dan. *tröst*.] To doubt or suspect; not to confide in or rely upon.

Distrust, (dis-trust') *n.* Doubt of reality or sincerity;—suspicion of evil designs; want of faith.

Distrustful, (dis-trust'fûl) *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious;—not confident; diffident.

Distrustfully, (dis-trust'fûl-le) *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

Distrustfulness, (dis-trust'fûl-nes) *n.* State of being doubtful or suspicious.

Disturb, (dis-turb') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *turbare*.] To stir; to discompose;—interrupt; interfere with;—to throw into confusion; to disorder;—to affect the mind; to excite uneasiness; to disquiet.

Disturbance, (dis-turb'ans) *n.* Derangement of the regular course of things;—confusion of the mind;—public commotion;—tumult; brawl; disorder.

Disunion, (dis-fîn'yun) *n.* Disjunction; separation; state of division; want of agreement.

Disunite, (dis-û-nit') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and It. *unire*.] To destroy continuity or union;—to break the concord of;—*v. i.* To part; to fall asunder;—disjoin.

Disusage, (dis-üz'aj) *n.* Gradual cessation of use, custom, exercise, or practice.

Disuse, (dis-üz) *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise;—desuetude.

Disuse, (dis-üz) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and F. *user*.] To cease to use or practise; to desist from employing.

Ditch, (dich) *n.* [A.-S. *dîc*.] A trench in the earth, particularly for draining, &c.;—a moat surrounding a fortress.

Ditch, (dich) *v. t.* To dig a ditch; to surround with ditches;—*v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

Ditcher, (dich'gr) *n.* One who digs ditches.

Dithyrambus, (dith-e-ran'bus) *n.* [G. *dithyrambos*.] An ode in honour of Bacchus or in praise of wine;—a wild, enthusiastic strain.

Ditto, (dit'ô) *n.* [It. *detto*, contracted into *do*.] That which has been said; the aforesaid thing; the same thing.

Ditto, (dit'ô) *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

Ditty, (dit'e) *n.* [A.-S. *dîht*, L. *dictum*.] A song; a lay; a little poem to be sung.

Diuretic, (di-û-ret'ik) *a.* Exciting the secretion and discharge of urine.

Diurnal, (di-urn'al) *a.* [L. *diurnus*.] Daily; recurring every day; performed in a day.

Diurnal, (di-urn'al) *n.* A day-book;—a book containing the Roman Catholic breviary.

Diurnally, (di-urn'al-le) *adv.* Daily; every day.

Divan, (de-van') *n.* [Per. *diwân*, A. *daiwân*.] A Turkish council of state;—the council chamber;—a kind of cushioned seat;—a public coffee-house for tobacco smokers.

Divariate, (de-var'e-kât) *v. i.* [L. *dis* and *varicare*.] To part into two branches; to open; to fork;—*v. t.* To divide into two branches.

Divariation, (de-var-e-kâ'ahun) *n.* A parting; a forking;—a wide divergence;—intersection of fibres at different angles.

Dive, (div) *v. i.* [A.-S. *dâfan*.] To descend or plunge into water;—to go deep into a subject, business, or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it.

Diver, (div'er) *n.* One who dives;—one who goes deeply into a study or business;—a bird of the genus *Colymbidae*, remarkable for their habit of diving.

Diverge, (de-verj') *v. i.* [L. *di* and *vergere*.] To proceed from a point and extend; to spread or shoot as rays;—to deviate from a given course, or from the truth.

Divergence, (de-*verj*'ens) *n.* A receding from each other in radiating lines;—a going further apart.

Divergent, (de-*verj*'ent) *a.* Deviating from a given point or direction; receding.

Divers, (di-*vers*) *a.* [*L. diversus.*] Several; sundry; more than one; various.

Diverse, (di-*vers*) *a.* [*L. diversus.*] Different in kind; unlike; dissimilar.

Diversely, (di-*vers*'le) *adv.* In different ways; variously;—in different directions.

Diversification, (de-*vers*-e-*fe*-kū'shun) *n.* Act of changing forms or qualities;—state of being altered.

Diversified, (de-*vers*'e-*f*id) *p. a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of aspects.

Diversify, (de-*vers*'e-*f*i) *v. t.* [*L. diversus*, and *facere.*] To make various in form or qualities;—to exhibit in different lights.

Diversion, (de-*ver*'shun) *n.* Act of turning aside;—that which diverts; play; pastime;—act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point the attack is to be made; alarm or feint.

Diversity, (de-*vers*'e-*te*) *n.* A state of difference; unlikeness; dissimilitude;—variety.

Divert, (de-*vert*) *v. t.* [*L. di* and *vertere.*] To turn aside; to draw off, as the forces of an enemy;—to turn from business or study; to amuse;—*v. i.* To depart from the main branch or design of an argument or subject.

Divest, (de-*vest*) *v. t.* [*It. divestire.*] To strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage;—to deprive.

Divide, (de-*vid*) *v. t.* [*L. dividere.*] To separate;—to cut into pieces; to cleave;—to keep apart, as by a partition; to separate, as by conflicting opinions or interests;—to distribute, as profits, &c.;—to distinguish or classify;—to take the votes of a meeting or legislative assembly;—*v. i.* To be separated; to part; to open;—to vote.

Dividend, (di-*ve*-dond) *n.* A thing divided; share;—interest on bank shares, public funds, or other stock, paid half-yearly;—profit from business or trade divided annually among the partners;—proportionate sum paid to a creditor out of the effects of a bankrupt;—a sum that is to be divided.

Divination, (div-in-ā'shun) *n.* Act or art of foretelling future events; augury; prediction.

Divine, (de-*vin*) *a.* [*L. divinus.*] Belonging to God; godlike;—proceeding from God;—appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise;—superhuman; heavenly; holy.

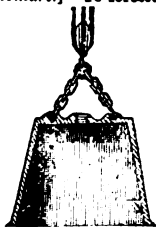
Divine, (de-*vin*) *n.* A priest; a clergyman;—a man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Divine, (de-*vin*) *v. t.* [*L. divinare.*] To foresee or foreknow;—to conjecture; to guess;—*v. i.* To practise divination.

Divinely, (de-*vin*'le) *adv.* In a divine manner;—by the agency of God;—superemly; excellently.

Diviner, (de-*vin*'er) *n.* One who divines.

Diving-bell, (div-ing-bel) *n.* A hollow vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, so contrived as to enable persons to descend into deep water, and while under water furnished with fresh air by means of a flexible pipe.



Diving-bell.

Divinity, (de-*vin*'e-*te*) *n.* State of being divine; Godhead;—the Deity; God;—a false god;—science of divine things; theology.

Divisibility, (de-*viz*-e-*bil*'e-*te*) *n.* The quality of being divisible. [*vided.*]

Divisible, (de-*viz*'e-*bl*) *a.* Capable of being divided.

Division, (de-*viz*'un) *n.* [*L. divisio.*] Act of dividing;—state of being divided;—that which divides; dividing of a mass;—difference in opinion or condition;—separation of the members of a deliberative body to ascertain the vote;—process of finding how many times one number is contained in another;—*pl.* Parts of a discourse; heads.

Divisional, (de-*viz*'un-al) *a.* Marking or making division;—belonging to a district.

Divisive, (de-*viz*'iv) *a.* Forming division or distribution;—creating division or discord.

Divisor, (de-*viz*'or) *n.* [*L.*] The number by which the dividend is divided.

Divorce, (de-*vōrs*) *n.* [*L. dis* and *vertere.*] A legal dissolution of the marriage contract;—the decree by which marriage is dissolved.

Divorce, (de-*vōrs*) *v. t.* To separate by divorce;—to disunite; to sunder; to put away.

Divorcement, (de-*vōrs*'ment) *n.* Act of dissolving the marriage tie.

Divulge, (de-*vilj*) *v. t.* [*L. di* and *vulgare.*] To make public; to reveal; to disclose.

Divulsion, (de-*vil*'shun) *n.* [*L. dirulsio.*] Act of pulling away; a rending asunder.

Dizziness, (di-*z*'e-*nes*) *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.

Dizzy, (di-*z*'e) *a.* [*A.-S. dysig.*] Having a sensation of vertigo; giddy; confused; indistinct;—heedless; thoughtless. [*giddy* to confuse.

Dizzy, (di-*z*'e) *v. t.* To whirl round; to make do, (dō) *n.* A syllable attached to the first tone of the major diatonic scale for the purpose of solmization.

Do, (dō) *n.* A feat; what one can perform;—a cheat; a trick;—contraction of ditto.

Do, (dō) *v. t.* or *auxiliary.* [*A.-S. dōn*, *Go. taugan.*] To perform; to execute; to make;—to effect;—to finish; to accomplish;—to cook completely;—to translate;—to deceive; to play a trick upon;—*v. i.* To act or behave;—to fare; to be in a state with regard to health;—to manage; to answer an end.

Docile or **Docible**, (dō'sil) *a.* [*L. docilis.*] Teachable; ready to learn; tractable.

Docility, (dō-sil'-e-*te*) *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness; submissiveness.

Dock, (dok) *n.* [*A.-S. doccr.*] A common weed, having a long tap root and large broad leaves.

Dock, (dok) *v. t.* To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to clip;—to deduct from;—to defeat; to bar;—to place in dock, as a ship.

Dock, (dok) *n.* [*Isrl. dockr.*] The stump of a tail, or the part left after cutting or clipping.

Dock, (dok) *n.* [*G. dochē.*] An inclosure artificially constructed on the side of a harbour or bank of a river, and closed by gates, for the reception of ships;—the place where a criminal or accused person stands in court.

Dockage, (dok'āj) *n.* A charge for the use of a dock.

Docket, (dok'et) *n.* [*From dock.*] A paper containing the heads of a written document;—a summary or digest;—a label;—a list of causes ready for hearing or trial.

Docket, (dok'et) *v. t.* To make an abstract of the heads of;—to mark the contents on the back of papers;—to initial.

Dock-yard, (dok'yård) *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbour for all kinds of naval stores and timber.

Doctor, (dok'ter) *n.* [L. from *docere*.] A teacher or expounder;—one who has received an honorary degree in any of the learned professions; a man of science, erudition, or professional acquirements;—a physician.

Doctor, (dok'ter) *v. t.* To attend or treat as a physician;—to make a doctor;—*v. i.* To practise physic.

Doctoral, (dok'ter-al) *a.* Relating to the degree or practice of a doctor.

Doctorate, (dok'ter-ät) *n.* The degree, rank, or condition of a doctor.

Doctrinal, (dok'trin-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, doctrine; pertaining to teaching.

Doctrinally, (dok'trin-al-ly) *adv.* In a doctrinal manner or form.

Doctrine, (dok'trin) *n.* [L. *doctrina*.] Act of teaching; instruction;—a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; dogma; tenet;—the truths of the gospel; instruction in gospel truth;—learning; knowledge.

Document, (dok'u-ment) *n.* [L. *documentum*.] Precept;—written instruction;—an official paper containing instruction, conveying information, or establishing the allegation of facts; memorial; certificate; affidavit; deed; record.

Documentary, (dok-u-ment-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

Dodecagon, (dö-dek-a-gon) *n.* [G. *dōdeka* and *gonia*.] A regular figure or polygon bounded by twelve equal sides, and containing twelve equal angles.

Dodecahedron, (dö-dek-a-hē'dron) *n.* [G. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, seat.]

A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons; a solid having twelve equal bases.

Dodge, (døj) *v. i.* [Probably a modification of *dog*.] To start suddenly aside;—to play fast and loose; to quibble;—*v. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place.

Dodge, (døj) *n.* Act of evading by skilful movement; a dexterous device or trick.

Dodo, (dö'do) *n.* [Pg. *doudo*.] A bird of large size of the genus *Columbidae*; now extinct.

Doe, (dö) *n.* [A.-S. *dā*.] A she-deer; the female of the fallow-deer. [cative of *do*.

Doe, (düz) *Third person singular present indicative.*

Dodskin, (dö'skin) *n.* The skin of the doe;—a compact twilled woollen cloth.

Do, (dof) *v. t.* [From *do* and *off*.] To put off, as dress; to divest;—to rid one's self of.

Dog, (dog) *n.* [Icel. *doggr*, F. *dogue*.] A quadruped of the genus *Canis*—there are more than thirty varieties;—a mean worthless fellow;—a constellation called *Sirius* or *Canicula*,—an andiron;—a crapping iron.

Dog, (dog) *v. t.* To follow indulously or in defiance; to worry with importunity.



Dog.

Dog-brier, (dog'bri-er) *n.* The dog-rose.

Dog-cart, (dog'kårt) *n.* A one-horse vehicle for sportsmen;—a light jaunting vehicle.

Dog-cheap, (dog'chēp) *a.* Cheap as dog's meat or offal; very cheap.

Dog-day, (dog'dä) *n.* One of the days when Sirius or the Dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

Doge, (døj) *n.* [It. from L. *dux*.] The chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

Dogfish, (dog'fish) *n.* A species of shark.

Dogged, (dog'ed) *a.* [From *dog*.] Surlily obstinate; sullen; morose.

Doggedly, (dog'ed-le) *adv.* In a dogged manner; sullenly; obstinately. [ness.]

Doggedness, (dog'ed-ness) *n.* Sullenness; morose.

Dogger, (dog'er) *n.* [D.] A two-masted fishing vessel, used especially by the Dutch.

Doggerel, (dog'er-el) *a.* [From *dog*.] Low in style and irregular in measure.

Doggeral, (dog'er-el) *n.* Mean, undignified, and irregular verse.

Doggish, (dog'ish) *a.* Like a dog; churlish; snappish.

Dog-head, (dog'hed) *n.* Part of a gunlock.

Dog-kennel, (dog-ken'nel) *n.* An inclosed yard or kennel where dogs are kept.

Dog-Latin, (dog'Lat-in) *n.* Barbarous Latin.

Dogma, (dog'ma) *n.* [G. from *dokein*.] Form in which truth is apprehended; opinion; belief;—formula; canon;—established principle or tenet;—authoritative expression of truth.

Dogmatical, (dog-mat'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a dogma;—magisterial;—positive; authoritative.

Dogmatically, (dog-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* Positively; arrogantly.

Dogmatism, (dog-mat-izm) *n.* Positive assertion;—positiveness in opinion or in disputation.

Dogmatist, (dog-mat-ist) *n.* One who dogmatizes.

Dogmatize, (dog-mat-iz) *v. i.* To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with assumption of authority.

Dog-rose, (dog'röz) *n.* A species of wild rose which bears the hip.

Dog's-ear, (dog'ér) *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like the ear of a dog.

Dog-star, (dog'star) *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the dog-days.

Dog-tooth, (dog'tooth) *n.* A sharp-pointed human tooth, resembling a dog's tooth—*eye-tooth*.

Dog-watch, (dog'woch) *n.* One of two watches on board ship of two hours each, the first being from 4 to 6, the second from 6 to 8 o'clock p.m.

Dolly, (doile) *n.* A species of woollen stuff;—a small napkin, set on the table with fruit and wine.

Doit, (doit) *n.* [D. *duit*.] A small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing.

Dolce, (dol'chä) *adv.* [It.] Softly; sweetly.

Dole, (döl) *n.* [A.-S. *dāl*, *dæl*.] Act of dividing and distributing;—alms; charity;—blows dealt out;—grief; sorrow. [to distribute.]

Dole, (döl) *v. t.* To deal out in small portions;

Doleful, (döl'foöl) *a.* Sorrowful; querulous;—melancholy;—rueful; woful. [sadly.]

Dolefully, (döl'foöl-le) *adv.* In a doleful manner;

Dolefulness, (döl'foöl-ness) *n.* Sorrow; gloominess; dismalness; melancholy.

Doleesome, (döl'sum) *a.* Doleful; sorrowful.

Doll, (dol) *n.* [G. *eidolon*.] A puppet or baby for a child.

Dollar, (dol'lar) *n.* A silver coin of the United States, Mexico, Spain, &c.—from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d. [of lime.

Dolomite, (dol'ō-mit) *n.* A magnesian carbonate

Dolorous, (dō'ler-us) *a.* Full of grief;—occasioning pain; sorrowful; distressing.

Dolorously, (dō'ler-us-le) *adv.* In a dolorous manner.

Dolour, (dō'ler) *n.* [L. *dolere*.] Pain; grief; distress; anguish.

Dolphin, (dol'fin) *n.* [L. *delphin*, *delphinus*.] A cetaceous mammal;—a fish of about 5 feet in length, celebrated for its surprising changes of colour when dying.



Dolt, (dōlt) *n.* [A.-S. *dēol*.] Dolphin. A heavy, stupid fellow;—blockhead; dunce; simpleton.

Doltish, (dōlt'ish) *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid.

Doltishness, (dōlt'ish-nes) *n.* Dulness; stupidity.

Dom, (dum) *a.* A termination signifying right, property or quality, jurisdiction.

Domain, (dō-mān) *n.* [L. *dominium*.] Dominion;—landed property; estate; especially, the land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.

Dome, (dōm) *n.* [L. *domus*.] A building;—a noble edifice;—a structure raised above the roof of an edifice, usually hemispherical; a cupola.

Domestic, (dō-mes'tik) *a.* [L. *domus*.] Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and family;—pertaining to a nation considered as a family; intestine;—remaining much at home; devoted to home;—living in or near the habitations of man; tame;—made in one's own house, nation, or country.

Domestic, (dō-mes'tik) *n.* One who lives in the family; a servant or hired attendant residing in the house;—*pl.* Newspaper paragraphs relating to local matters.

Domestically, (dō-mes'tik-al-e) *adv.* In a domestic manner; privately.

Domesticate, (dō-mes'tik-āt) *v. t.* To make domestic; to treat as one of the family;—to remain much at home;—to tame.

Domestication, (dō-mes'tik-ā'shun) *n.* The act of domesticating.

Domicile, (dom'e-sil) *n.* [L. *domicilium*.] An abode or mansion; place of permanent residence.

Domicile or **Domiciliate**, (dom'e-sil) *v. t.* To establish in a fixed residence.

Domiciliary, (dom-e-sil'e-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to the residence of a person or family;—intruding into a house for purposes of searching.

Domiciliation, (dom-e-sil-e-ā'shun) *n.* Permanent residence. [ity; rule.

Dominance, (dom'in-ans) *n.* 'Ascendancy; authority.

Dominant, (dom'in-ant) *a.* [L. *dominari*.] Ruling; prevailing; governing; ascendant.

Dominant, (dom'in-ant) *n.* The fifth tone of the scale.

Dominate, (dom'in-āt) *v. t.* [L. *dominari*.] To predominate over; to rule; to govern.

Domination, (dom-in-ā'shun) *n.* Exercise of power in ruling; government; authority; tyranny.

Domineer, (dom-in-ēr) *v. i.* [F. *dominer*.] To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to bluster.

Domineering, (dom-in-ēr-ing) *a.* Ruling with insolence; arbitrary; overbearing; tyrannical.

Dominical, (dō-min'ik-al) *a.* [L. *dominicus dies*.]

Indicating Lord's day or Sunday;—relating to, or given by, our Lord.

Dominican, (dō-min'ik-an) *n.* One of the order of monks founded by Dominic de Guzman;—called also *predicants*, *preaching-friars*, *prebends*, and *black-friars*.

Domine, (dom'in-e) *n.* [L. *dominus*, master, from *domus*, house.] A schoolmaster;—a person.

Dominion, (dō-min'yun) *n.* [L. *dominium*.] Sovereign authority;—predominance;—the right to govern; sovereignty;—that which is governed; territory; state; kingdom; principality; subjects;—possessions; personal property;—*pl.* An order of angels.

Domino, (dom'in-ō) *n.* [It. and Sp., from L. *dominus*, master.] A cape worn by priests;—a mourning veil worn by women;—a long, loose cloak, with a hood, used as a disguise;—a person wearing a domino;—*pl.* A game played with pieces of ivory.

Don, (don) *n.* [Sp., Pg. *dom*.] Sir; Mr.; Signior—a title of courtesy in Spain;—a grand personage, or one making pretension to consequence. [ou; to invest one's self with.

Don, (don) *v. t.* [To do *on*.] To dress; to put

Donation, (dō-nā'shun) *n.* Act of giving;—a gift; a grant of money to a charitable purpose;—gratuity; largess.

Donative, (don'a-tiv) *n.* [L. *donare*.] A gift;—gratuity; a present;—a benefice conferred by the founder or patron, without presentation or induction by the ordinary. [donation

Donative, (don'a-tiv) *a.* Vested or vesting by

Done, (dun) *pp.* of *do*. Performed; executed finished;—given out; issued; made public;—word used in accepting an offer, wager, or bet

Donee, (dō-nē) *n.* [F. *donné*.] One to whom a gift or donation is made.

Donjon, (don'jon) *n.* A massive tower in ancient castles, regarded as the strongest part of the fortifications, and usually in the innermost court or bailliage;—the keep.

Donkey, (dong'kē) *n.* [Perhaps from *dun* and *kin*.] An ass or mule;—a stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

Donna, (don'na) *n.* [It. *donna*, L. *domina*, mistress.] A lady; madam; mistress.

Donor, (dō'nēr) *n.* [F. *donneur*.] One who gives or bestows gratuitously; a benefactor.

Doom, (dōom) *v. t.* To pronounce judgment; to condemn;—to ordain as penalty;—to destitute to fix irrevocably the fate of.

Doom, (dōom) *n.* [A.-S. *dom*.] Judgment; dicial sentence; penal decree;—penalty; destruction; final condemnation; ruin.

Doomsday, (dōomz'dā) *n.* A day of sentence the day of the final judgment.

Door, (dōr) *n.* [A.-S. *dora*.] An opening in walls of a house for going in and out at;—frame of boards by which an opening into a house is closed;—means of approach or access

Door-way, (dōr'wā) *n.* The passage by a door

Dor, (dor) *n.* [A.-S. *dora*, drone.] The bumblebee or the hedge-chaffer.

Dorado, (dō-rā'do) *n.* [Sp. *dorado*, gilt.]



Donjon.

southern constellation containing six stars;—a large fish, a species of dolphin.

Doree, (dô-rê) *n.* An acanthopterygious fish esteemed a table delicacy. *Joka Dory.*

Doric, (dorik) *a.* Pertaining to Doris, or the

Dorian race, in ancient Greece;—belonging to or resembling the second order of architecture;—relating to one of the ancient musical modes or keys.

Dormancy, (dôr-man-ee) *a.* State of being dormant; quiescence.



Doric Order.

Dormant, (dôr-mant) *a.* [F. *ppr.* of *dormir*.] Sleeping; not in action; quiescent;—in a sleeping posture.

Dormant, (dôr-mant) *n.* The large beam lying across a room; a joist;—a *sleep*er.

Dormer-window, (dôr-mêr-wîn-dô) *n.* [F. *dor-mér*.] A window placed vertically on the inclined plane of the roof of a house.

Dormitive, (dôr-me-tiv) *n.* [L. *dormire*, to sleep.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

Dormitive, (dôr-me-tiv) *a.* Causing sleep.

Dormitory, (dôr-me-tor-ee) *n.* [L. *dormit*.] A room, suite of rooms, or building, used to sleep in; a bed-room.

Dormouse, (dôr-mous) *n.* [Prov. Eng. *dorm*, to doze, and *mouse*.] A small rodent mammal which lives on trees like the squirrel, and feeds on acorns, ants, &c.



Dormouse.

Dorsal, (dôr-sal) *a.* [L. *dorsalis*, from *dors*, the back.] Pertaining to the back.

Dorsum, (dôr-sam) *n.* [L.] The ridge of a hill;—the back of the body.

Dose, (dôz) *n.* [G. *dozis*.] Quantity of medicine given or prescribed at one time; any thing necessary that one is obliged to take; potion; draught.

Dose, (dôz) *v. t.* To form into suitable doses;—to give medicine to;—to give any thing nauseous to.

Dos, (dôz) *n.* [A.-S. *dyttan*.] A small point or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck.

Dot, (dot) *v. t.* To mark with dots or specks;—to diversify with small detached objects;—*v. i.* To make dots or specks.

Dotage, (dôt-âj) *n.* [From *dote*.] Childishness; imbecility of mind in old age; senility;—excessive fondness.

Dotal, (dôt-al) *a.* [L. *dotalis*, from *dos*, dowry.] Pertaining to a dowry or marriage settlement.

Dotard, (dôt-ârd) *n.* A man whose intellect is impaired by age;—a foolishly fond fellow.

Dotation, (dô-tâ-shun) *n.* [L. *dotare*.] Act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman;—endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of an hospital.

Dote, (dôt) *v. i.* [D. *doten*.] To have the intellect impaired by age;—to be excessively or foolishly fond.

Doter, (dôt-er) *n.* One who dotes.

Doter, (dôt) *n.* Third person present of *dote*.

Dotingly, (dôt-ing-le) *adv.* With extreme affection; fondly; excessively.

Dotted, (dôt-ed) *a.* Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small, detached objects.

Dotrel, (dôt-rel) *n.* [From *dote*.] A wading bird of the genus *Grallus*, a congener of the plovers.

Double, (dubl) *a.* [F. from L. *duo*.] Noting two things of the same kind;—twofold;—of two kinds; acting two parts; serving two purposes; vacillating; deceitful.

Double, (dubl) *adv.* Twice; twofold.

Double, (dubl) *v. t.* To multiply by two; to make twice as great;—to fold one part upon another part of;—to contain or be worth twice as much as;—to pass around or by;—*v. i.* To increase or grow to twice as much;—to return upon one's track;—to use shifts or artifices.

Double, (dubl) *n.* Twice as much;—a plait; a fold;—a turn in running to escape pursuers; a trick; a shift; an artifice;—a counterpart.

Double-bass, (dubl-bâs) *n.* The largest and lowest-toned instrument in the violin form.

Double-dealer, (dubl-dêl-er) *n.* One who acts two different parts. [F. *double*, duplicity.]

Double-dealing, (dubl-dêl-ing) *n.* Artifice; double-entry, (dubl-en-tré) *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which every item or sum is entered to the debit of one account, and the credit of another, so that the ledger should always balance.

Doubleness, (dubl-nes) *n.* State of being double or doubled; duplicity.

Doubler, (dubl-er) *n.* One who, or that which, doubles.

Double-star, (dubl-stâr) *n.* Two stars so near to each other as to be seen separate by means of a telescope only.

Doublet, (dubl-et) *n.* [F.] Two; a pair; a couple;—the inner garment of a man.

Double-tongued, (dubl-tungd) *a.* Speaking differently about a thing at different times; deceitful.

Doubling, (dubl-ing) *n.* Reduplication; turning or winding to escape pursuit; shift; quirk; sailing round, as a cape.

Doubloon, (dub-lôon) *n.* [Sp. *doblon*.] A Spanish and Portuguese coin, double the value of the *piastre*.

Doubly, (dubl-ee) *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Doubt, (dout) *v. i.* [F. *douter*.] To be uncertain; to question;—to be undetermined; to hesitate;—to be apprehensive; to suspect;—*c. t.* To question or hold questionable;—to fear; to suspect; to distrust; to withhold confidence from.

Doubt, (dout) *n.* Uncertainty of mind; fear; apprehension;—distrust; suspicion; difficulty expressed or urged for solution;—unbelief; sceptical objection.

Doubter, (dout-er) *n.* One who doubts.

Doubtful, (dout-fool) *a.* Dubious; undetermined;—ambiguous; equivocal; questionable;—of uncertain issue; undecided;—suspicious.

Doubtfully, (dout-fool-lee) *adv.* In a doubtful manner.

Doubtfulness, (dout-fool-nes) *n.* A state of being doubtful; dubiousness; ambiguity; uncertainty.

Doubtfully, (dout-ing-lee) *adv.* Without perfect confidence; suspiciously; warily; dubiously.

Doubtless, (dout-lee) *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

Douce, (dôse) *a.* [F. *doux*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Quiet; sober; sedate.

Douceur, (doo-*ser*) *n.* [F. from *doux*, sweet.] A present or gift; a bribe.

Douche, (dooch) *n.* [F.] A jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some diseased part of the body, to benefit it medicinally.

Dough, (dō) *n.* [A.-S. *dah*.] A mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

Doughtily, (dow'te-le) *adv.* In a doughty manner; bravely; valorously.

Doughtiness, (dow'te-nes) *n.* The quality of being doughty; valour; bravery.

Doughty, (dow-te) *a.* [A.-S. *dohtig*.] Characterized by bravery; valiant; redoubtable.

Doughy, (dō'e) *a.* Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pliable; pale; weakly.

Douse, (dous) *v. t.* [G. *duen*, to plunge into.] To plunge into water; to dip;—to strike, as a sail;—to extinguish, as a light.

Dove, (dov) *n.* [A.-S. *dova*.] A bird of the pigeon family;—a word of endearment.

Dovelet, (dov'let) *n.* A young or little dove.

Dovetail, (dov'tail) *n.* A joint or tenon made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it can not be drawn out.

Dovetail, (dov'tail) *v. t.* To unite by a tenon;—to fit ingeniously.

Dowager, (dow'a-*jer*) *n.* [F. *douairière*.] A widow endowed, or having a jointure.

Dowdy, (dow'de) *a.* [Scot. *dawdie*.] Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking; slovenly.

Dowdy, (dow'de) *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

Dowel, (dow'el) *v. t.* To fasten by dowels.

Dowel, (dow'el) *n.* A wooden or iron pin or tenon used in connecting two pieces of wood, as boards or felloes.

Dower, (dow'er) *n.* [F. *douaire*.] Endowment; gift;—the property with which a woman is endowed;—that which a woman brings to her husband in marriage.

Dowerless, (dow'er-less) *a.* Destitute of dower; portionless.

Dowlas, (dow'las) *n.* [Probably from *Doullens*.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Down, (down) *n.* [Icol. *dân*.] The fine soft feathers of birds;—the pubescence of plants; the pappus or fine hairy growth by which seeds are conveyed, as in the thistle.

Down, (down) *n.* [A.-S. *dân*.] A bank of sand thrown up by the sea;—a tract of sandy and barren land;—a large open plain on elevated land;—*pl.* A road for shipping in the English Channel.

Down, (down) *prep.* [A.-S. *adân*.] Along a descent; towards a lower place, station, or position;—toward the mouth of a river.

Down, (down) *adv.* In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place;—below the horizon;—in a low position or condition; on the ground;—in humility, disgrace, and the like.

Down, (down) *a.* Downcast; dejected;—absolute; positive;—proceeding from the chief terminus. [rected to the ground.]

Downcast, (down'kast) *a.* Cast downward; *dis-*

Downfall, (down'fawl) *n.* A sudden descent from rank, reputation, or the like; destruction; ruin.



Dovetail.

Downfallen, (down'fawin) *a.* Fallen; ruined.

Downhearted, (down'hart-ed) *a.* Dejected in spirits.

Downhill, (down'hil) *a.* Declivous; descending.

Downright, (down'rit) *adv.* Straight down; perpendicularly;—in plain terms; absolutely.

Downright, (down'rit) *a.* Plain; unceremonious; blunt;—undisguised; absolute.

Down-stairs, (down'stärz) *adv.* Down the stairs; to a lower floor.

Down-train, (down'trän) *n.* A railway train departing from the chief terminus.

Downtrodden, (down'trud-n) *a.* Trodden down; trampled under foot.

Downward, (down'werd) *a.* Declivous;—moving from a higher to a lower place; tending toward the earth or its centre;—descending from a head or source;—tending to a lower condition.

Downwards, (down'werdz) *adv.* [From *down* and *ward*.] From a higher to a lower place; in a descending course;—from a remote time.

Downy, (down'e) *a.* Covered with down;—made of or resembling down; hence, soft; soothing.

Dowry, (dow're) *n.* A gift;—the estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage;—the portion given with a wife; dower.

Doxological, (doks-ö-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.

Doxology, (doks-ö-lo-je) *n.* [G. *doxa* and *logos*.] Act or form of giving glory to God; especially, a short hymn expressing praise and honour to God.

Doze, (döz) *v. i.* [Dan. *döse*.] To slumber; to sleep lightly; to be drowsy or half asleep;—*v. t.* To pass or spend time in drowsiness.

Doze, (döz) *n.* A light sleep; a slumber; a nap.

Dozen, (duz'n) *n.* [F. *douzaine*.] A collection of twelve; a set of twelve.

Doziness, (döz-e-nes) *n.* Drowsiness; heaviness.

Dozy, (döz'e) *a.* Drowsy; heavy; sleepy.

Drab, (drab) *n.* [A.-S. *drabbe*.] A slut; a strumpet; a prostitute.

Drab, (drab) *n.* [F. *drap*, cloth.] A thick, woollen cloth of a dun or gray colour.

Drab, (drab) *a.* Of a dun colour, like the cloth so called. [to wet and besoul.]

Drabble, (drab'l) *v. t.* [A.-S. *drabbe*.] To draggle.

Drachma, (drak'ma) *n.* [G. *drachmē*.] Ancient Greek silver coin of the average value of 9½d.;—an ancient Greek weight about 2 dwts. 7 grs. Troy.

Drain, (draif) *n.* [A.-S. *drabbe*, *draga*.] Refuse; wash given to swine; refuse of malt.

Drainy, (draif'e) *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

Draft, (draif) *n.* [Originally *draught*.] Act of drawing;—a selection of men from a military company;—an order directing the payment of money;—a deduction made from the gross weight of goods;—a figure described; sketch; outline;—depth of water necessary to float a ship;—a current of air;—first or rough copy of a composition;—*n. pl.* Game played on a checkered board.

Draft, (draif) *v. t.* To draw the outline of; to delineate;—to compose and write;—to detach.

Draftsman, (draif'ts-man) *n.* One who draws designs or plans of buildings, &c.

Drag, (drag) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dragan*.] To draw along by main force; to haul;—to pass through with a drag or net, as a stream or harbour-bed;—to pull roughly or ignominiously;—to pass, as a weary time or condition;—*v. i.* To be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground;—to

move heavily, laboriously, or slowly onward ;—to fish with a drag.

Drag, (drag) *n.* A draw-net used in deep sea fishery ;—a net or hook used to bring up sunken bodies from the bottom of a river or harbour ;—a low cart or car ; a kind of carriage ; a heavy harrow ;—a clog ; instrument for stopping the wheels of a vehicle ;—that which is drawn or towed ;—any hindrance to success or prosperity.

Draggle, (drag'l) *v. t.* [Dim. of *drag*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud or on wet grass ;—*v. i.* To become wet or dirty.

Drag-net, (drag'net) *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom for taking fish.

Dragoman, (drag'o-man) *n.* [It. *dragomanno*.] An interpreter attached to the European consulates and embassies in the Levant.

Dragon, (drag'un) *n.* [G. *drakón*.] A fabulous winged serpent or lizard, with crested head and enormous claws, regarded as very powerful and ferocious ;—Satan or the devil ;—a fierce, violent person ;—a northern constellation ;—a genus of reptiles in the East Indies.

Dragonet, (drag'un-et) *n.* Dragon. A little dragon ;—a genus of fishes belonging to the Goby family.

Dragon-fly, (drag'un-flī) *n.* The popular name of a genus of swift and powerful insects.

Dragon's-blood, (drag'unz-blud) *n.* A resinous substance obtained from several tropical trees.

Dragoon, (dra-goon') *n.* [L. *draco*, dragon.] A soldier trained to serve on horseback or on foot.

Dragoon, (dra-goon') *v. t.* To give a town or country over to martial law ;—to compel submission by violent measures ; to discipline by force.

Dragoonade, (dra-goon'ad) *n.* The abandoning of a place to the fury and rage of soldiers.

Dragon-bird, (dra-goon'berd) *n.* A Brazilian bird, having a large, umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill.

Drain, (drän) *v. t.* [A.-S. *drainagan*.] To filter ;—to draw off by degrees ; to exhaust ; to empty of wealth, resources, or the like ;—*v. i.* To flow off gradually ;—to be emptied.

Drain, (drän) *n.* A water-course ; a sewer ; a ditch ; a sink ;—a gradual or steady withdrawal, as of men, resources, &c. [drained.]

Drainable, (drän'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being drained.

Drainage, (drän'aj) *n.* A draining ;—mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers ;—system of drains by which sewage is removed from towns, &c.

Drainer, (drän'er) *n.* One who, or that which, drains ;—a stream from a lake or morass ;—a perforated plate, used in the kitchen.

Drake, (dräk) *n.* [Ger. *drake*.] The male of the duck kind ;—the drake-fly. [L. *draco*.] A small piece of artillery.

Dram, (dram) *n.* [Contracted from *drachma*.] A weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains ;—the sixteenth part of an ounce ;—as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once ;—a glass of spirits.



Drama, (dram'a drä'ma) *n.* [G. *drama*.] A composition designed to be acted on the stage, representing various phases of human life, grave or humorous ;—*figuratively*, a real series of events invested with dramatic unity and interest.

Dramatic, (dram-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the drama ;—represented by action ; theatrical ;—unreal.

Dramatically, (dram-at'ik-al-le) *adv.* By representation ; in the manner of the drama.

Dramatist, (dram'at-ist) *n.* The author of a dramatic composition ; a writer of plays.

Dramatize, (dram'at-iz) *v. t.* To compose in the form of the drama ; to adapt for the stage.

Drape, (dräp) *v. t.* [F. *draper*.] To cover or adorn with drapery ; to clothe.

Draper, (dräp'er) *n.* One who sells cloths ; a dealer in cloths.

Drapery, (dräp'er-e) *n.* Occupation of a draper ;—cloth or woollen stuffs in general ;—hangings ; curtains ; tapestry ;—the clothing of the human figure in sculpture and painting.

Drastic, (dras'tik) *a.* [G. *drastikos*.] Acting with strength or violence ; powerful.

Drastic, (dras'tik) *n.* A speedy and effective purgative—generally used in the plural.

Draught, (draft) *n.* [A.-S. *dröht*.] Act of moving loads by drawing ;—act of drawing a net ;—act of drinking ;—act of drawing men from a military company ; detachment ;—that which is taken with a net ;—quantity drawn in at once in drinking ;—a sketch, outline, or representation ;—an order for the payment of money ;—a current of air ;—a sink or drain ;—a mild vesicatory ;—the depth to which a ship sinks in water ;—allowance on weighable goods to insure full weight ;—*pl.* A game played on a checkered board ; checkers.

Draught, (draft) *a.* Used for drawing ;—drawn directly from the barrel or other receptacle.

Draught, (draft) *v. t.* To draw out ; to call forth ;—to select ; to detach.

Draw, (draw) *v. t.* [A.-S. & O. S. *dragan*.] To pull along ; to haul ; to drag ;—to pull up ; to attract, as a magnet ; to allure, as beauty ;—to pull from a sheath, as a weapon ;—to extract ; to let out, as blood ;—to deduce from premises ; to derive ;—to take from a place of deposit ;—to receive from a lottery ; to remove the contents of, as a cask ;—to extract the bowels of, as a fowl ;—to inhale, as breath ;—to produce, as a line, figure, or picture ;—to delineate ; to describe ;—to write in due form ;—to require a depth of water for floating ;—to close or unclothe, as curtains ;—to wrest or distort, as the words or meaning of a passage ;—*v. i.* To exert strength, as in drawing ;—to act, as a drag ;—to be contracted ; to shrink ;—to move towards ;—to act, as a blister ;—to give vent to, as a chimney ;—to unsheathe, as a sword ;—to be inflated, as a sail ;—to sketch ;—to write a cheque or bill for acceptance on.

Draw, (draw) *n.* Act of drawing ; draught ;—a lot or chance drawn.

Drawback, (draw'bak) *n.* Amount or sum paid back ;—sum of duties remitted on exportation of goods ;—discouragement ; hindrance.

Draw-bridge, (draw'brij) *n.* A bridge made to be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, to admit or hinder communication.

Drawer, (draw'er) *n.* One who, or that which, draws ;—a sliding box or receptacle in a case ;—*pl.* A close under garment for the lower limbs.

Drawing, (draw'ing) *n.* Act of pulling, hauling, or attracting; — representation by lines and shades, of the appearance of objects;—allocation of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

Drawing-master, (draw'ing-mas'ter) *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

Drawing-room, (draw'ing-room) *n.* A room to which company withdraws from the dining-room;—a reception of company in it;—a formal reception by the sovereign on stated occasions.

Drawl, (drawl) *v. t.* [*D. draelen.*] To utter in a slow, lengthened tone;—*v. i.* To speak with slow and lingering utterance.

Drawl, (drawl) *n.* A lengthened utterance.

Draw-well, (draw'wel) *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a windlass and bucket.

Dray, (drā) *n.* [*A.-S. dræge.*] A low cart on wheels, used for heavy burdens.

Dread, (dred) *n.* Overwhelming terror;—reverential respectful fear; awe;—object of fear.

Dread, (dred) *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension; awful; appalling.

Dread, (dred) *v. t.* To fear in a great degree;—*v. i.* To be in great fear.

Dreadful, (dred'fōol) *a.* Inspiring dread; fearful;—inspiring awe or reverence; venerable.

Dreadfully, (dred'fōol-le) *adv.* In a dreadful manner; awfully. [being dreadful.]

Dreadfulness, (dred'fōol-nes) *n.* The quality of dread.

Dream, (drēm) *n.* [*O. Sax. drōm.*] A thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep; a sleeping vision;—an idle fancy; a reverie; a vagary.

Dream, (drēm) *v. i.* To have ideas or images in the mind in the state of slumber;—to think idly;—*v. t.* To imagine, or see as in a dream.

Dreamer, (drēm'er) *n.* One who dreams or indulges in reverie; a visionary.

Dreamy, (drēm'e) *a.* Full of dreams; appropriate to dreams; misty; fanciful; shadowy; unreal.

Drear, (drēr) *a.* Dismal; gloomy.

Drearily, (drēr'e-le) *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.

Dreariness, (drēr'e-nes) *n.* Dismalness.

Dreary, (drēr'e) *a.* [*A.-S. dreorig.*] Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; comfortless; dismal; gloomy.

Dredge, (drej) *n.* [*A.-S. dræge.*] Any instrument to gather or take by dragging; especially, a machine for taking up mud, &c., from the bed of a stream or harbour;—a drag-net for taking oysters.

Dredge, (drej) *v. t.* To catch or deepen with a dredge;—to sprinkle flour on, as in culinary preparations. [dredge.]

Dredger, (drej'er) *n.* One who fishes with a dredge.

Dredging-box, (drej'ing-boks) *n.* A box with holes in the cover for sprinkling flour.

Dredging-machine, (drej'ing-ma-shén) *n.* An engine to take up mud from the bottom of docks, &c.

Dregs, (dregs) *n. pl.* [*Joel. dregg, G. truz, lees.*] Corrupt matter in a liquid; lees; grounds; sediment;—the vilest of any thing.

Dreggy, (dreg'ge) *a.* Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; feculent.

Drench, (drensh) *v. t.* [*A.-S. drencan.*] To cause to drink;—to put a potion down the throat of a horse;—to wet thoroughly; to saturate.

Drenoh, (drensh) *n.* A drink; a draught; a potion of medicine poured down the throat.

Dress, (dres) *v. t.* [*F. dresser.*] To make straight;—to adjust; to trim;—to treat, as a sore;—to

prepare, as victuals; to smooth or finish work;—to put clothes upon; to attire;—*v. i.* To arrange in a line; to put on one's garments.

Dress, (dres) *n.* Clothes; garments; habit; apparel;—a lady's gown;—attention to apparel.

Dresser, (dres'er) *n.* One who dresses. [*F. dresser.*] A table on which meat and other things are prepared for use;—a cupboard.

Dressing, (dres'ing) *n.* Dress; attire;—an application to a sore or wound;—manure spread over land;—stuffing;—an ornamental moulding.

Dressing-gown, (dres'ing-gown) *n.* A light gown used by a person while dressing; a study gown.

Dressing-room, (dres'ing-room) *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

Dress-maker, (dres'māk'er) *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker.

Dressy, (dres'e) *a.* Showy in dress; attentive to dress; fond of dress.

Dribble, (drib'l) *v. i.* [*Drip.*] To fall in drops, or in a quick succession of drops;—to alaver;—*v. t.* To throw down in drops.

Dribble, (drib'let) *n.* [*From dribble.*] A small piece or part; a small sum.

Drier, (dri'er) *n.* [*From dry.*] One who, or that which, dries; a desiccative.

Drift, (drift) *n.* [*From drive.*] That which is driven, forced, or urged along; a mass of water driven together; heap;—a storm or shower, as of rain or snow;—a drove or flock;—course or direction;—tendency of an act, argument, or the like; object aimed at or intended; import of words;—direction of a current.

Drift, (drift) *v. i.* To float or be driven along by a current of water;—to accumulate in heaps;—*v. t.* To drive into heaps.

Drifty, (drift'e) *a.* Full of drifts; tending to form drifts, as snow and the like.

Drill, (dril) *v. t.* [*D. & Ger. drillen, A.-S. thrælian.*] To pierce or bore with a drill;—to sow, as seeds, in rows;—to train in the military art;—*v. i.* To muster for military or other exercise;—to flow gently or slowly.

Drill, (dril) *n.* A pointed steel instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances;—a furrow made in sowing;—

act or exercise of training soldiers.

Drilling, (dril'ing) *n.* Act of piercing with a drill, or of using a drill in sowing. [*Ger. drilllich.*] A coarse cotton cloth, used for trousers, &c.

Drill-sergeant, (dril'sar-jent) *n.* A non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers, and trains them to military evolutions.

Drink, (dringk) *v. i.* [*A.-S. drincan.*] To swallow, as a liquid;—to partake of wine or other stimulants;—*v. t.* To swallow; to imbibe;—to inhale;—to suck up, as moisture; to absorb;—to take in by any inlet. [swallowed.]

Drink, (dringk) *n.* Liquor of any kind to be drunk; fit or suitable for drink.

Drinkable, (dringk'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being drunk; fit or suitable for drink.

Drinker, (dringk'er) *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who uses spirituous liquors to excess.

Drink-offering, (dringk'off-fer-ing) *n.* An offering of wine, &c., in the Jewish temple service.

Drip, (drip) *v. i.* [*A.-S. dripan.*] To fall in drops;—*v. t.* To let fall in drops.

Drip, (drip) *n.* A falling in drops; that which drips or falls in drops;—the edge of a roof.



Drill

Dripping, (drip'ing) *n.* That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

Drive, (driv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. drifan.*] To move by hindward pressure; to force along; to impel;—to force down, as a nail;—to urge forward, as cattle on the road;—to chase; to hunt;—to direct or guide, as a vehicle;—to hurry;—to clear out and send away;—to urge by threat or violence;—to carry on, as business; to prosecute;—*v. i.* To rush and press with violence;—to ride in a carriage;—to aim or strike at with fury;—to tend to, as to a purpose or design.

Drive (driv) *n.* An excursion in a carriage;—a road prepared for driving; carriage road.

Drivel, (drivl) *v. i.* [*From drip.*] To slaver;—to be weak or foolish; to dote.

Drivel, (drivl) *n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth;—unmeaning utterance; nonsense.

Driveller, (driv'l-er) *n.* An idiot; a fool.

Driver, (driv'r) *n.* One who drives a herd; one who guides and directs a vehicle;—the after-sail in a ship.

Drizzle, (drixl) *v. i.* [*A.-S. drosan.*] To rain gently; to fall in very small drops;—*v. t.* To shed in minute drops or particles.

Drizzle, (drixl) *n.* Fine rain or mist.

Drizly, (driz'le) *a.* Shedding small rain.

Droll, (dröl) *a.* [*F. dröle.*] Fitted to provoke laughter; queer; funny; comical.

Droll, (dröl) *n.* One who raises mirth by odd tricks; jester; buffoon; antic;—a farce.

Droll, (dröl) *v. t.* To banter; to ridicule;—to fool; to cheat;—*v. i.* To jest; to play the fool.

Drollery, (dröl'ér-e) *n.* Quality of being droll; sportive tricks; funny manners or gestures.

Dromedary, (drum'e-dar-e) *n.* [*F. dromedaire, dromes, running.*] A species of camel having one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Struthio Camel*, which has two humps.

Drone, (drön) *n.* [*A.-S. drwa.*] The male of the honey-bee;—a lazy, idle fellow;—a humming or low sound; the largest tube of the *megaphe*.

Drone, (drön) *v. i.* To live in idleness;—to emit a low, heavy, dull sound.

Drone-fly, (drön'fli) *n.* A two-winged insect resembling the drone-bee.

Droneish, (drön'ish) *a.* Like a drone; idle; sluggish; lazy.

Drone, (dröop) *v. i.* [*A.-S. drosan.*] To sink or hang down, from weakness; to grow weak or faint; to be dispirited.

Droneing, (drööp'ing) *a.* Hanging or bending down;—declining; languishing.

Droneingly, (drööp'ing-le) *adv.* In a declining or languishing manner.

Drop, (drop) *n.* [*A.-S. dropa, Ger. tropfen.*] The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; a globe about to fall; a sip; a taste;—a door or platform opening downward; part of a gallows;—a machine for lowering heavy weights;—a curtain in front of the stage of a theatre, &c.;—*pl.* Medicine measured by drops.

Drop, (drop) *v. t.* To pour or let fall in drops;—to let fall;—to let go; to dismiss; to set aside;



Dromedary.



Drone-Bee.

—to lower, as a curtain;—to cover with drops; to speckle;—*v. i.* To distil; to fall in globules or drops;—to let drops fall;—to descend suddenly, abruptly, or spontaneously;—to come in unexpectedly;—to cease; to fall down; to die suddenly;—to be depressed.

Droplet, (drop'let) *n.* A little drop.

Dropsical, (drop'se-kal) *a.* Diseased with dropsy;—resembling or tending to dropsy.

Dropsy, (drop'se) *n.* [*G. hüdrops.*] An unnatural collection of serous fluid in any part of the body;—a disease of succulent plants occasioned by an excess of water.

Drosky, (dros'ke) *n.* [*Russ. drozhki.*] A low four-wheeled carriage, without a top.

Dross, (dros) *n.* [*A.-S. dros.*] The scum of metals thrown off in smelting;—crust of metals;—waste matter; refuse; dregs.

Drossiness, (dros'e-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being drossy;—foulness; rust; impurity.

Drossy, (dros'e) *a.* Composed of, or pertaining to dross; impure; worthless.

Drought, (drou't) *n.* [*A.-S. drugdahl.*] Dryness of the weather;—want of rain or moisture; thirstiness.

Droughtiness, (drou't'e-nes) *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

Droughty, (drou'te) *a.* Sultry; wanting rain; dry; arid;—thirsty.

Drowth, (drowth) *n.* Dryness; want of rain or moisture;—thirstiness; want of drink.

Drove, (dröv) *n.* [*A.-S. dröf.*] A herd or flock driven to or from market;—any body of animals driven or in motion;—a moving crowd;—a road for driving cattle.

Drover, (dröv'er) *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market;—one who buys cattle at one place to sell at another.

Drown, (drown) *v. t.* [*A.-S. adrecean.*] To overwhelm in water; to submerge;—to overflow; to deluge;—to suffocate by water;—to sink or plunge into sensual pleasure;—*v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid.

Drowse, (drowz) *v. i.* [*A.-S. drosan.*] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to doze;—*v. t.* To make heavy with sleepiness.

Drowsily, (drowz'e-le) *adv.* In a drowsy manner; sleepily; lazily; sluggishly.

Drowsiness, (drowz'e-nes) *n.* State of being drowsy; sleepiness.

Drowsy, (drowz'e) *a.* Inclined to drowse or doze;—disposing to sleep; lethargic;—dull; stupid.

Drub, (drub) *v. t.* [*Icel. drabba.*] To beat with a stick; cudgel; thump; bang.

Drub, (drub) *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump. [*beating.*]

Drubbing, (drub'ing) *n.* Cudgelling; a sound.

Drudge, (druj) *v. i.* [*Provincial Eng. druggie.*] To work hard; to labour in mean offices with toil and fatigue; to slave.

Drudge, (druj) *n.* One who drudges; one who labours with toil and fatigue.

Drudgery, (druf'er-e) *n.* Servile occupation; mean or ignoble labour; toilsome work.

Drudgingly, (druj'ing-le) *adv.* With hard and laborious effort; in a servile manner.

Drug, (drug) *n.* [*D. droog.*] Any substance used in medicine, dyeing, or chemical operations;—a commodity that lies on hand or is not saleable.

Drug, (drug) *v. t.* To affect or season with drugs;—to tincture with something offensive or injurious;—to dose to excess,

Drugget, (drug'et) *n.* [F. *droguet*.] A coarse, woollen cloth, stamped on one side with figures, and generally used over carpets.

Druggist, (drug'ist) *n.* One who deals in drugs; primarily, one who sells drugs without compounding or preparation; now apothecary or chemist.

Druid, (dróo'id) *n.* [G. *drus*, oak.] A priest or minister of religion among the ancient Celtic nations.

Druidess, (dróo'id-es) *n.* A female druid.

Druidical, (dróo'id'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Druids or their manners, customs, and rites.

Druidism, (dróo'id-izm) *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction received and taught by the Druids.

Drum, (drum) *n.* [O. Sax. *drum*.] An instrument of military music;—a small cylindrical box in which figs, &c. are packed;—the tympanum or barrel of the ear;—a short cylinder revolving on an axis for the transmission of motion;—an evening assembly; a rout.

Drum, (drum) *v. i.* To beat a drum;—to beat with the fingers; to beat, as the heart; to throb;—*v. t.* To execute on a drum; to expel with beat of drum; to assemble by beat of drum.

Drum-head, (drum'hed) *n.* The upper part of a drum;—the top of a capstan.

Drumly, (drum'le) *a.* Turbid; muddy.

Drum-major, (drum-má'jer) *n.* The chief drummer of a regiment.

Drunk, (drungk) *a.* [From *drunken*.] Overcome by drinking; intoxicated; inebriated.

Drunkard, (drungk'árd) *n.* One given to excess in the use of stimulants; one who is frequently or habitually drunk.

Drunken, (drungk'n) *a.* Given to excessive drinking; intoxicated; inebriated;—pertaining to, or proceeding from, intoxication.

Drunkeness, (drungk'n-nes) *n.* Intoxication; state of being overcome by spirituous liquors; habit of being intoxicated;—a frenzied disorder.

Drupaceous, (dróop-á'sh'us) *a.* Producing, or pertaining to drupes; resembling a drupe.

Drupe, (dróop) *n.* [L. *drupa*.] A pulpy fruit, containing a nut or stone with a kernel.

Dry, (dri) *a.* [A.-S. *dryg*.] Free from moisture; arid;—free from rain or mist;—free from juices or sap;—without tears;—thirsty; craving drink;—barren; plain;—frigid; cold;—uninteresting;—sarcastic;—hard; harsh.

Dry, (dri) *v. t.* To free from water or from moisture; to wipe away; to parch; to drain; to exhaust;—*v. i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture;—to evaporate wholly; to be exhaled.

Dryad, (dri'ád) *n.* [L. *dryas*.] A female deity or nymph of the woods.

Dryly, (dri'le) *adv.* In a dry manner.

Dryness, (dri'nes) *n.* The state of being dry.

Dry-nurse, (dri'nurs) *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand.

Dry-rot, (dri'rot) *n.* A rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder.

Drysalter, (dri'sawlt-er) *n.* A dealer in salted or cured meats, pickles, sauces, &c.

Drysaltery, (dri'sawlt-er-e) *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter;—the business of a drysalter.

Dual, (dú'ád) *n.* [G. *duas*, from *duo*, two.] Union of two; duality.

Dual, (dú'al) *a.* [L. *duo*.] Expressing, or consisting of, two; belonging to two.

Dualism, (dú'al-izm) *n.* The dividing into two;

two-fold state; a belief in the existence of two dissimilar primitive principles in nature, or in the constitution of man.

Duality, (dú'al'e-te) *n.* That which expresses two in number;—division; separation;—the state or quality of being two.

Dub, (dub) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dubban*.] To strike with a sword and make a knight;—to invest with any dignity; to entitle.

Dubious, (dú'be-us) *a.* [L. *dubius*.] Doubtful; not settled in opinion;—occasioning doubt;—of uncertain event or issue; undetermined; ambiguous; equivocal; uncertain; precarious.

Dubiously, (dú'be-us-le) *adv.* In a dubious manner; doubtfully; uncertainly.

Dubiousness, (dú'be-us-nes) *n.* The state of being dubious; doubtfulness; uncertainty.

Ducal, (dú'kal) *a.* [L. *dux*, leader.] Pertaining to a duke.

Ducat, (duk'át) *n.* [F. *ducat*.] A coin current in several countries of Europe;—the silver ducat is worth about 4s. 8d.; the gold is twice that value.

Duchess, (dutch'es) *n.* [F. *duchesse*.] The consort or widow of a duke; a lady who has a duchy in her own right. [duke; dukedom.]

Duchy, (dutch'e) *n.* Territory or dominions of a duke.

Duck, (duk) *n.* [O. Sax. *dok*.] A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c.

Duck, (duk) *n.* [From the verb to *deck*.] A well-known water-fowl, of the genus *Anas*;—an inclination of the head;—a term of endearment.

Duck, (duk) *v. t.* [D. *duiken*.] To dip or plunge in water;—to nod, as the head; to stoop or bend, as the body;—*v. i.* To plunge into water; to dip;—to bow; to nod; to stoop; to cringe.

Duckling, (duk'ling) *n.* A young duck.

Duckweed, (duk'wéd) *n.* A plant of the genus *Lemna*, of several species.

Duct, (dukt) *n.* [L. *ductus*.] Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed.

Ductile, (duk'til) *a.* [L. *ductilis*.] Easily led or drawn out; tractable; flexible; pliable; compliant; obsequious.

Ductility, (duk'til'e-te) *n.* Quality of being ductile; flexibility; pliability; the property which metals have of being beaten out, as in sheets, or drawn out, as in wire, without fracture.

Dudgeon, (duj'un) *n.* [Ger. *degen*.] A small dagger; the hilt of a dagger.

Dudgeon, (duj'un) *n.* [W. *dygen*.] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

Due, (dú) *n.* [F. *dú*.] Owed; proper to be paid or done to another;—suitable; becoming; appropriate;—appointed; exact;—owing to; occasioned by.

Due, (dú) *adv.* Directly; exactly; duly.

Due, (dú) *n.* That which is owed; that which custom, station, or law requires to be paid;—right; just title or claim.

Duel, (dú'el) *n.* [L. *duellum*.] A premeditated fight between two persons;—any contention or contest.

Duel, (dú'el) *v. i.* To fight in single combat; to fight a duel;—*v. t.* To attack or fight singly.

Duenna, (dú-en'a) *n.* [Sp. *duena*.] The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain;—an elderly lady in a Spanish family kept to guard a younger;—a governess.

Duet, (dû'et) *n.* [*L. duo*, two.] A musical composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental.

Dag, (dag) *n.* [*Sw. dagga*.] A teat, or nipple, especially of a cow or other beast.

Dugong, (dû-gong) *n.* [*Malay. dūyong*, *Javan. dugung*.] A swimming mammal of the East Indian seas having the aquatic habits of the whales, but herbivorous, and referred to a separate group.



Duke, (dûk) *n.* [*F. duc*.]

A leader; a chief;

one of the highest order of nobility in England;—a sovereign prince in some European countries.

Dukedom, (dûk'dum) *n.* Seigniorship or possessions of a duke;—title or quality of a duke.

Dulcet, (dû'set) *a.* [*L. dulcis*.] Sweet to the taste; luscious;—sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

Dulcimer, (dûl'se-mēr) *n.* [*L. dulcis* and *G. melos*.] Ancient musical instrument;—a musical instrument played by striking brass wires with sticks.

Dull, (dul) *a.* [*A.-S. dol*.] Stupid; slow in understanding;—listless; sluggish;—slow in hearing or seeing; unready; awkward;—sleepy; drowsy;—not pleasing or lively; dim; cloudily; overcast;—blunt; obtuse;—grave in tone;—gross; heavy;—insensible.

Dull, (dul) *v. t.* To make dull or sluggish; to stupefy;—to blunt;—to obscure;—to tarnish;—*v. i.* To become blunt; to become stupid.

Dullard, (dûl'ard) *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a dunce.

Dully, (dûl'le) *adv.* In a dull manner.

Dulness, (dûl'nes) *n.* State of being dull; slowness; stupidity; heaviness; drowsiness; bluntness; obtuseness; dimness.

Duly, (dûl'e) *adv.* [*From due*.] In a fit, or becoming manner; properly; at the proper time.

Dumb, (dum) *a.* [*A.-S. dumb*.] Destitute of the power of speech;—mute; silent; speechless.

Dumb-bells, (dum'belz) *n.* Two spheres of iron or other heavy material connected by a short bar for a handle—used for swinging in gymnastic exercise.



Dumb-bells.

Dumbly, (dum'le) *adv.* In silence; mutely; without speech.

Dumbness, (dum'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being dumb; muteness; silence.

Dumb-show, (dum'sho) *n.* Gesture without words; pantomime.

Dunder, (dum-found'er) *v. t.* To strike dumb; to confuse; to stupefy; to stun.

Dummy, (dum'e) *n.* One who is dumb;—a sham partner in a shop;—the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist.

Dump, (damp) *a.* [*D. damp*.] A dull gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow.

Dumple, (damp'ish) *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy.

Dumple, (damp'ish) *n.* A state of being dumple.

Dumpling, (damp'ling) *n.* [*Eng. dumpty*.] A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it.

Dumpy, (damp'e) *a.* [*Isl. dūmp*.] Short and

Dun, (dun) *a.* [*A.-S. dunn*.] Of a colour partaking of a brown and black; swarthy;—dark; gloomy; obscure.

Dun, (dun) *v. t.* [*A.-S. dunnian*.] To beset or ask with importunity, as a debtor for payment.

Dun, (dun) *n.* One who duns;—an urgent request or demand of payment;—an eminence; mound; hill—frequently used in composition.

Dunce, (duns) *n.* [*Ger. duns*, from *Duns* Scotus.] A person of weak intellect; a dolt; a simpleton.

Dune, (dün) *n.* [*F. dune*.] A low hill of sand accumulated on a sea-coast; down.

Dung, (dung) *n.* [*A.-S. dung*.] The excrement of an animal.

Dung, (dung) *v. t.* To manure with dung;—to immerse in a bath of cowdung diffused in hot water;—*v. i.* To void excrement.

Dungeon, (dun'jun) *n.* [*F. donjon*.] A close or secure prison; especially, a dark, subterranean place of confinement.

Dunghill, (dun'hil) *n.* A heap of dung;—any mean situation or condition; a vile abode.

Dunlop, (dun-lōp) *n.* A sweet, rich kind of cheese made in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Dunnage, (dun'ij) *n.* [*Dun*.] Fagots or loose materials of any kind laid on the bottom of a ship, or between parts of the cargo.

Dunner, (dun'er) *n.* [*From dun*.] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

Dunish, (dun'ish) *a.* Inclined to a dun colour.

Duo, (dû'o) *n.* [*L. duo*.] A duet.

Duodecimal, (dû-ô-des'e-mal) *a.* [*L. duodecim*, twelve.] Proceeding in computation by twelves.

Duodecimals, (dû-ô-des'e-mals) *n. pl.* A multiplication by twelves, as of feet and inches.

Duodecimo, (dû-ô-des'e-mô) *a.* [*L. duodecim*.] Formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves.

Duodecimo, (dû-ô-des'e-mô) *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves;—12mo or 12°.

Duodenum, (dû-ô-den'um) *n.* The part of the intestinal canal next to the stomach.

Dupe, (dûp) *n.* [*F.*] One who is easily duped or misled; a gull.

Dupe, (dûp) *v. t.* To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

Duple, (dû'pl) *a.* [*L. duplus*.] Double.

Duplicate, (dû'ple-kât) *a.* [*L. duplicatus*, *pp.* of *duplicare*, to double.] Double; twofold.

Duplicate, (dû'ple-kât) *n.* That which exactly resembles something else; a copy; a transcript.

Duplicate, (dû'ple-kât) *v. t.* To double; to fold; to make a copy or transcript of;—to divide into two by natural growth.

Duplication, (dû'ple-kâ'shun) *n.* The act of doubling; multiplication by two;—act of folding.

Duplicity, (dû'plis'e-te) *n.* [*L. duplex*.] The state of being double;—doubleness of heart, speech, or conduct;—the act of concealing one's real opinions with a view to mislead;—double-dealing; deceit. [*being durable*.]

Durability, (dûr'a-bil'e-te) *n.* State or quality of durable.

Durable, (dûr'a-bl) *a.* [*L. durare*.] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; not perishable or changeable; abiding; permanent; stable.

Durableness, (dûr'a-bl-nes) *n.* Power of lasting; continuance.

Durably, (dûr'a-ble) *adv.* In a lasting manner.

Durance, (dûrans) *n.* Continuance; duration;—imprisonment; custody; restraint.

Duration, (dūr-'shun) *n.* Continuance in time;—power of continuance; permanency.

Dureas, (dūr'es) *n.* [L. *durus*.] Hardship; constraint; imprisonment;—restraint of liberty.

During, (dūring) *ppr.* of *dure*.] Continuing; lasting; in the time of; as long as the action or existence of—commonly used as a preposition.

Durion, (dūr'e-on) *n.* [Malay. *dury*.] The fruit of a large and lofty tree, *Durio*, growing in the Malayan Archipelago. It is of the size of a melon, is inclosed in a prickly husk, and is the favourite food of the natives.



Durion.

Durst, (durst) *imp.* of *dare*.

Dusk, (dusk) *a.* [Ger. *duster*.] Tending to darkness or blackness; darkish.

Dusk, (dusk) *n.* Incipient obscurity; state between light and darkness; twilight;—a colour partially black or dark. [darkly; dimly.]

Duskily, (dusk'e-le) *adv.* In a dusky manner;

Duskiness, (dusk'e-nes) *n.* The state of being dusky; dimness.

Duskiash, (dusk'ish) *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure.

Dusky, (dusk'e) *a.* Partially dark or obscure;—tending to black;—gloomy; sad.

Dust, (dust) *n.* [A.-S. *dust*.] Very fine, dry particles of earth or other matter; fine sand;—the earth as the resting-place of the dead; the grave;—a low condition;—gold dust; hence, money; cash;—the pollen of the anther.

Dust, (dust) *v. t.* To free from dust;—to sprinkle with dust;—to reduce to powder; to levigate.

Duster, (dust'er) *n.* One who dusts; a utensil for dusting;—a dredger. [dusty.]

Dustiness, (dust'e-nes) *n.* The state of being dusty, (dust'e) *a.* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust;—like dust; of the colour of dust.

Dutch, (dutch) *a.* [D. *duitsch*.] Pertaining to Holland, to its inhabitants, or their language.

Duteous, (dū'te-us) *a.* [From *duty*.] Performing that which is due;—obedient; obsequious; dutiful. [ner.]

Duteously, (dū'te-us-le) *adv.* In a duteous manner;

Dutiful, (dū'te-fool) *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required;—proceeding from a sense of duty; obedient; reverential; submissive; respectful.

Dutifully, (dū'te-fool-le) *adv.* In a dutiful manner; obediently; respectfully.

Dutifulness, (dū'te-fool-nes) *n.* State of being dutiful; obedience, especially to parents.

Duty, (dū'te) *n.* [From *due*.] That which is proper, or enjoined; obedience; submission; reverence; obligation;—military guard or watch;

—tax; toll; customs;—work; business; service; employment.

Dwarf, (dwawrf) *n.* [A.-S. *dweorg*.] An animal or plant much below the ordinary size; a diminutive man; mannikin.

Dwarf, (dwawrf) *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt.

Dwarfish, (dwawrf'ish) *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; low; petty.

Dwarfishness, (dwawrf'ish-nes) *n.* Smallness of stature; diminutiveness.

Dwell, (dwell) *v. i.* [Icel. *drel*.] To abide in; to inhabit for a time; to be attentive; to hang on with fondness;—to continue long; to expatiate.

Dweller, (dwell'er) *n.* An inhabitant; a resident.

Dwelling, (dwell'ing) *n.* Habitation; abode; domicile.

Dwindle, (dwin'dl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *driusan*.] To diminish; to waste away;—*v. t.* To make less; to bring low;—to break; to disperse.

Dwt., (dwt.) *n.* An abbreviation of pennyweight.

Dye, (di) *v. t.* [A.-S. *deagan*.] To stain; to colour; to give a new and permanent colour to.

Dye, (di) *n.* A colouring liquor; stain; tinge.

Dyeing, (di'ing) *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colour to.

Dyer, (di'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth, &c.

Dying, (di'ing) *a.* Destined to death; mortal;

—pertaining to death; manifested in the hour of death.

Dynamic, (di-nam'ik) *a.* [G. *dunamia*.] Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics.

Dynamics, (di-nam'iks) *n. sing.* Doctrine of forces and powers; science of matter in motion, as opposed to statics;—that part of mechanics which treats of forces in action, as opposed to forces in equilibrium.

Dynastic, (di-nast'ik) *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

Dynasty, (di-nas-te) *n.* [G. *dunasthai*.] Sovereignty; government;—rule in the same line or order;—a race or family of rulers or kings in a country;—the epoch or period of their reign.

Dysenterical, (dis-en-ter'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to dysentery; afflicted with dysentery.

Dysentery, (dis'en-ter'e) *n.* [G. *dysenteria*.] Inflammation of the rectum or colon, attended with griping pains, and discharge of mucus and blood.

Dyspepsy, (dis-pep'se) *n.* [G. *dys* and *peptia*.] Indigestion; chronic difficulty of digestion.

Dyspeptic, (dis-pep'tik) *a.* Afflicted with, or consisting in, dyspepsy or bad digestion.

Dyspeptic, (dis-pep'tik) *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsy.

Dysury, (dis-ūr'e) *n.* [G. *dys* and *ouron*.] Difficulty in discharging the urine.

E.

E (ē). The second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet. It has a long sound, as in *mē*, *hēre*; a short sound, as in *men*, *met*; and a sound like *a*, as in *there*, *pray*. As a prefix, it has a privative meaning, nothing from or out of;—as a numeral, it stands for 250;—it is the third tone of the modal diatonic scale: **E_b** (E flat) is a tone intermediate between D and E.

Each, (ēch) *a.* [A.-S. *alic*.] Every one of the two or more individuals composing a whole, considered separately from the rest.

Eager, (ēger) *a.* [F. *agré*.] Ardent; vehement; impetuous;—inflamed by desire; strongly solicitous to pursue, obtain, or perform;—sharp; keen; biting.

Eagerly, (ēger-le) *adv.* With great ardour or desire; earnestly; impetuously;—keenly; sharply.

Eagerness, (*ē-gēr-nēs*) *n.* Quality or state of being eager; vehemence; fervour; avidity.

Eagle, (*ē-gē*) *n.* [*L. aquila.*] A rapacious bird of the falcon family, remarkable for its strength, size, graceful figure, and extraordinary flight;—a gold coin of the United States, of the value of forty-two shillings. [*eagle*; discerning.

Eagle-eyed, (*ē-gē-id*) *a.* Sharp-sighted, as an eagle.

Eaglet, (*ē-gē-lēt*) *n.* A young eagle.

Ear, (*ēr*) *n.* [*A.-S. eare.*] The organ of hearing;—the sense of hearing;—the power of distinguishing sounds; musical taste;—a favourable hearing; attention; heed. [*A.-S. ear, Go. aha.*] The spike of a plant of corn or other grain.

Ear, (*ēr*) *v. i.* To form ears, as corn; to plough.

Earsake, (*ēr-āk*) *n.* Acute pain from inflammation in or about the ear. [*ear*.

Ear-drum, (*ēr-drum*) *n.* The tympanum of the ear.

Earing, (*ēr-ing*) *n.* Ploughing;—growing into ear;—a rope attached to the cringle of a sail.

Earl, (*ēr-l*) *s.* [*A.-S. eorl.*] A British title of nobility ranking between a marquis and a viscount.

Earldom, (*ēr-l-dam*) *n.* Seignior, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Ear-marshal, (*ēr-mār-shal*) *n.* The eighth officer of state in England who superintended military ceremonies or court solemnities.

Eariok, (*ēr-lök*) *n.* A curl of hair near the ear; a love-lock.

Eary, (*ēr-le*) *a.* [*A.-S. arlice.*] Prior in time; forward; in advance; timely; opportune.

Eary, (*ēr-le*) *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes.

Ear-mark, (*ēr-märk*) *v. t.* To mark, as sheep, by clipping or slitting the ear.

Ear-mark, (*ēr-märk*) *n.* A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known.

Earn, (*ēr-n*) *v. t.* [*A.-S. earñan.*] To merit or deserve;—to acquire by service or performance.

Earnest, (*ēr-nest*) *a.* [*A.-S. earnest.*] Ardent in the pursuit of an object; zealous;—intent;—earnest; eager; fervent.

Earnest, (*ēr-nest*) *n.* Seriousness; reality;—a pledge of what is to come; sum paid in hiring or engaging.

Earnestly, (*ēr-nest-le*) *adv.* In an earnest manner; warmly; eagerly; intensely.

Earntness, (*ēr-nest-nēs*) *n.* State of being earnest; zeal.

Earning, (*ēr-ing*) *n.* That which is earned; wage; stipend; reward;—mostly plural, *Earnings*.

Earring or Ear-drop, (*ēr-ring*) *n.* An ornament suspended from the ear by a ring passing through the lobe; a pendant.

Earshot, (*ēr-shot*) *n.* Reach of the ear; distance at which words may be heard.

Earth, (*ēr-th*) *n.* [*A.-S. eorðe.*] The globe we inhabit; the world;—the dry land;—soil of all kinds, including gravel, clay, loam, &c.;—a region; a country;—the people on the globe;—a hole in the ground.

Earth, (*ēr-th*) *v. t.* To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth;—to cover with earth or mould;—*v. i.* To retire under ground; to burrow.

Earth-board, (*ēr-th-bōrd*) *n.* The board of a plough, which turns over the earth; mould-board.

Earth-born, (*ēr-th-born*) *a.* Born of the earth; base, frail; mortal;—meanly born; vulgar.

Earth, (*ēr-th*) *n.* a. Made of earth; made of clay.

Earthenware, (*ēr-th-n-wär*) *n.* Household utensils made of clay; crockery; pottery.

Earthiness, (*ēr-th-nēs*) *n.* Quality of being earthy; grossness.

Earthliness, (*ēr-th'le-nēs*) *n.* The state of being attached to earthly things; worldliness; carnality; sensuousness.

Earthly, (*ēr-th'le*) *a.* Pertaining to the earth; material; sensual;—carnal; corporeal; mean; base; grovelling.

Earthly-minded, (*ēr-th'le-mind-ed*) *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things; worldly-minded.

Earth-nut, (*ēr-th'nūt*) *n.* The root of an umbelliferous plant, which is farinaceous, sweet, and nourishing; *pig-nut*.

Earthquake, (*ēr-th'kwäk*) *n.* A shaking, trembling, or convulsion of the earth.

Earth-work, (*ēr-th'würk*) *n.* The removal of large masses of earth in the construction of railways, and the like;—any fortification made by throwing up embankments of earth.

Earth-worm, (*ēr-th'wurm*) *n.* The common worm found in the soil;—a mean, sordid person.

Earthy, (*ēr-th'e*) *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, earth; terrestrial;—gross; unrefined.

Ear-trumpet, (*ēr-trump-et*) *n.* An instrument applied to the ear to aid in hearing.

Ear-wax, (*ēr-waks*) *n.* The cerumen; a thick, viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear.

Earwig, (*ēr-wig*) *n.* [*A.-S. ear-wigga.*] An insect with very short wing-cases, which eats fruit and flower leaves—so called because supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear.

Earwig, (*ēr-wig*) *v. t.* To whisper in the ear; to influence by covert statements or insinuations.

Ear-witness, (*ēr-wit-nēs*) *n.* One who gives the testimony of hearing as to any matter.

Ease, (*ēz*) *n.* [*F. aise.*] Rest; quiet;—freedom from bodily effort or labour; relaxation;—freedom from anxiety or other mental disquietude;—freedom from stiffness or constraint in manner;—facility in speech or literary composition.

Ease, (*ēz*) *v. t.* To quiet; to calm; to free from any thing that pains, disquiets, or oppresses;—to relieve;—to release from pressure or restraint; to shift a little.

Easel, (*ē-zel*) *n.* [*Ger. esel, ass.*] A wooden frame with movable pegs or a sliding rack, on which a painter places his canvas.

Easement, (*ēz-ment*) *n.* That which gives ease; convenience; accommodation.

Easily, (*ēz-e-le*) *adv.* With ease; without difficulty; readily; gently; smoothly.

Easiness, (*ēz-nēs*) *n.* State or condition of being easy;—act of moving with ease.

East, (*ēst*) *n.* [*A.-S. east.*] One of the four cardinal points;—the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox;—the eastern part of a country; the parts of Asia east of Europe and the Mediterranean.

East, (*ēst*) *a.* Toward the rising sun.

Easter, (*ēst-ēr*) *n.* [*A.-S. easter, eastran.*] A festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday.

Easterly, (*ēst-ēr-le*) *a.* Coming from the east;—situated, looking, or moving toward the east.

Easterly, (*ēst-ēr-le*) *adv.* On, or in the direction of, the east.

Eastern, (*ēst-ēr-n*) *a.* Situated or dwelling in the



Easel.

east; oriental;—going to or in the direction of east.

Eastward, (ēst'wərd) *adv.* Toward the east.

Easy, (ē'ze) *a.* At ease; free from pain, anxiety, or constraint;—affording rest;—not difficult;—causing ease;—not straitened as to money matters; tranquil; secure; calm; yielding; compliant; ready.

Eat, (ē't) *v. t.* [A.-S. *etan*.] To chew and swallow, as food;—to corrode by rust; to consume gradually, as a cancer; to waste or wear away;—*v. i.* To take food; to feed; to taste or relish; to penetrate.

Eatable, (ē't'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent; edible.

Eatable, (ē't'a-bl) *n.* Any thing that may be eaten. [corrodes.]

Eater, (ē't'ər) *n.* One who, or that which, eats or **Eaves**, (ēvz) *n. pl.* [A.-S. *efese*.] The lower edges of the roof of a building which overhang the walls.

Eavesdrop, (ēvz'drop) *v. i.* To stand under the eaves of a house, to learn what is said within doors; to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others.

Eavesdropper, (ēvz'drop-ər) *n.* One who skulks about to hear the private conversation of others.

Ebb, (eb) *n.* [A.-S. *ebbe*.] The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea;—a falling from a better to a worse state; decline; decay.

Ebb, (eb) *v. i.* To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean;—to fall from a better to a worse state; to decline.

Eblis, (ēb'lis) *n.* An evil spirit or demon.

Ebon, (ē'b'on) *a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony;—black as ebony.

Ebony, (ē'b'on-e) *n.* [H. *kobni*.] A hard, heavy, and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss—the most frequent colour is black.

Ebriety, (ē-bri'ē-ty) *n.* [L. *ebrius*.] Intoxication; drunkenness.

Ebullience, (ē-bul'yens) *a.* A boiling over.

Ebullient, (ē-bul'yent) *a.* [L. *ebullire*.] Boiling over, as a liquor; hence, exuberant; over-excited.

Ebullition, (ē-bul'li-ā'un) *n.* The operation of boiling;—effervescence from fermentation;—outburst of excited feelings.

Ecarts, (ēk-art's) *n.* [F.] A game at cards.

Ecce-homo, (ēk'se-hō'mō) *n.* [L. *behold the man*.] A picture which represents the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.

Eccentric, (ēk-sen'trik) *a.* [L. *centrum*.] Departing from the centre;—not having the same centre;—departing from the usual course; deviating from stated forms, methods, or laws; anomalous; singular; odd; strange; whimsical.

Eccentric, (ēk-sen'trik) *n.* A circle not having the same centre as another;—one who or that which deviates from regularity;—a wheel or disk having its axis of revolution out of its centre of figure.



Eccentric.

Eccentrically, (ēk-sen'trik-al-le) *adv.* In an eccentric manner.

Eccentricity, (ēk-sen'tris'ē-ty) *n.* Deviation from a centre;—state of having a centre different from that of another circle;—distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the

sun;—deviation from custom or established method; irregularity; singularity; oddity.

Ecclesiastical, (ēk-klē-ze-as'tik-al) *a.* [G. *ekklesiā*.] Pertaining to the church or to its organization or government.

Ecclesiastic, (ēk-klē-ze-as'tik) *n.* A person in orders; a clergyman; a priest.

Ecclesiastically, (ēk-klē-ze-as'tik-al-le) *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner; according to ecclesiastical rules.

Ecclesiastical, (ēk-klē-ze-as'tik-us) *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

Echinus, (ē'kin-us) *n.* [L. *G. echinus*.] A hedgehog;—a sea-urchin;—a prickly head or top of a plant;—a form of moulding.

Echo, (ēk'ō) *n.* [G. *ēchō*, same as *ēchē*, sound.] A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; repercussion of sound.

Echo, (ēk'ō) *v. t.* To reverberate or send back; to return;—to repeat with assent; to adopt;—*v. i.* To be echoed or reverberated.

Eclaircissement, (ēk-lār'sis-mong) *n.* [F.] The clearing up of any thing obscure or not easily understood.

Eclat, (ē-k'lā) *n.* [F.] Splendour; show; lustre;—renown; approbation of success; applause.

Eclectic, (ēk-lek'tik) *a.* [G. *eklegein*.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Eclectic, (ēk-lek'tik) *n.* A selector; one who forms a system by selecting from the principles, opinions, or systems of others;—a sect of ancient philosophers; a class of ancient physicians; a sect in the Christian church who combined the teaching of Plato with the doctrines of Scripture.

Eclectically, (ēk-lek'tik-al-le) *adv.* In an eclectic manner.

Eclecticism, (ēk-lek'te-iz-m) *n.* The doctrine or practice of an eclectic; an eclectic system.

Eclipse, (ē-klipe) *n.* [G. *ekleipsis*.] An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun or moon, or other luminous body, as eclipse of the sun by the intervention of the moon between it and the earth, or eclipse of the moon by the interposition of the earth between it and the sun;—obscuration.



Eclipse.

Eclipse, (ē-klipe) *v. t.* To darken or hide—said of a heavenly body;—to obscure; to throw into the shade.

Ecliptic, (ē-klipe'tik) *n.* An imaginary great circle of the sphere, which is the apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth as seen from the sun;—a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to the celestial ecliptic.

Ecliptic, (ē-klipe'tik) *a.* [G. *ekleiptikos*.] Pertaining to, or described by, the ecliptic;—pertaining to an eclipse or to eclipses.

Eclague, (ēk'log) *n.* [G. *ekloge*, selection.] A pastoral composition; a bucolic; an idyl.

Economical, (ē-kon-om'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the household; domestic;—saving; prudent in expenditure;—managed with frugality.

Economically, (ē-kon-om'ik-al-le) *adv.* With economy; frugally.

Economics, (ē-kon-om'iks) *n. sing.* The science of domestic management.

Economist, (ē-kon-om'ist) *n.* One who manages with frugality;—one who is conversant with political economy.

Economize, (ē-kon-om'iz) *v. t.* To use with prudence;—to expend with frugality;—*v. i.* To

manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use, as of money, time, labour, &c.

Economy, (ē-kōn'ō-me) *n.* [G. *oikos* and *nomos*.] Management of the house; prudence and frugality in the use of money and means; arrangement or disposition; system, rules, or regulations by which things are disposed, as in nature, the providence of God. &c.;—political government, especially with reference to national wealth and resources; frugality; thrift.

Ectasy, (ek'stā-se) *n.* [G. *ekstasis*.] A fixed state; a trance;—excessive joy; rapture;—enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind.

Ectatic, (ek'stat'ik) *a.* Arresting the mind; entrancing;—transporting; rapturous.

Ecclesiastical, (ek-ē-men'ik-al) *a.* [G. *oikos*.] Relating to the whole world;—general; universal.

Edacity, (ē-das'e-tē) *n.* Tendency to or habit of eating largely; gluttony; greediness.

Eddy, (ed'e) *n.* [A.-S. *ed* and *ea*.] A current of air or water running back or in a circular direction; a whirlpool.

Eddy, (ed'e) *v. t.* To move in a circular direction, as a whirlpool or current.

Eden, (ē'den) *n.* [H.] The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; a paradise.

Edentate, (ē-dent'āt) *n.* [L. *e* and *dens*.] An animal of the sloth and armadillo tribes, wanting fore teeth and canines.



Edentate.

Edge, (ej) *n.* [A.-S. *ecg*.] The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument;—border; brink; margin; sharp or narrow side;—that which cuts or wounds; point;—keenness;—intensity; sharpness; acrimony.

Edge, (ej) *v. t.* To furnish with an edge; to sharpen;—to fringe or border;—to provoke; to cooperate;—to move by little and little;—*v. i.* To move sideways; to move gradually;—to sail down to the wind.

Edgeless, (ej'les) *a.* Wanting edge; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or pierce; pointless.

Edge-tool, (ej'tool) *n.* An instrument having a sharp edge, used in carpenter or joiner work.

Edgewise, (ej'wiz) *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

Edging, (ej'ing) *n.* That which forms an edge or border; fringe; trimming.

Edible, (ed'e-bl) *a.* [L. *edere*, to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; esculent; eatable.

Edict, (ē'dikt) *n.* [L. *e*, *ex*, and *dicere*.] That which is proclaimed by authority, as a rule of action; a special command or prohibition; statute; decree; ordinance; manifesto.

Edification, (ed'e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* The act of edifying or building up, especially in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement.

Edifice, (ed'e-fis) *n.* [L. *œdificare*.] A building; a structure; a fabric—chiefly applied to large structures.

Edify, (ed'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *œdes* and *facere*.] To build;—to instruct and improve in knowledge generally, particularly in moral and religious knowledge.

Edile, (ē'dil) *n.* [L. *edilis*.] A Roman magistrate who had the care of buildings, highways, &c.

Edileship, (ē'dil-ship) *n.* The office of edile.

Edit, (ed'it) *v. t.* [L. *edere*.] To superintend the publication of; to revise and correct; to prepare for publication.

Edition, (ē'dish'un) *n.* [L. *editio*.] The publication of a literary work;—republication, often with corrections or additions;—impression; the number of copies printed at one publication.

Editor, (ed'it-ēr) *n.* A publisher of books;—one who prepares, revises, and corrects a book, newspaper, or the like, for publication.

Editorial, (ed'e-tō're-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or written by, an editor.

Editorially, (ed'e-tō're-al-le) *adv.* In the manner or character of an editor.

Editorship, (ed'it-ēr-ship) *n.* Business or office of an editor.

Educate, (ed'ū-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *educare*.] To bring up, as a child; to cultivate and discipline the various powers of the mind; instruct; teach; train; rear; indoctrinate.

Education, (ed'ū-kā'shun) *n.* Act or process of educating; bringing up; training; formation of character or manners; cultivation; tuition; nurture; admonition.

Educational, (ed'ū-kā'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to education.

Educationist, (ed'ū-kā'shun-ist) *n.* One who is versed in, or who promotes, education.

Educe, (ē-dūs) *v. t.* [L. *e* and *ducere*.] To draw forth, as if from concealment; elicit; extract.

Eduction, (ē-duk'shun) *n.* Act of drawing out or bringing into view.

Eel, (ēl) *n.* [A.-S. *æl*, Ger. *äl*.] A species of soft-finned, snake-like fishes.

Eel-pout, (ēlpout) *n.* The burbot, a fresh water fish somewhat resembling the eel.

E'en, (ēn) A contraction for *even*.

E'er, (ār) A contraction for *ever*.

Efface, (ef-fis) *v. t.* [F. *effacer*.] To erase or scratch out; to rub off;—to remove from the mind, as an impression; to wear away.

Effacement, (ef-fis'ment) *n.* The act of effacing or expunging.

Effect, (ef-fekt) *n.* [L. *efficere*.] That which is produced by an agent or cause; result; consequence; event; impression;—purpose; general intention;—profit; advantage;—force; validity; efficiency;—reality; actual fact;—*pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate.

Effect, (ef-fekt) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *facere*.] To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be;—to bring to pass; to accomplish; to perform; achieve; complete; execute.

Effective, (ef-fekt'iv) *a.* Suited or tending to produce effects; efficacious; effectual; operative; powerful; energetic.

Effectively, (ef-fekt'iv-le) *adv.* With effect; powerfully. [being effective.]

Effectiveness, (ef-fekt'iv-nes) *n.* The quality of **Effectual**, (ef-fekt'ū-al) *a.* Producing, or having power to produce, an intended effect; adequate.

Effectually, (ef-fekt'ū-al-le) *adv.* Efficaciously; thoroughly; completely.

Effectuate, (ef-fekt'ū-āt) *v. t.* To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil.

Effeminacy, (ef-fem'in-a-se) *n.* Unmanly delicacy; softness or weakness; voluptuousness.

Effeminate, (ef-fem'in-āt) *a.* [L. *effeminare*.] Soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; weak;—tender;—voluptuous.

Effeminate, (ef-fem'in-āt) *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman; to weaken.

Effeminately, (ef-fem'in-ät-le) *adv.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly; delicately.

Effendi, (ef-fen'de) *n.* [Turk.] Honorary title of a Turkish state official and man of learning.

Effervesce, (ef-fer-ves') *v. i.* [L. *ex* and *fervecere*.] To grow hot; to escape as air or gas, with a bubbling and hissing sound;—to boil over; hence, to be in a state of commotion and uncontrollable impulses.

Effervescence, (ef-fer-ves'ens) *n.* State of effervescing.

Effervescent, (ef-fer-ves'ent) *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling with the disengagement of gas.

Effete, (ef-fet') *a.* [L. *ex* and *fatuus*.] No longer capable of producing young; barren;—worn out with age or excessive indulgence.

Efficacious, (ef-fe-kä'she-us) *a.* [L. *efficax*.] Productive; producing the effect intended; effectual.

Efficaciously, (ef-fe-kä'she-us-le) *adv.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired.

Efficaciousness, (ef-fe-kä'she-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being efficacious.

Efficacy, (ef-fe-kä-se) *n.* Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; force; energy.

Efficiency, (ef-fish'e-en-se) *n.* The act of causing or producing; effectual agency;—power of causing or producing; competent power.

Efficient, (ef-fish'e-ent) *a.* [L. *efficiens*.] Causing; producing; actively operative; competent; able; capable.

Efficient, (ef-fish'e-ent) *n.* The agent or cause which produces. [effectively.]

Efficiently, (ef-fish'e-ent-le) *adv.* With effect.

Effigy, (ef-fe-je) *n.* [L. *effigies*.] Image or representation in sculpture, painting, bas-relief, or drawing.

Effloresce, (ef-flo-res') *v. i.* [L. *ex* and *florescere*.] To form a mealy powder on the surface;—to be covered with the crust of evaporated salts.

Efflorescence, (ef-flo-res'ens) *n.* Time of flowering;—eruption, as in rash, measles, &c.;—the formation of whitish powder on the surface of bodies, as salts, &c.

Efflorescent, (ef-flo-res'ent) *a.* Showing, as flowers;—branching out in threads or white dust.

Effluence, (ef-flü-ens) *n.* A flowing out;—that which issues from any body; issue; emanation.

Effluent, (ef-flü-ent) *a.* [L. *ex* and *fluere*.] Flowing out, as a stream from a lake.

Effluvium, (ef-flü've-um) *n.* Subtle emanation or exhalation; especially, noxious exhalation from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances; miasma.

Efflux or Effusion, (ef-flüks) *n.* [L. *effluere*.] Act or state of flowing out; effusion;—that which flows out; emanation.

Effort, (ef-fört) *n.* [L. *fortis*.] An exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental; struggle; attempt; trial; essay.

Effrontery, (ef-frunt'er-e) *n.* [L. *effrons*.] Excessive assurance; shamelessness; audacity; impudence.

Effulgence, (ef-fül-jens) *n.* The state of being effulgent; extreme brilliancy; great lustre or brightness; splendour.

Effulgent, (ef-fül-jent) *a.* [L. *effulgere*.] Diffusing a flood of light; bright; splendid; luminous.

Effuse, (ef-füz) *v. t.* [L. *effundere*.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed;—*v. i.* To emanate; to issue.

Effuse, (ef-füz) *a.* Spreading loosely, dissipated.

Effusion, (ef-füzhun) *n.* [L. *effusio*.] Act of

pouring out, as a liquid;—act of shedding, as blood;—lavish use of words; expatiation;—bestowal of divine grace or influence.

Effusive, (ef-füs'iv) *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth largely; dispersing.

Effusively, (ef-füs'iv-le) *adv.* In an effusive manner.

Eft, (eft) *n.* [A.-S. *efete*.] A newt.

Egeria, (ë-jë're-a) *n.* An asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter;—a goddess worshipped by the ancient Romans.

Egg, (eg) *n.* [A.-S. *eg*, L. *ovum*, G. *öon*.] A spheroidal body formed in the ovary, containing the germ of a new individual of the species within a shell or viscous membrane;—any thing like an egg in form.

Egg, (eg) *v. t.* To urge on; to instigate; to provoke to action.

Eglantine, (eg-lan-tin) *n.* [F. *églantine*, L. *acuta*.] A species of rose; the sweet-brier.

Egoism, (ë-gö-izm) *n.* [L. *ego*, I.] Subjective idealism;—a philosophical system, which holds that the only thing knowable and certain is the *Ego* (I, me, the person thinking), his existence, and the ideas and operations of his mind;—an excessive love of self; egotism.

Egotism, (ë-got-izm) *n.* The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; self-praise; self-importance.

Egotist, (ë-got-ist) *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very frequently in conversation or writing.

Egotistical, (ë-got-ist'ik-al) *a.* Addicted to egotism; vain; self-important; opinionated.

Egotize, (ë-got-iz') *v. i.* To talk or write much of one's self.

Egregious, (ë-grë'je-us) *a.* [L. *egregius*.] Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary;—enormous; monstrous.

Egregiously, (ë-grë'je-us-le) *adv.* Greatly; remarkably; enormously.

Egress, (ë-gres) *n.* [L. *egressus*.] Act of issuing or proceeding from;—act of going out from or leaving a place—usually a confined or besieged place; departure;—right or liberty to depart.

Egret, (ë-gret) *n.* The lesser white heron; an elegant fowl of the genus *Ardea*, with a white body and a crest on the head;—a heron's feather;—the feathery crown of seeds.

Egrette, (ë-gret) *n.* [F. *aigrette*.] A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.

Egyptian, (ë-jip'shan) *a.* Pertaining to Egypt in Africa. [ghypt.]

Egyptian, (ë-jip'shan) *n.* A native of Egypt.

Eh, (ä) *interj.* An expression of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

Eider-duck, (ë-der-duk) *n.* [Sw. *ejder*, Dan. *edder*, *fugl*, Ger. *eidergans*.] A species of sea-duck about twice the size of the domestic duck, frequenting rocky shores and islands, and found in Orkney, the Shetlands, and especially in the Arctic regions. Its down has a high marketable value from its great lightness, elasticity, and warmth.

Eidograph, (ë-do-graf) *n.* [G. *eidos* and *graphein*.] An instrument for copying drawings or designs.

Eight, (ät) *n.* [A.-S. *æhta*.] A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.

Eighteen, (ät'en) *n.* A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

Eighteenmo, (ät'en-mö) *n.* A book is said to be in 18mo when the sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

Eighteenth, (ät'enth) *a.* Consisting of one of

eighteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Eight, (ē'th) *n.* Consisting of one of eight equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Eight, (ē'th) *n.* One of eight equal parts; an eighth part:—the interval of an octave.

Eightieth, (ē'th-ēth) *n.* Consisting of one of eighty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Eighty, (ē'tē) *n.* A symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or LXXX.

Either, (fī'er, fī'er) *a. or pron.* [A.-S. *ēgðer*, *Gez. jēir*.] One or the other—properly of two things, but sometimes of more;—each of two; the one and the other.

Either, (fī'er) *Either* is a distributive conjunction used to indicate the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by *or*, which precedes the second or subsequent alternatives.

Ejaculate, (ē-jak'ū-lās) *v. t.* [L. *e* and *jaculari*.] To throw out, as an exclamation;—*v. i.* To utter ejaculations.

Ejaculation, (ē-jak'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Uttering of a short exclamation or prayer; the prayer uttered.

Ejaculatory, (ē-jak'ū-lā-tōr-ē) *n.* Casting or throwing out;—uttered in short sentences.

Eject, (ē-jekt) *v. t.* [L. *ejicere*.] To throw out;—to discharge, as excrement;—to dismiss with disgrace; to banish;—to dispossess of land or estate.

Ejection, (ē-jek'shun) *n.* The act of casting out; expulsion;—dismissal from office;—dispossession of land, &c.;—discharge of excrement.

Ejectionment, (ē-jekt'ment) *n.* Expulsion; dispossession;—a species of mixed action which lies for the recovery of possession of real property.

Eke, (ēk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *eacan*.] To increase;—to add or supply what is deficient or scanty; to prolong.

Eke, (ēk) *adv.* [Derived from the preceding verb.] In addition; also; likewise.

Elaborate, (ē-lab'or-āt) *v. t.* [L. *e* and *laborare*.] To produce with labour;—to perfect with painstaking; to improve and heighten by successive touches.

Elaborate, (ē-lab'or-āt) *n.* Wrought with labour; executed with exactness; highly finished.

Elaborately, (ē-lab'or-āt-le) *adv.* With great labour or study.

Elaboration, (ē-lab'or-ā'shun) *n.* Act or process of producing with labour;—the natural process of formation or assimilation performed by the living organs in animals and vegetables.

Elain, (ē-lā'in) *n.* [G. *elaia*, olive tree, *elaion*, olive-oil.] The liquid principle of oils and fats.

Eland, (ē'land) *n.* A species of clumsy antelope in Africa.

Elate, (ē-lap's) *v. i.* [L. *e*, out, and *labi*.] To rise, slip, or glide by; to pass away silently, as time.

Elastic, (ē-las'tik) *a.* [G. *elasticein*.] Springing back; having the property of recovering its former figure or condition after being depressed or over-taxed.

Elasticity, (ē-las'tis'e-te) *n.* Quality of being elastic; springiness; rebound;—power of resistance to, or recovery from, depression or overwork.

Elate, (ē-lit') *a.* Lifted up; elevated by success; flushed or exalted with confidence.

Elate, (ē-lit') *v. t.* [L. *efferre*, *elatum*.] To raise; to heighten;—to exalt the spirit of; to elevate or flush with success; to puff up.

Elation, (ē-lā'shun) *n.* Inflation or elevation of mind; vanity or pride resulting from success.

Elbow, (el'bō) *n.* [A.-S. *elboga*.] The joint connecting the arm and forearm;—any flexure or angle, especially if obtuse, as of a wall, and the like.

Elbow, (el'bō) *v. t.* To push with the elbow;—*v. i.* To jut into an angle; to project;—to push rudely along; to jostle.

Elbow-room, (el'bō-rōom) *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; room for motion or action.

Eld, (eld) *n.* [A.-S. *ald*, *eald*.] Old age;—old times; antiquity.

Elder, (eld'ēr) *a.* [A.-S. *ealdor*.] Older; more advanced in age; senior; prior, as in origin.

Elder, (eld'ēr) *n.* One who is older; a senior;—an ancestor;—one who is appointed to office on account of his age and presumable experience and wisdom;—presbyter;—a layman associated with the minister in the government and discipline of the church.

Elder, (eld'ēr) *n.* [A.-S. *ellarn*.] A genus of plants having broad umbels of white flowers and dark-red berries.

Elderly, (eld'ēr-le) *a.* Somewhat old; bordering on old age.

Eldership, (eld'ēr-ship) *n.* State of being older;—office of an elder; order or body of elders.

Eldst, (eld'est) *a.* [A.-S. *ealdest*.] Oldest; most advanced in age.

Elect, (ē-lekt) *v. t.* [L. *eligere*.] To pick out; to choose from;—to appoint to office by vote;—to make choice of, as the subjects of divine grace;—to decide in favour of; to prefer; to select.

Elect, (ē-lekt) *a.* Chosen; taken by preference;—set apart for eternal life;—chosen, but not invested with office.

Elect, (ē-lekt) *n.* One chosen or set apart;—*pl.* Those who are chosen or separated for salvation.

Election, (ē-lek'shun) *n.* [L. *electio*.] Act of choosing; choice;—the act of choosing to office or employment;—power of selecting; preference;—discriminating choice;—divine choice; pre-determination of God with regard to the subjects of his grace;—those who are chosen;—public choice of representatives;—time or day of electing.

Electioneer, (ē-lek-shun-ēr) *v. i.* To make interest, or use arts for the election of a candidate.

Electioneering, (ē-lek-shun-ēr-ing) *n.* The arts used for securing the choice of a person to office.

Elective, (ē-lekt'iv) *a.* Exerting the power of choice;—dependent on choice.

Electer, (ē-lekt'ēr) *n.* One who elects or has the right to vote in favour of a candidate for office.

Electoral, (ē-lekt'ēr-al) *a.* Pertaining to electors or election.

Electric, (ē-lek'trik) *n.* A non-conductor of electricity.

Electrical, (ē-lek'trik-al) *a.* Pertaining to electricity;—occasioned by, or derived from, electricity;—containing electricity.

Electrically, (ē-lek'trik-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

Electrician, (ē-lek-trish'e-an) *n.* One versed in the science of electricity.

Electricity, (ē-lek-tris'e-te) *n.* [G. *elektron*.] A subtle agent or power in nature, evolved in any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, whether from a chemical, physical, or mechanical cause, and exhibiting itself in a variety of ways;—the science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid.

Electrifiable, (è-lek'tro-fi-a-bl) *a.* Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it.

Electricity, (è-lek'tre-fi) *v. t.* [*L. electrum* and *jacere*.] To charge with electricity;—to give an electric shock to;—to excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock, as of surprise, admiration, delight, &c.

Electro-biology, (è-lek'trò-bi-ò/o-je) *n.* [*G. elektron*, amber, and *Eng. biology*.] That phase of mesmerism in which the actions, feelings, &c., of a mesmerized person are supposed to be controlled by the will of the operator;—the science of the electrical currents developed in living organisms.

Electro-chemistry, (è-lek'trò-kem'is-tre) *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes.

Electro-gilding, (è-lek'trò-gild'ing) *n.* The process of gilding copper, &c., by voltaic electricity.

Electrology, (è-lek'trò-ò/o-je) *n.* [*G. elektron* and *logos*.] That science which treats of the phenomena of electricity and its properties.

Electrolysis, (è-lek'trò-è-sis) *n.* [*G. elektron* and *lusis*.] The act or process of chemical decomposition by electricity.

Electro-magnetism, (è-lek'trò-mag'net-izm) *n.* That science which treats of the development of magnetism by voltaic electricity.

Electrometer, (è-lek'trò-m'è-ter) *n.* [*G. elektron* and *metron*.] An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity.

Electromotor, (è-lek'trò-m'ò-tor) *n.* An instrument for generating a current of electricity.

Electro-plating, (è-lek'trò-plát'ing) *n.* The process of silvering, as plate, spoons, &c., by voltaic electricity.

Electrotype, (è-lek'trò-tip) *n.* [*G. electron* and *tupos*.] A copy or stereotype taken by electrotypy.

Electrotype, (è-lek'trò-tip) *v. t.* To stereotype or take copies of by electrotypy.

Electrotypy, (è-lek'trò-tip-e) *n.* The process of copying medals, engravings, &c., by electric deposition.

Electuary, (è-lek'tù-ar-e) *n.* [*G. ekleichein*.] A medicine composed of powders made up into a confection.

Eleemosynary, (el-è-mos'in-ar-e) *a.* [*G. eleos*.] Relating to charity;—given in or founded by charity;—supported by charity.

Eleemosynary, (el-è-mos'in-ar-e) *n.* One who subsists on charity.

Elegance, (el-è-gans) *n.* State or quality of being elegant; beauty characterized by grace, propriety, delicacy, and refinement.

Elegant, (el-è-gant) *a.* [*L. eligere*.] Polished; refined;—graceful, as manners;—neat; pure, as style;—uttered with ease, and grace, as speech;—shapely; symmetrical, as a structure;—nice; delicate, as taste;—costly and decorated, as furniture;—beautiful; handsome.

Elegantly, (el-è-gant-le) *adv.* In an elegant manner; with elegance.

Elegiac, (el-è-je-ak) *a.* Belonging to elegy or written in elegiacs;—used in elegies.

Elegiac, (el-è-je-ak) *n.* Elegiac verse.

Elegy, (el-è-je) *n.* [*G. elegos*.] A mournful or plaintive poem; a funeral song.

Element, (el-è-ment) *n.* [*L. elementum*.] The first or constituent part of;—the minutest part of; an atom; an ingredient;—the matter or substance which composes the world;—sphere; suitable position;—moving cause or principle;

—a part of a system;—a point to be taken into account; an important part in a case;—a sum or item in a calculation;—*pl.* The simplest or fundamental principles in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments;—the bread and wine used in the eucharist.

Elemental, (el-è-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to first principles; rudimentary.

Elementally, (el-è-ment'al-le) *adv.* According to elements; literally.

Elementary, (el-è-ment'ar-e) *a.* Primary; simple;—having only one constituent part;—treating of first principles; rudimentary; introductory.

Elephant, (el-è-fant) *n.* [*L. elephas*, *G. elephas*.] A quadruped of the tribe of pachyderms, of two living species, characterized by a proboscis and two large ivory tusks. They are the largest quadrupeds existing;—the tusk of the elephant; ivory.

Elephantine, (el-è-fan'tin) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the elephant; huge; unwieldy.

Elevate, (el-è-vât) *v. i.* [*L. elevare*.] To lift up; to set on a higher level;—to raise to a higher rank or station;—to animate or cheer;—to refine or purify;—to elate;—to increase the volume.

Elevation, (el-è-vâ'shun) *n.* Act of raising from a lower place to a higher;—condition of being lifted or elevated;—an elevated place; rising ground; hill;—an elevated station; dignity; pre-eminence;—altitude of a heavenly body.

Elevator, (el-è-vât'er) *n.* One who, or that which, elevates;—a mechanical contrivance for lifting grain, &c., to an upper floor;—a muscle; part of the body.

Eleven, (è-lev'n) *n.* [*Go. ainlif*.] Ten and one added;—a symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.

Eleventh, (è-lev'nth) *a.* Constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is divided.

Elf, (elf) *n.* [*A.-S. elf*.] A wandering spirit; a hobgoblin; a diminutive fairy.

Elfin, (elfin) *n.* A little elf or urchin.

Elfish, (elfish) *a.* Elf-like; mischievous.

Elicit, (è-lis'it) *v. t.* [*L. elicere*.] To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce;—to extort.

Elide, (è-lid) *v. t.* [*L. elidere*.] To cut off or suppress, as a syllable.

Eligibility, (el-è-je-bil'è-ty) *n.* Capability of being elected; legal qualification;—worthiness or fitness to be chosen.

Eligible, (el-è-je-bl) *a.* Legally qualified to be chosen;—worthy to be chosen; desirable; preferable.

Eligibly, (el-è-je-ble) *adv.* In an eligible manner suitably.

Eliminate, (è-lim'in-ât) *v. t.* [*L. eliminare*.] To put out of doors;—to set aside as unimportant to leave out of consideration;—to obtain by separating; to deduce; to infer.

Elimination, (è-lim'in-â'shun) *n.* The act of expelling or throwing off;—deduction.

Elision, (è-liz'h-un) *n.* [*L. elisio*.] The cutting off of a vowel or syllable, especially at the end of a word.

Elite, (è-lèt) *n.* [*F.*] A choice or select body, the best in society.

Elixir, (è-lik's'er) *n.* [*A. el-ikstr*, the phoenician's stone.] A compound tincture;—refined spirit or quintessence;—any cordial or substance which invigorates.

Elizabethan, (è-liz-a-beth-an) *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.

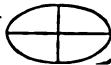
Elk, (elk) *n.* [A.-S. *elch*.] A quadruped of the stag kind, with very large, spreading, branched or palmate horns.

Ell, (el) *n.* [A.-S. *ella*, *l. ulna*.] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for cloth. The English ell is 45 inches.



ELK.

Ellipse, (el-lips) *n.* [G. *elipse*.] An oval figure produced from the section of a cone by a plane intersecting it obliquely, or in a line not parallel to the base;—the path which a planet describes in its revolutions round the sun.



Ellipsis, (el-lips'is) *n.* [L. G. *Ellipse*.] Omission; a figure of syntax by which one or more words are omitted.

Elliptical, (el-lip'tik-al) *a.* [G. *elleiptikos*.] Pertaining to or having the form of an ellipse;—having a part omitted; defective.

Elliptically, (el-lip'tik-al-le) *adv.* According to the form of an ellipse;—with a part omitted.

Ellipticity, (el-lip-tis'e-te) *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere.

Elm, (elm) *n.* [A.-S. *elm*, *L. ulmus*.] A tree of the genus *Ulmus*, of which nineteen species are described, of which six are native. It is a hardy and rapidly growing tree, and is prized for its umbrageousness and the varied usefulness of its timber.

Elocution, (el-ō-kū'ahun) *n.* [L. *eloqui*.] Pronunciation;—proper or elegant utterance or delivery of spoken or written words.

Elocutionary, (el-ō-kū'ahun-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to elocution.

Elocutionist, (el-ō-kū'ahun-ist) *n.* One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

Elongate, (ē-long'gāt) *a.* Drawn out at length.

Elongate, (ē-long'gāt) *v. t.* [L. *elongare*.] To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out;—*v. i.* To depart from; to recede.

Elongation, (ē-long'gāshun) *n.* Act of lengthening or the state of being lengthened out; protraction; extension; continuation;—angular distance of a planet from the sun.

Leap, (ē-lōp) *v. i.* [A.-S. *leapan*, to leap.] To run away or escape privately.

Leopant, (ē-lōp'ment) *n.* Private or unlicensed departure, as a wife from her husband, or a daughter with her lover.

Eloquence, (el'ō-kwens) *n.* Power of speech; oratory, as effective argument; persuasive statement; elegance and propriety of diction; impassioned invective or declamation; fluency and animation of delivery; vivid expression of emotion, &c.

Eloquent, (el'ō-kwent) *a.* [L. *eloqui*.] Having the power of expressing thoughts and emotions in an elevated, impassioned, and effective manner;—able to speak with elegance, fluency, and power.

Eloquently, (el'ō-kwent-le) *adv.* In an eloquent manner.

Else, (els) *a. & pron.* [A.-S. *elles*, otherwise.] (Other: one or something besides.

Else, (els) *adv. & conj.* Besides; except that;—otherwise; if the facts were different.

Elsewhere, (els'hwār) *adv.* In any other place;—in other places indefinitely.

Elucidate, (ē-lū'sid-āt) *v. t.* [L. *elucidare*.] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to illustrate.

Elucidation, (ē-lū-sid-ā'shun) *n.* Act of throwing light on, or bringing out the meaning of.

Elucidative or **Elucidatory**, (ē-lū'sid-āt-iv) *a.* Making clear, or tending to make clear.

Elude, (ē-lūd') *v. t.* [L. *e* and *ludere*.] To evade or avoid by artifice or dexterity; to escape sight or discovery;—to remain unexplained or undiscovered.

Eludible, (ē-lūd'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being eluded.

Evasion, (ē-lū'zhun) *n.* [L. *elusio*.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

Evasive or **Elusive**, (ē-lū'sor-e) *a.* Tending to elude or deceive; evasive; fraudulent; deceitful.

Elysian, (ē-liz'h-e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Elysium or the abode of the blessed after death; blissful.

Elysium, (ē-liz'h-e-um) *n.* [L. *Elysium*.] In ancient mythology, a dwelling place assigned to happy souls after death; any delightful place.

Emaciate, (ē-mā'she-āt) *v. i.* [L. *emaciare*.] To lose flesh gradually; to waste away in flesh;—*v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually.

Emaciation, (ē-mā'she-ā'shun) *n.* Condition of becoming lean; the state of being emaciated.

Emanate, (em-a-nāt) *v. i.* [L. *emanare*.] To issue forth from a source;—to proceed; to take origin.

Emanation, (em-a-nā'shun) *n.* Act of flowing forth from a fountain head or origin;—that which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source or body.

Emancipate, (ē-man'se-pāt) *v. t.* [L. *emancipare*.] To set free from servitude; to liberate;—to free from undue or evil influence.

Emancipation, (ē-man-se-pā'shun) *n.* Act of setting free from slavery or subjection; liberation; release; freedom.

Emancipationist, (ē-man-se-pā'shun-ist) *n.* One who advocates the emancipation of slaves.

Emasculate, (ē-mas'kū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *e* and *mas*.] To castrate;—to render effeminate; to take the vigour or spirit from.

Emasculation, (ē-mas-kū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of emasculating or the state of being emasculated; castration.

Embalm, (em-bām) *v. t.* [F. *embourmer*.] To preserve a dead body by aromatic oils or spices;—to perpetuate in grateful remembrance.

Embank, (em-bangk') *v. t.* [En and bank.] To inclose with a bank; to defend with mounds or ditches.

Embankment, (em-bangk'ment) *n.* Act of surrounding or defending with a bank;—a mound or bank.

Embargo, (em-bārgō) *n.* [Sp. *embargar*.] A prohibition of departure from a port; hence, any hindrance or restraint.

Embargo, (em-bārgō) *v. t.* To hinder or prevent from sailing out of or into port, by law or edict;—to hinder from going forward.

Embark, (em-bārk') *v. t.* [En and *barque*.] To put on board a vessel or boat;—to engage or implicate a person in;—*v. i.* To go on board of a vessel;—to engage in any business; to undertake.

Embarkation, (em-bārk-ā'shun) *n.* Act of putting or going on board of a vessel; that which is embarked.

Embarrass, (em-bār'as) *v. t.* [F. *embarrasser*.] To

hinder; to render intricate;—to encumber with debt; entangle; disconcert.

Embarrassment, (em-bā'ras-ment) *n.* A state of perplexity, entanglement, or confusion;—mental doubt or difficulty.

Embassy, (em-bas-e) *n.* [F. *ambassade*.] The public function of an ambassador;—the person or persons sent as ambassadors;—the dwelling or office of an ambassador.

Embattle, (em-bat'l) *v. t.* To arrange in order of battle; to arm for battle; to furnish with battlements.

Embattement, (em-bat'l-ment) *n.* An indented parapet, used in decorative architecture.

Embay, (em-bā) *v. t.* To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock.

Embed, (em-bed') *v. t.* To lay, as in a bed; to bed in the soil.

Embedment, (em-bed'ment) *n.* The act of embedding; state of being embedded.

Embellish, (em-bel'ish) *v. t.* [F. *embellir*.] To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; decorate; enrich; grace; illustrate.

Embellishment, (em-bel'ish-ment) *n.* The act of embellishing; that which adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration.

Ember, (em-ber) *n.* [A.-S. *æmyrie*.] A lighted coal smouldering amid ashes—used chiefly in the plural to signify mingled coals and ashes; cinders. *Ember-days*, certain days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year.

Embezzle, (em-bez'l) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *embeaziler*.] To appropriate fraudulently, as that intrusted to one's care.

Embezzlement, (em-bez'l-ment) *n.* Fraudulent appropriation of what is intrusted to one's care.

Emblazon, (em-blā'zn) *v. t.* To deck in glaring colours;—to adorn with figures of heraldry.

Emblazonry, (em-blā'zn-re) *n.* Heraldic or ornamental decoration.

Emblem, (em'blem) *n.* [G. *emblēma*.] An object or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting some other object, quality, or the like; type; sign; symbol.

Emblematical, (em-blem-at'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or comprising, an emblem; using emblems.

Emblematically, (em-blem-at'ik-al-le) *adv.* By way or means of emblems.

Embodiment, (em-bod'e-ment) *n.* Act of embodying; state of being embodied;—a complete system; full expression of an idea or plan.

Embody, (em-bod'e) *v. t.* To form into a body; to make corporeal;—to collect into a whole; to concentrate.

Embogue, (em-bög') *v. i.* To discharge, as a river, its waters into the sea or into another river.

Embolden, (em-böld'n) *v. t.* To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.

Embonpoint, (ong-bong-pwang) *n.* [F. *en bon point*.] Plumpness of person; a degree of stoutness. [border.]

Emborder, (em-bor'der) *v. t.* To adorn with a border.

Emboss, (em-bos') *v. t.* To cover with bosses or protuberances; to ornament in relief.

Embossment, (em-bos'ment) *n.* Act of embossing, or state of being embossed; raised work.

Embouchure, (ong-bōō-shōor') *n.* [F.] A mouth or opening, as of a river, cannon, and the like.

Embowel, (em-bow-el) *v. t.* To remove the bowels of; to eviscerate;—to hide in the inward parts.

Embower, (em-bow'er) *v. t.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

Embrace, (em-brās') *v. t.* [F. *embrasser*.] To clasp or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom;—to cherish with affection;—to surround;—to include;—to seize eagerly; to welcome;—to have sexual intercourse;—*v. i.* To join in an embrace.

Embrace, (em-brās') *n.* Close encircling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp; hug.

Embrasure, (em-brā'zhūr') *n.* [F. from *embraser*.] An opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed and discharged.

Embrocate, (em-brō-kāt') *v. t.* [G. *embrachein*.] To moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid, as spirit, oil, &c.

Embrocation, (em-brō-kā'hun) *n.* Act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part;—the lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

Embroider, (em-broid'er) *v. t.* To border or cover with ornamental needle-work or figures.

Embroidery, (em-broid'er-e) *n.* Variegated needle-work;—ornamental decoration of any kind.

Embroil, (em-broil') *v. t.* [F. *embrouiller*.] To throw into perplexity, contention, or trouble; entangle; distract; disorder.

Embroilment, (em-broil'ment) *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.

Embryo, (em-bro-ō) *n.* [G. *em* and *brucia*.] The first rudiments of an organized animal or plant;—an incipient or undeveloped state.

Embryo, (em-bro-ō) *a.* Pertaining to any thing in its first rudiments or undeveloped state.

Emendation, (ē-mend-ā'hun) *n.* [L. *emendatio*.] Act of altering for the better; correction.

Emendator, (ē-mend-āt'er) *n.* One who amends by removing faults or errors.

Emendatory, (ē-mend-ā-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to emendation.

Emerald, (em'er-ald) *n.* [F. *émeraude*.] A precious stone of a rich green colour;—a type in size between nianin and nonpareil.

(Emerald type.)

Emerge, (ē-merj') *v. i.* [L. *e* and *mergere*.] To rise out of a fluid; to spring up;—to come forth from obscurity; to reappear;—to proceed from; to issue.

Emergency, (ē-merj'en-se) *n.* Act of rising out of a fluid; sudden uprise or appearance;—a sudden occasion;—pressing necessity; exigency.

Emergent, (ē-merj'ent) *a.* Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or conceals; issuing;—calling for prompt action; urgent; pressing.

Emoroids, (em'er-oids) *a. pl.* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*.] Hemorrhoids; piles.

Emission, (ē-mer'āhun) *n.* [L. *emittere*.] Act of rising out of or coming forth from any enveloping or over shadowing substance or body.

Emery, (em'er-e) *n.* [G. *smiris*.] Corundum blended with oxide of iron, used in the arts for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass. [to vomit.] Inducing vomit.

Emetis, (ē-met'ik) *a.* [G. *emetikos*, from *emere*.]

Emetic, (ē-met'ik) *n.* A medicine which causes vomiting.

Emette, (ē-mūt') *n.* [F. from L. *emovere*, to stir up.] A seditious commotion or mob; a riot.

Emigrant, (em'e-grant) *a.* Pertaining to an emigrant;—removing from one country to another.

Emigrant, (em'e-grant) *n.* One who quits one country or region to settle in another.

Emigrate, (em'e-grät) *v. i.* [*L. e and migrare.*] To remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.

Emigration, (em'e-grä'hun) *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.

Eminence, (em'e-nens) *n.* Elevation; height;—a rising ground; highest part; summit;—an elevated station among men; rank; official dignity; fame; celebrity;—a title given to cardinals.

Eminent, (em'e-nent) *a.* [*L. eminent.*] High; lofty; towering;—exalted in rank; distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous.

Eminently, (em'e-nent-le) *adv.* In an eminent or high degree.

Emir, (Emir) *n.* [*A. emir, amir.*] An Arabian prince; a title given in Turkey to the descendants of Mohammed. [agent; a spy.]

Emisary, (em'is-är-e) *n.* [*L. emissere.*] A secret

Emisary, (em'is-är-e) *a.* Exploring; spying.

Emission, (e-mish'un) *n.* Act of sending or throwing out; issue;—that which is sent out, or put in circulation at one time.

Emit, (e-mis'iv) *a.* Sending out; emitting.

Emitt, (e-mit) *v. t.* [*L. emissere, to send out, from e, out, and mittere, to send.*] To send forth;—to let fly; to discharge;—to issue forth, as an order or decree; to send into circulation, as notes. [ant or plasmire.]

Emet, (em'et) *n.* [*A.-S. emet, Ger. emeise.*] An

Emolument, (e-mol'e-ä) *v. t.* [*L. emollire.*] To soften; to render effeminate.

Emolument, (e-mol'e-ent) *a.* Softening; making

Emolument, (e-mol'e-ent) *n.* An external application to allay irritation, soreness, swelling, and pain.

Emolument, (e-mol'e-ment) *n.* [*L. emolumentum.*] Profit arising from office or employment;—gain in general; profit; advantage.

Emotion, (e-mö'shun) *n.* [*L. e and movere, to move.*] A moving of the mind or soul; a state of excited feeling; agitation; trepidation; tremor; passion.

Emotional, (e-mö'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to emotion; indicating some affection of the mind.

Empale, (em-päl) *v. t.* [*F. empaler.*] To fence with stakes; to shut in;—to put to death by fixing on a stake.

Empalement, (em-päl'ment) *n.* A fencing or shutting with stakes;—a putting to death by fixating a stake into the body.

Empire, (em'pir-er) *n.* [*F. empireur.*] The sovereign of an empire; the highest title given to a monarch.

Emphasis, (em'fa-sia) *n.* [*G. emphasis.*] Stress of utterance or of voice given to words or parts of a discourse; force or meaning given by the pronunciation;—significance of a particular expression;—weight or value of a thought in a particular connection.

Emphatic, (em'fa-siz) *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with a particular stress of voice.

Emphatic, (em-fat'ik) *a.* Uttered with emphasis; forcible; momentous;—striking; decided; impressive; energetic.

Emphatically, (em-fat'ik-al-le) *adv.* Strongly; emphatically;—positively; decidedly.

Empire, (em'pir) *n.* [*L. imperium.*] Imperial power; dominion; sovereign command;—country over which dominion is extended; kingdom; state.

Empiric, (em-ph'ik) *n.* An experimenter;—one

who relies upon experiment and observation;—a quack doctor; a charlatan.

Empiric, (em-pir'ik) *a.* [*G. empirikos.*] Pertaining to, or founded upon, experiment or experience;—in a bad sense, depending upon personal experience or observation alone.

Empirically, (em-pir'ik-al-le) *adv.* By experiment or experience;—in the manner of quacks.

Empiricism, (em-pir'e-izm) *n.* Method or practice of an empiric;—charlatanry; quackery.

Employ, (em-ploy) *v. t.* [*F. employer.*] To keep in service; to use; to exercise;—to use as an instrument means or materials;—to use as an agent, servant, or representative; to engage; to hire;—to occupy; to devote to.

Employ, (em-ploy) *n.* Employment; business; occupation;—public office; agency; service.

Employe, (ong-ploy'd) *n.* [*F. pp. of employer.*] One who is employed. [engages another.]

Employer, (em-ploy'er) *n.* One who employs or

Employment, (em-ploy'ment) *n.* The act of employing or using; the state of being employed;—that which engages; service; agency; occupation.

Empoison, (em-poi'zm) *v. t.* [*F. empoisonner.*] To administer poison; to taint with venom; to embitter; to destroy.

Emporium, (em-pö're-um) *n.* [*G. emporion.*] A place of extensive commerce or trade; a mart.

Empower, (em-pow'er) *v. t.* To give legal or moral power; to authorize;—to enable.

Empress, (em'pres) *n.* [*Emperress.*] The consort of an emperor;—a woman who governs an empire.

Emptiness, (emp'te-ness) *n.* State of being empty; void space or vacuum;—want of solidity or substance; vacuity;—want of knowledge or sense.

Empty, (emp'te) *a.* [*A.-S. emtig.*] Containing nothing; void;—unfurnished, as a room;—wanting force or meaning, as words;—unsubstantial; unreal, as dreams;—hollow; unsatisfactory, as worldly pleasure;—waste; desolate, as a country;—hungry;—ignorant; lacking ideas, said of the head;—without cargo; in ballast, as a ship.

Empty, (emp'te) *v. t.* To exhaust; to deprive of the contents; to waste; to desolate;—*v. i.* To pour or flow out; to discharge itself;—to become empty.

Emptying, (emp'te-ing) *n.* Act of making empty;—*pl.* Emptyings, the lees of beer, cider, &c.

Empurple, (em-pur'pl) *v. t.* To tinge or dye of a purple colour.

Empyrean or **Empyrean**, (em-pir'e-al) *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; heavenly; ethereal.

Empyrean, (em-pe-re'an) *n.* [*L., G. empyros.*] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

Emu, (e'mü) *n.* A bird of very large size, found in Australia, related to the cassowary and the ostrich.

Emulate, (em'ü-lät) *v. t.*

[*L. emulus.*] To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to rival.

Emulation, (em-ü-lä'shun) *n.* Rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort



Emu.

to attain it;—competition; contention; contest; strife.

Emulative, (em-ū-lāt-iv) *a.* Inclined to emulation; disposed to competition; rivaling.

Emulous, (em-ū-lus) *a.* Ambitiously desirous of like excellence with another;—engaged in competition; rivaling;—factious; contentious.

Emulously, (em-ū-lus-le) *adv.* With desire of equalling or excelling another.

Emulsion, (ē-mul'shun) *n.* [*L. emulgere.*] A soft, liquid remedy, resembling milk, prepared from oily substances, as almonds.

Emulsive, (ē-mul'siv) *a.* Softening;—producing a milk-like substance.

Enable, (en-ā-bl) *v. t.* [*En and able.*] To give strength or ability to;—to supply with sufficient power, physical, moral, or legal; to empower.

Enact, (en-akt) *v. t.* To decree; to make into a law;—to perform; to act the part of; to play.

Enactive, (en-akt'iv) *a.* Having power to enact as a law.

Enactment, (en-akt'ment) *n.* The passing of a bill into a law;—a decree; a law.

Enallage, (en-al'la-je) *n.* [*G. enallagē.*] A substitution of one gender, number, case, tense, or voice, for another.

Enamel, (en-am'el) *n.* [*F. email.*] A substance of the nature of glass, but more fusible and nearly opaque;—that which is enamelled;—the smooth, hard substance which covers a tooth.

Enamel, (en-am'el) *v. t.* To inlay colours, as in gold or silver;—to paint in enamel;—to form a glossy surface like enamel upon;—*v. i.* To practise the art of enamelling.

Enamour, (en-am'er) *v. t.* [*F. en and amour.*] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.

Encage, (en-kāj') *v. t.* To shut up in a cage.

Encamp, (en-kaup) *v. i.* To pitch tents as an army; to occupy as a temporary resting place;—to pitch tents for a siege; to besiege;—*v. t.* To form into a camp.

Encampment, (en-kamp'ment) *n.* Act of pitching tents or forming huts for temporary lodging or rest;—the place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

Encaustic, (en-kaw'stik) *a.* [*G. egkaiein.*] Pertaining to the art of burning in colours—applied to a species of painting in wax liquefied by heat; also, to painting on glass, porcelain, earthenware, or any other style where colours are fixed by heat.

Encaustic, (en-kaw'stik) *n.* The method of painting in heated wax or in any way where heat is used to fix the colours.

Enceinte, (ang-sānt') *a.* [*F. pp. of encindre.*] Pregnant; with child.

Enchain, (en-chān) *v. t.* To chain; to fasten with a chain;—to restrain;—to connect; to link together.

Enchainment, (en-chān'ment) *n.* Act of enchaining, or state of being enchained.

Enchant, (en-chant) *v. t.* [*L. incantare.*] To charm by sorcery;—to delight in a high degree; to fascinate; to bewitch.

Enchanter, (en-chant'er) *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician.

Enchantment, (en-chant'ment) *n.* Act of enchanting; use of magic arts or charms;—irresistible influence or delight; fascination; witchery.

Enchantress, (en-chant'ree) *n.* A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, and the like.

Enchase, (en-chās) *v. t.* [*F. enchâsser.*] To incase in a border or rim;—to adorn with embellished or engraved work.

Encircle, (en-āgr'kl) *v. t.* To form a circle about; to embrace; to go round; to inclose.

Enclitic, (en-klit'ik) *a.* [*G. epklitikos.*] Subjoined; throwing the accent back on the foregoing syllable.

Enclitic, (en-klit'ik) *n.* A word subjoined to another; a suffix;—a particle which throws the accent or emphasis on the previous syllable.

Enclose, (en-klōr) *v. t.* To inclose.

Enclosure, (en-klōr'ur) *n.* Inclosure.

Encomiast, (en-klō'me-ast) *n.* [*G. epkhōmiastēs.*] One addicted to praise; a panegyrist; a eulogist.

Encomiastic, (en-kō-me-ast'ik) *a.* Bestowing praise; praising; eulogistic; laudatory.

Encomium, (en-kō'me-um) *n.* [*G. epkhōmion.*] Formal praise; commendation; eulogy; panegyric.

Encompass, (en-kum'pas) *v. t.* To describe a circle about; to surround; inclose; invest.

Encompassment, (en-kum'pas-ment) *n.* The act of surrounding, or the state of being surrounded.

Encore, (ang-kōr) *adv.* [*F.*] Once more;—a call for a repetition of a particular part of a play, &c.

Encore, (ang-kōr) *v. t.* To call for a repetition of.

Encounter, (en-koun'ter) *n.* [*F. rencontre.*] A meeting; an unexpected meeting;—accosting; casual address;—meeting of hostile troops; engagement; conflict;—animated discussion; trial of wits.

Encounter, (en-koun'ter) *v. t.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly;—to meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict;—to meet in debate or controversy;—to meet with opposition or difficulties; to oppose; to oppose;—*v. i.* To confront; to conflict; to fight with; to engage.

Encourage, (en-kur'aj) *v. t.* [*En and courage.*] To give courage to; to inspire with spirit or hope; animate; cheer; stimulate; countenance.

Encouragement, (en-kur'aj-ment) *n.* The act of giving courage or confidence; incentive;—that which serves to support, promote, or advance.

Encouraging, (en-kur'aj-ing) *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success; favouring.

Encouragingly, (en-kur'aj-ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

En crimson, (en-krim'zn) *v. t.* To give a crimson colour or hue.

En crinite, (en'krin-it) *n.* [*G. en and krinos.*] A fossil animal of the star-fish family.

Encroach, (en-krōch') *v. i.* [*F. accrocher.*] To pass the bounds; to trespass;—to invade the rights and possessions of another; infringe.

Encroachment, (en-krōch'ment) *n.* Act of entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another;—that which is taken by encroaching.

Enumber, (en-kum'ber) *v. t.* [*F. encombrer.*] To load; to burden;—to impede the motion or action of, as with a burden;—to load with debt or other legal claims.

Enumbrance, (en-kum'brans) *n.* A burden; a load;—clog; impediment;—that which encumbers an estate, as a debt or legal claim.

Enyelical, (en-sik'lik-al) *a.* [*G. en and khallos.*] Sent to many persons or places; circular.

Encyclopedia, (en-sik'lō-pē-de-a) *n.* [*G. epkyklios.*] A general system of learning or know-

ledge; a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

Encyclopædic, (en-si-klō-pēd'ik) *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopædia; universal in knowledge.

Encyclopedist, (en-si-klō-pēd'ist) *n.* The compiler of an encyclopædia.

Encysted, (en-ist'ed) *a.* [Prefix *en* and *cyst*.] Inclosed in a cyst, bag, bladder, or vesicle.

End, (end) *v. t.* [A-S. *ende*.] The extremity of a line, thread, or other body extended lengthwise;—the last part in general; termination of an action; conclusion of a book or chapter;—final determination; issue of debate or deliberation;—close of life; death; fate;—cessation in time; period;—consequence; issue; result;—thing aimed at; intention; design;—fragment; remnant.

End, (end) *v. t.* To bring to an end or conclusion;—to destroy; to put to death;—*r. i.* To be finished; to come to a close; to cease; to terminate.

Endanger, (en-dan'jer) *v. t.* To put to hazard; to expose to loss or injury; to peril.

Endear, (en-dēr) *v. t.* To make dear or more dear.

Endearment, (en-dēr'ment) *n.* That which excites tender affection;—state of being loved; fond regard.

Endeavour, (en-dev'er) *n.* [F. *en deoir*.] An attempt or trial; effort; exertion; essay.

Endeavour, (en-dev'er) *v. i.* To exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object;—*v. t.* To attempt to gain; to try; strive; struggle; essay; aim.

Endeavour, (en-dev'er) *n.* [G. *en*, *deka*, and *gon*.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

Endemic, (en-dem'ik) *a.* [G. *en*, *in*, and *dēmos*, the people.] Peculiar to a people or nation.

Ending, (ending) *n.* Termination; result; conclusion;—the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

Endive, (en-div) *n.* [F.] A species of the genus *Salvia* or succory—used as a salad.

Endless, (end'les) *a.* Without end; having no conclusion;—perpetually recurring; everlasting; incessant; uninterrupted; continual.

Endlessly, (end'les-le) *adv.* In an endless manner;—incessantly; continually; perpetually.

Endlessness, (end'les-nes) *n.* The state of being endless.

Endogen, (en-dō-jen) *n.* A plant which increases in size by internal growth and elongation at the summit, instead of externally, as the ratan, the cornstalk.

Endogenous, (en-dō-jen-us) *a.* [G. *endon* and *gignomai*.] Increasing by internal growth and elongation at the summit.

Endow, (en-dow) *v. t.* To

Endow, (en-dow) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *endouer*.] To make pecuniary provision for; to furnish with;—to settle on, as an hospital, &c.;—to furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to

Endowment, (en-dow'ment) *n.* The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of;—property, fund, or revenue perman-

ently appropriated to any object;—gift of nature; talents; natural capacity.

Endurable, (en-dūr'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being endured or borne; tolerable.

Endurableness, (en-dūr'a-bl-nes) *n.* State of being endurable; tolerableness.

Endurably, (en-dūr'a-ble) *adv.* In an endurable manner.

Endurance, (en-dūr'ans) *n.* A state of lasting or duration; continuance;—act of bearing pain or distress without sinking; patience; fortitude.

Endure, (en-dūr) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *durare*.] To remain firm under; to sustain; to brook; to undergo;—to bear with patience; to bear up under;—*v. i.* To continue in the same state; to abide; to last;—to remain firm under trial; to sustain suffering with self-command.

Enduringly, (en-dūr'ing-le) *adv.* Lastingly; unalterably.

Endwise, (end'wiz) *adv.* On the end; erectly;—with the end forward.

Enema, (ē-nē'ma) *n.* [G. *eniēmi*.] An injection or clyster thrown into the rectum.

Enemy, (en'ē-me) *n.* [F. *ennemi*.] A foe; an adversary; one who hates or dislikes;—the opposing army;—Satan.

Energetic, (en-er-jet'ik) *a.* Exerting force; operative; active;—exhibiting energy; powerful; vigorous; effective.

Energetically, (en-er-jet'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an energetic manner.

Energize, (en'er-jiz) *v. i.* To act with force or vigour;—*v. t.* To give strength or force to.

Energy, (en'er-je) *n.* [G. *en* and *ergon*.] Internal or inherent power;—power exerted; effectual operation; efficacy;—strength of expression; emphasis;—capacity for performing work; vigour; strength; spirit; efficiency.

Enervate, (ē-nēr'vāt) *a.* Weakened; without strength or force.

Enervate, (ē-nēr'vāt) *v. t.* [L. *enervare*.] To deprive of nerve, strength, or courage;—to enfeeble; debilitate.

Enervation, (en-er-vā'shun) *n.* Act of weakening;—state of being weakened; effeminacy.

Enfeeble, (en-fē-bl) *v. t.* To render feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the force of.

Enfeeblement, (en-fē-bl'ment) *n.* Enervation; weakness.

Enfeoff, (en-fēf) *v. t.* [L. *infeoffare*.] To give a feud to; to invest with a fee.

Enfeoffment, (en-fēf'ment) *n.* The act of giving the fee-simple of an estate;—the deed which conveys the fee.

Enfilade, (en-fe-lād) *n.* [F., L. *filum*.] A line or straight passage;—narrow line, as of troops in marching.

Enfilade, (en-fe-lād) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To rake with shot through the whole length of, as a work or line of troops.

Enforce, (en-fors) *v. t.* [Æn and *force*.] To give strength to; to invigorate;—to instigate; to animate;—to compel; to constrain;—to put in force; to give effect to, as laws;—to impress on the mind; to evince.

Enforcement, (en-fors'ment) *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion; restraint;—sanction;—putting into execution, as laws or penalties.

Enfranchise, (en-fran'chiz) *v. t.* [F. *en* and *franche*.] To set free;—to make free of a city, corporation, or state.

Enfranchisement, (en-fran'chiz'ment) *n.* Act of releasing from slavery or custody;—admission to the freedom of a corporation or state.



Endogen.

Engage, (en-gāj') *v. t.* [*F. en and gage.*] To make liable for a debt; to pledge;—to win over, as adherents; to attach;—to fix, as the attention;—to bespeak the service of;—to embark in an affair;—to bind by contract or promise;—to meet in contest; to encounter;—*v. i.* To become bound; to warrant;—to embark; to take a part;—to enter into conflict.

Engaged, (en-gājd') *a.* Pledged; promised in marriage; betrothed;—interested; attached.

Engagement, (en-gāj'ment) *n.* Act of engaging;—state of being engaged;—obligation by contract;—adherence to a cause or party;—employment of one's time; occupation;—fight; battle;—agreement to marry.

Engagingly, (en-gāj'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to win or attract.

Engender, (en-jen'der) *v. t.* [*F. engendrer.*] To form in embryo; to procreate;—to produce; to sow the seeds of;—*v. i.* To be caused or produced.

Engine, (en'jin) *n.* [*L. ingenium.*] An instrument or tool in general;—any mechanical contrivance for producing and conveying motive power;—specifically, the mechanical apparatus by which steam power is concentrated and conveyed;—a military missile machine;—an instrument of torture; the rack;—a species of pump to play water upon a fire;—any means used to effect or compass an object;—an agent for another.

Engineer, (en-jin-ēr') *n.* A constructor of engines;—one who manages a steam engine;—a person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military.

Engineering, (en-jin-ēr'ing) *n.* The business of an engineer;—the art of constructing machines and other mechanical contrivances; especially, the art of constructing defensive and offensive works—called *military engineering*; or of constructing roads, bridges, canals, drainage, &c., *civil engineering*. [to encompass.]

Engird, (en-gerd') *v. t.* To encircle; to surround; **English**, (ing'lish) *a.* [From *Engle.*] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants, or to the language spoken by them.

English, (ing'lish) *n.* The people of England;—the language of England.

Engrain, (en-grān') *v. t.* To dye in grain, or in the raw material;—to dye deep.

Engrave, (en-grāv') *v. t.* To carve figures, letters, or devices upon;—to form or represent by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like;—to impress deeply; to infix.

Engraver, (en-grāv'er) *n.* One who engraves.

Engraving, (en-grāv'ing) *n.* Act or art of cutting metals, wood, &c., and representing thereon figures, characters, and devices;—an engraved plate;—an impression from an engraved plate, a print.

Engross, (en-grōs') *v. t.* To enlarge;—to copy in a large, fair hand;—to occupy wholly; to absorb;—to take in undue quantity or degree.

Engrossing, (en-grōs'ing) *n.* The copying of a writing in round legible characters.

Engrossment, (en-grōs'ment) *n.* Act of engrossing;—that which has been engrossed.

Engulf, (en-gulf') *v. t.* To absorb or swallow up, as in a gulf.

Enhance, (en-hans') *v. t.* [*Norm. F. enhauncer.*] To raise to a higher point; to advance in value or worth;—to increase; to aggravate;—*v. i.* To be raised up; to grow larger.

Enhancement, (en-hans'ment) *n.* Act of increasing or state of being increased; aggravation.

Enigma, (ē-nig'ma) *n.* [*L. enigma.*] An obscure question or saying; a puzzle; a riddle;—an action which can not be satisfactorily explained.

Enigmatical, (ē-nig-mat'ik-al) *a.* Relating to, or resembling an enigma; obscure; ambiguous. **Enigmatically**, (ē-nig-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an obscure manner.

Enigmatis, (ē-nig-mat-ist) *n.* One who makes or talks in enigmas.

Enjoin, (en-join') *v. t.* [*F. enjoindre.*] To put an injunction on; to direct with authority; to order.

Enjoy, (en-joy') *v. t.* [*F. en and joie.*] To feel or perceive with pleasure;—to have, possess, and use with satisfaction;—to obtain possession of.

Enjoyable, (en-joy'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.

Enjoyment, (en-joy'ment) *n.* Condition of enjoying; pleasure;—cause of joy or gratification; fruition; happiness; pleasure.

Enkindle, (en-kin'dl) *v. t.* To set on fire; to inflame;—to excite; to rouse into action.

Enlarge, (en-lārj') *v. t.* [*F. enlarger.*] To make larger;—to increase; to dilate;—to expand; to amplify;—to set free; to release;—*v. i.* To grow large or larger; to expand;—to be diffuse; to expatiate.

Enlargement, (en-lārj'ment) *n.* Act of increasing in size or bulk; state of being increased;—expansion or extension;—release from confinement, &c.;—diffusiveness of speech or writing.

Enlighten, (en-lit'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. enlīhtan.*] To supply with light; to illuminate;—to make clear to the intellect or conscience; to instruct.

Enlightenment, (en-lit'n-ment) *n.* Act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened.

Enlist, (en-list') *v. t.* To enter on a list; to enroll;—to engage in public service, as soldiers;—to unite firmly to a cause;—*v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name;—to enter heartily into a cause.

Enlistment, (en-list'ment) *n.* Act of enlisting or state of being enlisted;—the writing by which a soldier is bound.

Enliven, (en-liv'n) *v. t.* To give spirit or vivacity to; to exhilarate; to inspirit; to invigorate.

Enmity, (en'me-te) *n.* [*F. inimitie.*] The quality of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition;—a state of opposition;—hatred; animosity.

Ennoble, (en-nō'bl) *v. t.* To make noble; to dignify;—to give titular rank to; exalt; elevate.

Ennoblement, (en-nō'bl-ment) *n.* The act of ennobling;—exaltation; elevation; dignity.

Ennu, (ong-we) *n.* [*F. from L. in odio.*] A feeling of weariness and disgust; listlessness; tedium.

Enormity, (ē-nor'me-te) *n.* State or quality of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous;—atrocious crime; flagitious villainy.

Enormous, (ē-nor'mus) *a.* [*L. e and norma.*] Deviating from, or exceeding, the usual rule or measure;—excessive;—exceedingly wicked; atrocious. [*ure: excessively.*]

Enormously, (ē-nor'mus-le) *adv.* Beyond measure. **Enough**, (ē-nuf') *a.* [*A.-S. genōh, genōg.*] Satisfying desire; adequate; sufficient.

Enough, (ē-nuf') *adv.* Sufficiently;—fully; quite;—in a tolerable degree.

Enough, (ē-nuf) n. A sufficiency; a quantity which satisfies desire;—that which is equal to one's powers or wishes.

Enrage, (en-rāj) v. t. To fill with rage; to provoke; incense; inflame; exasperate.

Enrapture, (en-rap'tūr) v. t. To transport with pleasure; to delight excessively.

Enrapture, (en-rav'ish) v. t. To transport with delight; to enchant; to throw into ecstasy.

Enrich, (en-rich) v. t. To make rich with any kind of wealth; to adorn; to fertilize;—to store with knowledge; to instruct.

Enrichment, (en-rich'ment) n. Act of making rich, or that which enriches; embellishment.

Enroll, (en-rōl) v. t. To write in a roll; to record; to enlist;—to envelop; to enwrap.

Enrollment, (en-rōl'ment) n. Act of enrolling;—a register; a record.

Example, (en-samp'l) n. An example; pattern.

Enstain, (en-sang'win) v. t. To stain with blood.

Envelop, (en-ə-kōn) v. t. To cover, as with a cloak or fort; to protect; to hide securely.

Ensemble, (ang-sam'bl) n. [F. from L. *in* and *simul*.] The whole; all the parts taken together.

Enshrine, (en-ə-brin') v. t. To inclose in a shrine or chest; hence, to cherish.

Ensign, (en-sain) n. [F. *enseigne*.] The flag which distinguishes a company, army, or vessel; a mark of distinction; emblem;—a commissioned officer who carries the flag of a regiment.

Ensigny, (en-sain-se) n. The rank or office of an ensign;—

junior lieutenantship.

Enslave, (en-slāv) v. t. To reduce to slavery;—to subject, as to habits or evil passions.

Enslavement, (en-slāv'ment) n. Act of reducing to slavery; bondage; servitude.

Enstamp, (en-stamp) v. t. To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

Esse, (es-sē) v. t. [Norm. F. *essuer*.] To follow; to pursue;—*v. i.* To follow or come after; to succeed.

Entablature, (en-tab'la-tūr) n. [L. *in* and *tabula*.] That part of an order which is over the columns, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Entail, (en-tāl) n. [F. *en* and *tailler*.] An estate or be entailed;—the rule by which the descent is fixed or settled.

Entail, (en-tāl) v. t. To settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be sold or bequeathed by any subsequent possessor;—to bestow in fee on a person and his heirs or successors;—to transmit or devolve evil.

Entailment, (en-tāl'ment) n. The act of entailing;—the condition of being entailed.

Entangle, (en-tang'l) v. t. To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated;—to involve;—to perplex; to embarrass.

Entanglement, (en-tang'l-ment) n. The state of being entangled; intricacy; perplexity.

Enter, (en-ter) v. t. [F. *entrer*.] To come or go in; to penetrate;—to engage in;—to attain;

to reach;—to insert;—to inscribe; to record;—to take actual possession of;—*v. i.* To go or come in; to engage in;—to get within;—to form or constitute a part;—to penetrate deeply.

Enterprise, (en-ter-priz) n. [F. *entre*, *prendre*.] That which is undertaken; a bold attempt; an adventure.

Enterprise, (en-ter-priz) v. t. To undertake; to venture upon.

Enterprising, (en-ter-priz-ing) a. Bold or forward to undertake.

Entertain, (en-ter-tain) v. t. [F. *entretenir*.] To maintain; to support;—to show hospitality to; to receive as host;—to engage agreeably the attention of; to divert;—to receive and take into consideration;—to harbour; to cherish;—*v. i.* To receive guests.

Entertaining, (en-ter-tain-ing) a. Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting.

Entertainment, (en-ter-tain'ment) n. Act of receiving as host, or of amusing, admitting, or cherishing; a hospitable repast; a feast; diversion; recreation; pastime.

Enthroned, (en-thrōn) v. t. To place on a throne; to invest with sovereign authority;—to induct or install, as a bishop.

Enthronement, (en-thrōn'ment) n. The act of enthroning or the state of being enthroned.

Enthronization, (en-thrōn-iz-ā-shun) n. The placing of a bishop in his throne, in his cathedral.

Enthusiasm, (en-thū-ze-azm) n. [G. *enthousiasmos*.] Belief in a special personal revelation from God;—heated imagination;—passionate excitement in pursuit of an object; ardent zeal.

Enthusiast, (en-thū-ze-ast) n. [G. *enthousiastēs*.] One who is actuated by enthusiasm;—one devotedly attached to a cause or object;—a person of ardent feelings and warm imagination;—one who is excessively earnest and zealous.

Enthusiastic, (en-thū-ze-ast'ik) a. Filled with enthusiasm; zealous; vehemently attached.

Entice, (en-tis) v. t. [Norm. F. *enticer*.] To draw on or instigate by exciting hope or desire; to lead astray; to tempt; seduce.

Enticeable, (en-tis-a-bl) a. Capable of being enticed or led away.

Enticement, (en-tis'ment) n. Act or practice of enticing;—alluring object; attraction.

Entire, (en-tir) a. [F. *entier*.] Complete in all parts;—whole; single;—full; comprising all in itself; complete;—without mixture; pure;—without irregularity or defect; perfect.

Entirely, (en-tir'ly) adv. In an entire manner; wholly; completely; fully.

Entireness, (en-tir'nes) n. State or condition of being entire; completeness; fulness; totality.

Entitle, (en-tit'l) v. t. [Norm. F. *entitler*.] To give a title to; hence, to dignify by an honorary designation;—to denominate; to call;—to give a claim to; to qualify; designate; characterize.

Entity, (en-te-tē) n. [L. *entitas*, from *ens*, *entis*, thing.] A real being; essence; existence.

Entomb, (en-tōm) v. t. To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter; to inhumate.

Entomological, (en-tom-o-loj'ik-al) a. Pertaining to the science of entomology.

Entomologist, (en-tom-o-lo-jist) n. One versed in the science of entomology.

Entomology, (en-tom-o-lo-je) n. [G. *entomon* and *logos*.] The science which treats of the structure, habits, and distribution of insects.



Ensign.



Entablature.

Entomostomata, (en-tom-ō-stom'a-ta) *n.* [G. *entomos* and *stoma*.] In zoology, a family of Mol-lusca, mostly marine.

Entozoon, (en-to-zō'on) *n.* [G. *entos*, and *zōon*.] An intestinal worm.

Entrails, (en'trīlz) *n. pl.* [F. *entrailles*.] The bowels;—the internal parts, as of the earth.

Entrance, (en'trans) *n.* Act of going into; the act of Entomostomata. taking possession;—permission or power to enter; access;—the door or passage;—act of beginning; commencement.

Entrance, (en-trans) *v. t.* [En and trance.] To put into a trance;—to ravish with delight or wonder.

Entrancement, (en-trans'ment) *n.* Act of entrancing; state of trance or ecstasy.

Entrap, (en-trap) *v. t.* To catch as in a trap; to insnare; to involve in difficulties; to entangle.

Entreat, (en-trēt) *v. t.* To treat; to deal with; to manage;—to ask earnestly; to supplicate; to importune; to prevail with by solicitation.

Entreaty, (en-trēt'e) *n.* The act of beseeching; request; supplication; petition.

Entree, (ong-trā') *n.* [F. from *entrer*.] Entry; permission or right to enter;—a course of dishes.

Entremets, (ong-tr-mā') *n.* [F. *entre* and *mets*.] Small or dainty dishes set on between the principal dishes at table.

Entry, (en'tre) *n.* [F. *entrée*.] Act of entering; ingress; beginning or first attempt;—act of entering a record;—that by which entrance is made; a passage;—the actual taking possession of lands or tenements.

Entwine, (en-twin') *v. t.* To twist together.

Entwist, (en-twist) *v. t.* To twist or wreath around.

Enumerate, (ē-nū'mēr-āt) *v. t.* [L. *e* and *numere*.] To count; to number; to recount; to recapitulate.

Enumeration, (ē-nū'mēr-ā'shun) *n.* Act of enumerating;—a detailed account; statement of particulars;—recapitulation.

Enumerative, (ē-nū'mēr-āt-iv) *n.* Counting, or reckoning up, one by one.

Enunciate, (ē-nun'se-āt) *v. t.* [L. *enunciare*.] To announce; to proclaim;—to make distinctly audible; to pronounce.

Enunciation, (ē-nun-se-ā'shun) *n.* Act of announcing;—mode of utterance or pronunciation;—declaration; public proclamation.

Enunciatory, (ē-nun'se-a-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to enunciation or utterance.

Envelope, (en-vel'up) *v. t.* [F. *envelopper*.] To cover by folding or wrapping; to envelop;—to cover on all sides; to conceal.

Envelope, (ang'vel-ōp) *n.* A cover; a wrapper; an integument;—paper or paper-cloth cover.

Envelopment, (en-vel'up-ment) *n.* Act of enveloping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.

Envenom, (en-ven'um) *v. t.* To impregnate with venom or any substance noxious to life; to poison;—to taint with bitterness or malice.

Enviably, (en've-a-bl) *a.* Fitted to excite envy; desirable.

Envious, (en've-us) *a.* [F. *envieux*.] Feeling or harbouring envy; exhibiting envy; directed by envy; repining or pained by the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another.



Enviously, (en've-us-le) *adv.* In an envious manner.

Enviousness, (en've-us-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being envious.

Environ, (en-vi'run) *v. t.* [F. *environ*.] To surround; to encircle;—to invest; to besiege.

Environment, (en-vi-run-ment) *n.* Act of enviro-ning; state of being surrounded.

Environs, (en-vi-runz) *n. pl.* Places which surround another place or lie in its neighbourhood.

Envoy, (en'voy) *n.* [F. *envoyer*.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; especially, a person deputed to transact special business with a foreign prince or government.

Envoyship, (en'voy-ship) *n.* The office or rank of an envoy.

Envy, (en've) *v. t.* To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent by the sight of another's superiority;—to grieve or repine with covetousness;—to withhold maliciously; to grudge;—*v. i.* To be filled with envious feelings.

Envy, (en've) *n.* [F. *envie*.] Pain or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success;—emulation; rivalry;—malice; malignity;—object of desire.

Envying, (en've-ing) *n.* Mortification at the happiness and prosperity of another; ill-feeling to others on account of supposed superiority.

Eolian, (ē-ō'le-an) *a.* Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds; and hence to the wind.

Eolian-harp, (ē-ō'le-an-harp) *n.* A musical stringed instrument, the chords of which vibrate under the simple action of the wind, swelling or subdued according to the strength of the breeze.

Ep, epi, (ep, ep'e) [G. *epi*.] A prefix which signifies addition; something applied to; on; upon; to; over; near.

Epact, (ē'pakt) *n.* [G. *epi* and *ageia*.] The excess of the solar year or month beyond the lunar.

Epaulet, (ep'awl-et) *n.* [F. *épaulette*.] A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers.

Epergne, (ē-per'n) *n.* [F. *épergne*.] An ornamental stand with branches for the centre of a table.

Ephah, (ē'fa) *n.* [H. *ephāh*.] A Hebrew measure equal to one bushel and four-ninths.

Ephemera, (ef-em'gr-a) *n.* [G. *ephēmeros*.] fever of one day's continuance;—the day-fly or May-fly; strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived.

Ephemeral, (ef-fem'gr-al) *a.* Beginning and ending in a day; diurnal;—short-lived; transitory.

Ephemeris, (ef-em'gr-is) *n.* [G. *ephēmeros*.] journal; a diary;—an astronomical almanac.

Ephod, (ef'od) *n.* [H. *aphad*.] A girdle worn by the Jewish priests. There were two sorts: one of plain linen, the other embroidered; the high priest. On the front two precious stones were set, engraved with the names of twelve tribes, and a kind of breast-plate attached to it.

Epic, (ep'ik) *a.* [G. *epos*.] Containing narrative;—designating a heroic poem.

Epic, (ep'ik) *n.* An epic or heroic poem.

Epicure, (ep'e-kūr) *a. or n.* [G. *epi* and *kura*.] Common to both sexes—applied to such men as have but one form and gender for both.

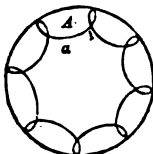
Epicure, (ep'e-kūr) *n.* A follower of Epicurus, the Greek philosopher who assumed pleasure to

the highest good; hence, one addicted to sensual enjoyments; voluptuary; sensualist.

Epicurean, (ep-e-kū-rē'an) *a.* Pertaining to Epicurus, or following his philosophy;—given to luxury.

Epicycle, (ep'e-si-kl) *n.* [G. *epi*, and *kuklos*, circle.] A circle whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle called the *deferent*.

Epi-cloid, (ep-e-si'kloid) *n.* [G. *epikuklos*, and *cidos*, form.] A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle, as by the point *a* in the circle *d*.



Epicycloid.

Epidemia, (ep-e-dem'ik) *a.* [G. *epidēmos*.] Common to or affecting a whole people or community;—generally prevailing.

Epidemic, (ep-e-dem'ik) *n.* An infectious disease which affects numbers of persons at the same time.

Epidermis, (ep-e-der'mis) *n.* [G. *epi* and *derma*.] The cuticle or scarf-skin of animals;—the external layer of the bark of a plant.

Epiglottis, (ep-e-glō'tis) *n.* [G. *epi* and *glōtta*.] A leaf-shaped cartilage to prevent food or drink from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath while eating.

Epigram, (ep-e-gram) *n.* [G. *epi* and *graphein*.] A short poem or sentence descriptive of one person or subject, or containing one thought or idea, ending with an ingenious point or witty sting.

Epigrammatic, (ep-e-gram-mat'ik) *a.* Writing epigrams;—belonging to epigrams; concise; pointed; poignant.

Epigrammatically, (ep-e-gram-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the way of epigram; in an epigrammatic style. [composes epigrams.]

Epigrammatist, (ep-e-gram-mat-ist) *n.* One who epigrammatizes, (ep-e-gram-mat-iz) *v. t.* To write an epigram on;—to describe pointedly and vividly.

Epigraph, (ep'e-graf) *n.* [G. *epigraphē*.] An inscription on a building, &c.;—a motto.

Epilepsy, (ep'e-lep-se) *n.* [G. *epilēpsia*.] The violent sickness—characterised by clonic spasms, violent muscular agitation, and loss of sensation and consciousness.

Epileptic, (ep-e-lep'tik) *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.

Epilogue, (ep'e-log) *n.* [G. *epilogos*.] A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, at the conclusion of a play;—the closing part of a discourse; peroration.

Epiphany, (ē-pif'a-ne) *n.* [G. *epiphania*.] A manifestation;—the glorious appearing of Christ;—a church festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the wise men.

Episcopacy, (ē-pis'kō-pas-e) *n.* [G. *epi* and *episcopos*.] Government of the church by bishops;—established religion in England.

Episcopal, (ē-pis'kō-pal) *a.* Governed by bishops;—belonging to, or vested in, bishops.

Episcopalian, (ē-pis'kō-pālē-an) *a.* Pertaining to episcopacy; episcopal.

Episcopalian, (ē-pis'kō-pālē-an) *n.* One who adheres to the episcopal form of church government. [Episcopacy.]

Episcopalianism, (ē-pis'kō-pālē-an-izm) *n.* **Episcopate**, (ē-pis'kō-pāt) *n.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop;—the collective body of bishops.

Episode, (ep'e-sōd) *n.* [G. *epi* and *episōdos*.] An incidental narrative, or digression, naturally arising from the main subject.

Episodical, (ep-e-sōd'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, an episode.

Epistle, (ē-pis'l) *n.* [G. *epistolē*.] A writing directed or sent to a person; a letter.

Epistolary, (ē-pis'tō-lar-e) *a.* Pertaining to letters; suitable to or contained in letters.

Epitaph, (ep'e-taf) *n.* [G. *epi* and *taphos*.] An inscription on a monument in honour or in memory of the dead.

Epithalamium, (ep-e-thal-ē-me-um) *n.* [L. G. *epi* and *thalamos*.] A nuptial song or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom.

Epithet, (ep'e-thet) *n.* [G. *epithetos*.] A title; designation;—an adjective expressing a quality, attribute, or characteristic, appropriate to the person or thing described.

Epitome, (ē-pit'ō-me) *n.* [G. *epitomē*.] A brief summary; compendium; abstract.

Epitomist, (ē-pit'ō-mist) *n.* One who makes an epitome or abridgment.

Epitomize, (ē-pit'ō-miz) *v. t.* To abridge as a writing or discourse;—to abstract; to condense.

Epitomizer, (ē-pit'ō-miz-er) *n.* One who abridges.

Epoch, (ē'pōk) *n.* [G. *epochē*.] A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a remarkable period; era; date.

Epode, (ē'pōd) *n.* [G. *epōdos*.] The third or last part of the ode;—a lyric poem in which a long verse is followed by a short.

Epos, (ep-o-pē) *n.* [G. *epos* and *poiein*.] An epic poem;—the action or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem.

Epsom Salt, (ep'sum-sawlt) *n.* Sulphate of magnesia having cathartic qualities—from Epsom, England.

Equability, (ē-kwa-bil'ē-te) *n.* Quality or condition of being equable; evenness or uniformity of mind and temper.

Equable, (ē'kwa-bl) *a.* [L. *aequus*.] Equal at different times;—uniform in action or intensity; even; smooth;—unruffled.

Equableness, (ē'kwa-bl-ness) *n.* The state of being equable. [evenly.]

Equably, (ē'kwa-ble) *adv.* In an equable manner.

Equal, (ē'kwāl) *a.* [L. *aequus*.] Having the same magnitude, dimensions, value, degree, or the like;—having competent power, abilities, or means; fit; adequate;—equable;—fair; impartial.

Equal, (ē'kwāl) *n.* One not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age, rank, talents, &c.

Equal, (ē'kwāl) *v. t.* To be or become equal to; to be commensurate with;—to recompense fully;—to make equal; to compare or regard as equals; to rival.

Equality, (ē-kwāl'ē-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being equal;—exact agreement between two with respect to quantity or value.

Equalization, (ē-kwāl-ē-zā'shun) *n.* The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized.

Equalize, (ē'kwāl-iz) *v. t.* To make equal;—to pronounce equal; to compare as equal.

Equally, (ē'kwā-lē) *adv.* In the same degree with another; alike;—in equal proportions;—with equal justice; impartially;—evenly; uniformly.

Equality, (ē'kwā-les) *n.* Equality.

Equanimity, (ē-kwā-nim'ē-tē) *n.* [*L. æquus* and *animus*.] Evenness of mind; composure; calmness. [equal; to reduce to an average.]

Equate, (ē-kwāt) *v. t.* [*L. æquare*.] To make equal, (ē-kwā'shun) *n.* A making equal, or an equal division;—an expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities;—the difference between apparent and mean time.

Equator, (ē-kwā'tēr) *n.* A great circle on the earth's surface, every where equally distant from the two poles; the line. [equator.]

Equatorial, (ē-kwā-tō're-āl) *a.* Pertaining to the

Equerry, (ēk'wē-re) *n.* [*F. écurie*.] A large stable for horses;—an officer of nobles or princes charged with the care of their horses.

Equestrian, (ē-kwē'stre-an) *a.* [*L. æquus*.] Pertaining to horses;—riding on horseback;—representing a person on horseback.

Equestrian, (ē-kwē'stre-an) *n.* A horseman; a rider. [for having equal angles.]

Equiangular, (ē-kwē-ang'gū-lar) *a.* Consisting of

Equidistant, (ē-kwē-dis'tant) *a.* [*L. æquus* and *distans*.] Being at an equal distance from the same point or thing.

Equilateral, (ē-kwē-lat'er-āl) *a.* [*L. æquus* and *latus*.] Having all the sides equal, as an equilateral triangle.

Equipollent, (ē-kwē-lif'brāt) *v. t.* [*L. æquus* and *librare*.] To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep in equipollence.

Equilibrium, (ē-kwē-lib're-um) *n.* [*L. æquus* and *libra*.] Equality of weight or force;—a just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm;—equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons;—state of indecision or doubt.

Equipollent, (ē-kwē-mul'tē-pl) *a.* [*L. æquus* and *multiplex*.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

Equipollent, (ē-kwē-nal) *a.* [*L. æquus*.] Pertaining to or resembling a horse.

Equinoctial, (ē-kwē-nok'she-āl) *a.* Pertaining to the equinoxes, to the equinoctial line, or to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.

Equinoctial, (ē-kwē-nok'she-āl) *n.* The celestial equator—so called, because when the sun is on it the nights and days are of equal length.

Equinox, (ēk'wē-noks) *n.* [*L. æquus* and *nox*.] The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points.

Equip, (ē-kwip) *v. t.* [*F. équiper*.] To fit a ship for sea;—to furnish with arms or munitions of war; to provide for service of any kind; to accoutre; to array.

Equipage, (ēk'wē-pāj) *n.* Furniture; the furniture and supplies of a vessel, army, a body of troops, horseman, or single soldier, including whatever is necessary for efficient service;—accoutrements; habiliments;—carriage of state;—attendance; retinue.

Equipment, (ē-kwip'ment) *n.* Act of equipping or state of being equipped;—any thing used in equipping; furniture;—apparatus; necessities.

Equipollence, (ē-kwē-pol'ens) *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *Eng. poise*.] Equality of weight or force; equilibrium;—a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

Equipollent, (ē-kwē-pol'ent) *a.* [*L. æquus* and *pollens*.] Having equal force;—having equivalent signification and reach.

Equipollent, (ē-kwē-pol'ent) *a.* [*L. æquus* and *pollens*.] Having equal force;—having equivalent signification and reach.

Equiponderance, (ē-kwē-pon'dēr-ans) *n.* Equality of weight; equipollence.

Equiponderant, (ē-kwē-pon'dēr-ant) *a.* Having the same weight.

Equiponderate, (ē-kwē-pon'dēr-āt) *v. t.* [*L. æquus* and *ponderare*.] To be equal in weight;—to counterbalance.

Equitable, (ēk'wē-tā-bl) *a.* Possessing or exhibiting equity; giving each his due;—fair; reasonable; right; honest; impartial.

Equitableness, (ēk'wē-tā-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being equitable. [manner.]

Equitably, (ēk'wē-tā-blē) *adv.* In an equitable

Equity, (ēk'wē-tē) *n.* [*L. æquus*.] Evenness; uniformity;—equal adjustment or distribution;

Equivalence, (ē-kwiv'ā-lens) *n.* Equal worth or value;—equal power or force.

Equivalent, (ē-kwiv'ā-lent) *a.* [*L. æquus* and *valere*.] Equal in value, worth, force, power, effect, import, and the like.

Equivalent, (ē-kwiv'ā-lent) *n.* That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force.

Equivocal, (ē-kwiv'ō-kal) *a.* [*L. æquus* and *vox*.] Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; ambiguous; uncertain;—capable of being ascribed to different motives.

Equivocally, (ē-kwiv'ō-kal-le) *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

Equivocate, (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. equivocare*.] To use words of ambiguous or doubtful signification with a view to mislead; prevaricate; shuffle.

Equivocation, (ē-kwiv'ō-kā'shun) *n.* Ambiguity of speech; shuffling; evasion; quibbling.

Er, (ēr). The termination of many English words, and the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*; it is indiscriminately applied to men or things, as a *farmer*, *grater*; at the end of names of places, it signifies a person belonging to the place, as a *Londoner*.

Era, (ē'ra) *n.* [*L. æra*, *F. ère*.] A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned;—epoch; date; period; age.

Eradicate, (ē-rad'ē-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. e* and *radix*.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate; to destroy; to exterminate.

Eradication, (ē-rad'ē-kā'shun) *n.* Act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation.

Erasable, (ē-rās'ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being erased.

Erase, (ē-rās) *v. t.* [*L. eradicare*.] To rub or scrape out; to efface;—to obliterate, as ideas in the mind or memory.

Erased, (ē-rās't) *a.* Rubbed out; defaced;—in *heraldry*, torn off, jagged, and uneven.

Erasement, (ē-rās'ment) *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration; destruction.



Equilateral triangle.

Eraser, (é-rik'ér) *n.* One who, or that which, erases; a sharp instrument used to erase writings, &c.

Erastian, (é-ras'té-an) *n.* A follower of Thomas Erastus, who maintained that the church is subject to the state in all matters of doctrine and discipline, as well as in its civil rights.

Erasure, (é-rá-zhér) *n.* Act of erasing; part or word of a writing that has been erased.

Ere, (ár) *adv.* [A.-S. *ær*, Ger. *er*, Icel. *dr*, Go. *air*.] Before; sooner than.

Ere, (ér) *prep.* Before in respect to time.

Erect, (é-rikt') *a.* [L. *erectus*.] Upright, or in a perpendicular posture;—raised; uplifted;—firmly established; bold; intellectually active; intent.

Erect, (é-rikt') *v. t.* [L. *erigere*.] To set upright;—to raise, as a building;—to give loftiness or high tone to;—to cheer; to animate;—to establish; found.

Erectile, (é-rikt'il) *a.* Capable of being erected.

Erection, (é-rikt'shun) *n.* Act of erecting;—state of being erected;—any thing erected; a building; formation; establishment;—elevation; exaltation;—distension or extension.

Erectly, (é-rikt'le) *adv.* In an erect manner or posture.

Erelong, (ér-lóng) *adv.* Soon; before long.

Eremit, (ér-mít) *n.* One who lives in a wilderness; in retirement; a hermit; an anchoress.

Erewhile, (ér'now) *adv.* Before this time.

Ergo, (ér-go) *adv.* [L.] Therefore; consequently.

Erm, (ér-in) *a.* Ireland.

Ermine, (ér-min) *n.* [F. *hermine*.] An animal of the genus *Muscula*, allied to the weasel. In winter, the fur is white, but the tip of the tail is black throughout the year;—the fur of the ermine;—the dignity of judges and magistrates, whose state robes, lined with ermine, are emblematic of purity.

Erode, (é-ród') *v. t.* [L. *e* and *rodere*.] To eat into or away; to corrode.

Erosion, (é-ród'shun) *n.* [L. *erosio*.] Act of eating away;—the state of being eaten away; canker.

Erotic, (é-rot'ik) *a.* [G. *erós*.] Pertaining to or prompted by love; amatory; prurient.

Erpetology, (ér-pé-to-ló-je) *n.* That part of natural history which treats of reptiles.

Err, (ér) *v. i.* [L. *errare*.] To wander from the right way; to go astray;—to do wrong;—to fail in judgment or opinion; to mistake.

Errand, (ér-and) *n.* [A.-S. *ærende*.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; a message; a commission.

Errant, (ér-ant) *a.* [L. *errare*.] Deviating from appointed course; wandering; roving; rambling;—wild.

Errantry, (ér-ant-re) *n.* A wandering or rambling about; the employment of a knight-errant.

Erratic, (ér-at'ik) *a.* [L. *erraticus*.] Roaming about; eccentric;—not fixed or stationary;—unstable; irregular. [irregularly.]

Erratically, (ér-at'ik-al-le) *adv.* Without rule.

Erratum, (ér-á-tum) *n.* [L. *errare*.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

Erroneous, (ér-ró-ne-us) *a.* Deviating from a right course; not conformed to truth or justice;—containing error; liable to mislead; false; mistaken. [not rightly; falsely.]

Erroneously, (ér-ró-ne-us-le) *adv.* By mistake.

Error, (ér-ér) *n.* [L. *error*.] A wandering or deviation from the right course or standard;—

want of truth; inaccuracy;—violation of law or duty;—blunder; mistake; transgression; iniquity; fault.

Ere, (ér) *n.* [O. Eng. *Irishe*.] The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland.

Ere, (érst) *adv.* [A.-S. *ærest*.] First; at first;—once; formerly; long ago;—hitherto.

Erbescence, (ér-ú-bes'ens) *n.* Act of becoming red; redness; a blushing.

Erbescence, (ér-ú-bes'ent) *a.* [L. *erubescens*, from *ruber*, red.] Red or reddish; blushing.

Ere, (ér-úkt') *v. t.* [L. *e* and *ructare*.] To eject, as wind from the stomach; to belch.

Ere, (ér-úkt'shun) *n.* Act of belching wind from the stomach;—a violent ejection, as of wind or other matter from the earth.

Ere, (ér-ú-dit) *a.* [L. *e* and *rudis*.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; learned. [learning.]

Ere, (ér-ú-dit-le) *adv.* With erudition.

Ere, (ér-ú-dish'uu) *n.* State of being learned; knowledge gained by extensive reading or study;—intimate acquaintance with literature as distinct from the sciences; scholarship; learning.

Ere, (ér-rú-jin-us) *a.* [L. *ærugeo*.] Partaking of copper or the rust of copper; resembling rust.

Ere, (ér-rup'shun) *n.* [L. *eruptio*.] Act of breaking or bursting forth; that which bursts forth;—the breaking out of a cutaneous disease.

Ere, (ér-rup'tiv) *a.* Breaking or bursting forth;—produced by eruption.

Ere, (ér-sip-el-as) *n.* [G. *erythros* and *pella*.] St. Anthony's fire; the rose;—inflammation of the skin, especially that on the face.

Ere, (ér-sip-el-us) *a.* Resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

Ere, (es-ka-lád') *n.* [F. It. *scalata*, L. *scala*.] An attack by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to mount a rampart.

Ere, (es-ka-lád') *v. t.* To scale; to mount and enter by ladders.

Ere, (es-kal'up) *n.* [D. *schulp*.] A bivalve shell, marked with ribs;—a regular curving indenture in the margin of any thing.

Ere, (es-kal'upt) *a.* Cut or marked in the form of an escalop.

Ere, (es-ka-pád') *n.* [F., Sp. *escapada*.] Fling or kick of a horse;—an impropriety of speech or behaviour of which one is unconscious;—a wild freak; an inconsiderate adventure.

Ere, (es-káp') *v. t.* [F. *échapper*.] To flee from; to shun;—to avoid the notice of; to evade;—*v. i.* To hasten away; to avoid danger or injury;—to be passed without harm.

Ere, (es-káp') *n.* Act of getting out of danger; flight;—state of being passed by without injury;—evasion; subterfuge;—freedom from legal restraint or custody.

Ere, (es-káp'ment) *n.* Act of escaping;—the contrivance in a time-piece which connects the wheel-work with the pendulum or the balance, giving to the latter the impulse by which they are kept in vibration.

Ere, (es-kárp) *n.* [F. *escarpe*.] Clock



Clock

Ere, (es-kárp) *n.* [F. *escarpe*.] The exterior slope of a fortified Escapement. work;—the side of the ditch next the parapet

Escarp, (es-kàrp) *v. t.* [F. *escarper*.] To make into, or furnish with, a steep slope.

Escarment, (es-kàrp'ment) *n.* A steep descent or declivity.

Echalot, (esh'-lot) *n.* [F. *échalotte*.] A species of small onion or garlic.

Echar, (es-kàr) *n.* [G. *eschara*.] A dry slough, crust, or scab, produced by burns or caustics.

Echeat, (es-chét) *n.* [O. Eng. *eschete*, L. *cadere*.] The reverting of lands to the lord of the fee or to the state by failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same;—a reversion.

Echeat, (es-chét) *v. i.* To revert, as land, to the lord of the manor by failure of the tenant's right;—to fall to the state by forfeiture or lack of heirs.

Echew, (es-chóó) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *eschere*, Ger. *scheuen*.] To flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid.

Escort, (es'kört) *n.* [F. *escorte*.] A guard; a convoy;—a body of armed men sent along with, as protection or defence;—a train or retinue;—act of protecting on the road.

Escort, (es-kört) *v. t.* To attend with a view to guard and protect; to convoy.

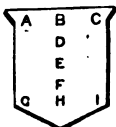
Ecritoire, (es-kre-twor') *n.* [F. from *écrire*.] A writing-desk, either portable or fixed.

Esculapian, (es-kü-läp'-an) *a.* Pertaining to Esculapius, the god of the healing art; hence, medicinal; curative.

Esculent, (es'kü-lent) *a.* [L. *esculentus*.] Suitable to be used by man for food; eatable.

Esculent, (es'kü-lent) *n.* Any thing that is edible and proper for food.

Escutcheon, (es-kuch'un) *n.* [F. *écusson*.] The field or ground on which a coat of arms is represented; also, the shield of a family. The two sides of an escutcheon are designated as dexter and sinister, as in the cut, and the different points by the following names: A, dexter chief point; B, middle chief; C, sinister chief; D, honour or Escutcheon (*Her.*) collar; E, fesse or heart; F, nombril or navel; G, dexter base; H, middle base; I, sinister base.



Esophagus, (é-sof'-a-gus) *n.* [G. *oisophagos*.] The passage through which food and drink pass to the stomach; the gullet;—also **Oesophagus**.

Esoteric, (es-ó-ter'ik) *a.* [G. *esôteron*.] Secret; private; designed for, and understood by the initiated alone.

Esoterics, (es-ó-ter'iks) *n. pl.* Secret and mysterious knowledge;—doctrine taught by ancient philosophers to their disciples, but concealed from the public generally.

Espalier, (es-pal'yér) *n.* [F. *épaule*.] A row of trees trained up to a lattice;—a lattice-work to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs on.

Especial, (es-pesh'e-al) *a.* [L. *species*.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind; particular; principal.

Especially, (es-pesh'e-al-le) *adv.* Principally; chiefly; uncommonly.

Espial, (es-pi'al) *n.* Act of espying; notice; observation; discovery; a spy.

Espionage, (es-pe-on-aj) *n.* [F. *espionnage*.] Practice or employment of spies; secret watching.

Esplanade, (es-pla-nád') *n.* [F., L. *planna*.] The glacié;—a clear space between a citadel and the first houses of the town;—any clear space used for public walks or drives.

Espousal, (es-pour'al) *n.* [F. *épousailles*.] Act of espousing or betrothing; especially, in the plural, betrothal or marriage ceremony;—adoption; protection.

Espouse, (es-pouz) *v. t.* [F. *épouser*.] To give as spouse; to affiancé;—to take as spouse; to wed;—to take up the cause of; to adopt.

Esprit, (es-pré) *n.* [F., L. *spiritus*.] Spirit; animation. *Esprit de corps*, the spirit of the body, class, or society to which one belongs; attachment and fellow feeling in a particular pursuit or profession.

Espy, (es-pí) *v. t.* [F. *espier*.] To catch sight of; to see at a distance;—to inspect; to keep watch upon;—*v. i.* To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

Esquimaux, (es'ke-mó) *n.* An Indian of any of the tribes inhabiting the north western parts of arctic America;—a rough and hardy dog found in arctic America and Greenland, &c., used for drawing sledges and other works of traction.

Esquire, (es-kwir) *n.* [F. *escu*, now *écu*, shield.] A shield-bearer; an attendant on a knight; hence a title of dignity next in degree below a knight;—common form of superscription or address by way of compliment, used in place of Mr.;—Squire.

Esquire, (es-kwir) *v. t.* To wait on; to attend.

Essay, (es-sä) *v. t.* To try; to attempt; to endeavour;—to make experiment or trial of; to assay.

Essay, (es-sä) *n.* [Norm. F. *essai*.] A trial; attempt; endeavour;—a literary composition shorter and less methodical than a treatise;—experiment.

Essayist, (es-sä-ist) *n.* A writer of essays.

Essence, (es-sens) *n.* [L. *essentia*.] Existence; substance;—formal cause of being; substance;—constituent part; necessary element;—a being; an existent person;—chief or predominant quality in any substance; volatile oil extracted from a substance;—perfume; odour; scent.

Essence, (es-sens) *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.

Essene, (es-sén') *n.* [G. *essēnoi*.] One of a Jewish sect remarkable for strictness and abstinence.

Essential, (es-sen'she-al) *a.* Belonging to the essence; necessary to the being or constitution of;—important in the highest degree; vital;—rectified; pure.

Essential, (es-sen'she-al) *n.* First or constituent principle; that which is most important.

Essentiality or Essentialness, (es-sen'she-al'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being inherent in or necessary to the existence of.

Essentially, (es-sen'she-al-le) *adv.* Really; in the nature of; by constitution;—necessarily.

Establish, (es-tab'lish) *v. t.* [F. *établir*.] To make stable or firm; to settle;—to enact by authority; to ordain;—to uphold;—to found; to institute; to fulfil; to make good;—to set up in business.

Establishment, (es-tab'lish-ment) *n.* Act of establishing;—state of being established;—settlement; fixed state;—confirmation; ratification;—ordinance; regulation;—military force or garrison;—commercial agency; place of business; depot;—stated income; fixed allowance; style of living;—in England, the Episcopal form of religion;—in Scotland, the Presbyterian church sanctioned by the state.

Estate, (es'tät) *n.* [F. *état*.] Fixed condition

of any thing or person; rank; state; position; quality; means; circumstances; fortune;—property in land; also, property of all kinds to be divided at death;—one of the ranks or classes of men constituting the state;—political body; commonwealth.

Estimate, (es-tém') *v. t.* [*L. æstimare.*] To set a value on; to estimate;—to set a high value on; to regard with respect or affection; to prize;—to hold in opinion; to think; to repute.

Estimate, (es-tém') *n.* High value or regard; favourable opinion.

Æsthetics, (æ-thet'iks) *n. sing.* The science of the beautiful, or the theory of taste;—*æsthetics*.

Estimable, (es-tim-a-bl') *a.* [*L. æstimabilis.*] Capable of being valued;—worthy of esteem or respect; honourable; praiseworthy. [*manner.*]

Estimably, (es-tim-a-bl') *adv.* In an estimable manner.

Estimate, (es-tim-ät') *v. t.* [*L. æstimare.*] To rate; to value;—to form an opinion of the value of, without actually measuring or weighing; to compute.

Estimate, (es-tim-ät') *n.* Valuation; judgment formed of the quantity, extent, worth, expense, &c.; computation; calculation; value;—*pl.* Official statements of the probable expense in any governmental department;—offers of a contractor to execute work, or furnish goods, &c., for a fixed sum, or at a specified rate.

Estimation, (es-tim-ä'shun) *n.* Act of estimating;—favourable opinion; esteem;—calculation; computation; appraisement.

Stop, (es-top') *v. t.* [*F. étouper.*] To impede or bar; to stop the progress of.

Etude, (es-träd') *n.* [*F.*] A teacher's bench in a school-room.

Estrange, (es-tränj') *v. t.* [*F. étranger.*] To divert from its original use or possessor; to alienate;—to withdraw the affections or confidence; to withhold.

Estrangement, (es-tränj'ment) *n.* Act of estranging; alienation; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Estuary, (es-tü-ä-ré) *n.* [*L. æstuaré.*] A narrow passage, as the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current; an arm of the sea; a frith.

Estuary, (es-tü-ä-ré) *a.* [*L. æstuaré.*] Inclined to eat; appetized; hungry.

Et., or **et cetera**, (et-set'er-a) *n.* [*L.*] The rest; others of the same kind; and so on; so forth.

Etch, (ech) *v. t.* [*Ger. ätzen.*] To produce, as figures or designs, by drawing lines with a needle through a coat of varnish spread on the surface of a steel or copper plate, and deepening them with aquafortis;—to sketch or delineate with pen and ink;—*v. i.* To practise etching.

Etching, (ech'ing) *n.* Act, art, or practice of etching;—the impression taken from an etched plate;—a pen and ink sketch.

Eternal, (ë-térn'al) *a.* [*F. éternel, L. æternus.*] Without beginning or end of existence;—everlasting; immortal;—perpetual; ceaseless;—immutable.

Eternal, (ë-térn'al) *n.* That which is without beginning or end; the Deity; God.

Eternally, (ë-térn'al-le) *adv.* In an eternal manner; without beginning or end; perpetually; unchangeably; at all times.

Eternity, (ë-térn'é-te) *n.* [*L. æternitas.*] Condition or quality of being eternal; duration without beginning or end;—future state; condition or time after death.

Eternize, (ë-térn'iz) *v. t.* To make eternal or endless; to perpetuate;—to immortalize.

Ether, (ë'ther) *n.* [*G. æthér.*] A subtle fluid supposed to pervade all space, and to be the medium of transmission of light and heat;—a volatile and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol with acid.

Ethereal, (ë-thë're-al) *a.* Pertaining to the ether; celestial;—consisting of ether; light or airy; tenuous; volatile.

Etherealize, (ë-thë're-al-iz) *v. t.* To convert into ether;—to render ethereal or spirit-like.

Ethereally, (ë-thë're-al-le) *adv.* In an ethereal, celestial, or heavenly manner.

Ethical, (eth'ik-al) *a.* [*G. êthos.*] Relating to manners or morals; treating of the moral feelings or duties.

Ethically, (eth'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to ethica.

Ethics, (eth'iks) *n. sing.* Doctrine of morality; that philosophy which treats of human duties, their grounds and obligations;—system of morality.

Ethiopian, (ë-thë-öp'e-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ethiopia.

Ethiopic, (ë-thë-op'ik) *a.* Belonging, or relating, to Ethiopia.

Ethiopic, (ë-thë-op'ik) *n.* The language of Ethiopia.

Ethical, (eth'nik-al) *a.* [*G. êthnikos.*] Belonging to races; based on distinctions of race;—heathen; pagan.

Ethnography, (eth-nog'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. êthnos and graphein.*] A description of the different races of men, with their characteristics, manners, &c.

Ethnological, (eth-no-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to ethnology.

Ethnology, (eth-nol'o-je) *n.* [*G. êthnos and logos.*] The science which treats of the division of man into races, their origin, relations, and differences.

Ethology, (eth-ol'o-je) *n.* [*G. êthos and logos.*] That branch of ethics which treats of character as influenced or moulded by position, circumstances, &c.

Étiolate, (ë-të-ô-lät) *v. i.* [*F. étioler.*] To be blanchied by excluding the light of the sun, as plants;—to become pale through disease or absence of light;—*v. t.* To whiten.

Étiolation, (ë-të-ô-lä'shun) *n.* Operation of blanching so as to render plants white, crisp, and tender.

Étiology, (ë-të-ol'o-je) *n.* [*G. aitia and logos.*] That branch of medical science which treats of the causes of disease.

Étiquette, (et-e-ke't) *n.* [*F.*] System of artificial rules and observances for behaviour in society; conventional decorum; studied ceremony.

Etui, (ä-twé) *n.* [*F. étui.*] A lady's reticule or work-box; a case for small instruments.

Etymological, (et-e-mô-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to etymology.

Etymologically, (et-e-mô-loj'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to, or by means of, etymology.

Etymologist, (et-e-mô-lo-jist) *n.* One versed in etymology.

Etymology, (et-e-mô-lo-je) *n.* [*G. etymon and logos.*] That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words;—that part of grammar which relates to the changes in the forms of words in a language.

Etymon, (et'e-mon) *n.* [*G. etymon.*] An original form; primitive word; root.

Eu. A prefix from the Greek, signifying well; easy; advantageous; entire; and the like.

Eucharist, (û-kâr-ist) *n.* [*G. eucharistia.*] The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the communion.

Eucharistic, (û-kâr-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Lord's supper;—expressing thanks or thanksgiving.

Euchology, (û-kol'o-je) *n.* [*G. euchologion.*] A formulary of prayers; a liturgy.

Euchre, (û'kr) *n.* A game at cards.

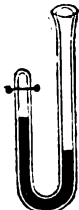
Eudiometer, (û-de-om'et-er) *n.* [*G. eudios and metron.*] An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air, or its quantity of oxygen.

Eulogist, (û'lo-jist) *n.* One who eulogizes.

Eulogium, (û-lô'je-um) *n.* [*L. from G. eulogia.*] A formal eulogy.

Eulogize, (û'lo-jiz) *v. t.* To speak or write in commendation of another; to praise; to extol.

Eulogy, (û'lo-je) *n.* [*G. eulogia.*] A speech or writing in commendation of the character or services of a person; encomium; panegyric; praise.



Eudiometer.

Eunuch, (û'nuk) *n.* [*G. eunê and echein.*] A male of the human species castrated, often employed as a chamberlain. [eunuch.]

Eunuchism, (û'nuk-izm) *n.* The state of being a Eunuch.

Eupathy, (û'path-e) *n.* [*G. eu and pathos.*] Right feeling;—good or kindly feeling.

Eupasy, (û-pep'se) *n.* [*G. eu and peptin.*] Good digestion;—opposed to *dyspepsy*.

Eupetia, (û-pep'tik) *a.* Having good digestion, or being easy of digestion.

Euphemism, (û'fem-izm) *n.* [*G. eu and phemi.*] A delicate word or expression used for one that is harsh or indelicate.

Euphoniam, (û'fon-izm) *n.* An agreeable sound or combination of sounds; euphony.

Euphony, (û'fo-ne) *n.* [*G. eu and phônê.*] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds.

Euphuism, (û'fû-izm) *n.* [*G. euphuês.*] Affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language.

Euphuist, (û'fû-ist) *n.* One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language.

Euroclydon, (û-rôk'le-don) *n.* [*G. euros and kludôn.*] A tempestuous easterly wind in the Mediterranean; a levanter.

Europe, (û'rôp) *n.* One of the four quarters of the world, lying between the Atlantic and Asia.

European, (û-rô-pe'an) *a.* Pertaining to Europe, or to its inhabitants. [bitant of Europe.]

European, (û-rô-pe'an) *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Europe.

Eurythmy, (û'rith-me) *n.* [*G. eu and ruthmos.*] Just or harmonious proportion or movement.

Euterpe, (û-ter-pe) *n.* In *mythology*, the muse who presided over wind instruments and music;—an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Euthanasia, (û-than-â'she-a) *n.* [*G. eu and thanatos.*] An easy death; a mode of dying to be desired.

Eutyohian, (û-tik'e-an) *n.* A follower of Eutyohius, who held that the divine and human natures of Christ formed but one; a mono-physite. [cathartic.]

Evacuant, (ê-vak'û-ant) *n.* A purgative or

Evacuate, (ê-vak'û-ât) *v. t.* [*L. e and vacuus.*] To make empty;—to remove; to eject; to discharge;—to withdraw from, as a fort and the like;—to make void.

Evacuation, (ê-vak'û-â'shun) *n.* Act of evacuating, emptying, or clearing;—withdrawal, as of a garrison from a place;—a discharge by stool or other natural means.

Evide, (ê-vâd') *v. t.* [*L. e and vadere.*] To avoid by dexterity; to escape by artifice or stratagem; to elude;—*v. i.* To slip away from or by; to use pleas or quibbles in order to elude or deceive.

Evanesce, (ê-van-es) *v. i.* [*L. e and vanescere.*] To vanish; to become dissipated and disappear like vapour.

Evanescence, (ev-an-es'ens) *n.* Act of vanishing; state of vanishing or of being vanished; disappearance.

Evanescent, (ev-an-es'ent) *a.* [*L. e and vanescere.*] Vanishing; fleeting;—impercipible.

Evanescently, (ev-an-es'ent-le) *adv.* In a fleeting and vanishing manner.

Evangel, (ê-van'jel) *n.* [*G. euaggelion.*] Good news; glad tidings; the gospel.

Evangelical, (ê-van-jel'ik-al) *a.* [*G. euaggelikos.*] Contained in or relating to the four Gospels;—consonant with or contained in the gospel;—earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; sound; orthodox.

Evangelically, (ê-van-jel'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an evangelical manner; according to the gospel.

Evangelicism, (ê-van-jel'e-sizm) *n.* Evangelical principles.

Evangelist, (ê-van-jel-ist) *n.* One of the writers of the gospel history;—a preacher of the gospel; a missionary; an itinerant preacher.

Evangelistic, (ê-van-jel-ist'ik) *a.* Designed or fitted to evangelize; evangelical.

Evangelize, (ê-van-jel-iz) *v. t.* To convert to a belief of the gospel;—*v. i.* To preach the gospel.

Evanish, (ê-van'ish) *v. t.* To disappear; to vanish.

Evanishment, (ê-van'ish-ment) *n.* A vanishing; a disappearance.

Evaporable, (ê-vap'er-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being dissipated by evaporation.

Evaporate, (ê-vap'er-ât) *v. i.* [*L. e and vaporare.*] To pass off in vapour, as a fluid;—to be dissipated; to be wasted;—*v. t.* To dissipate in vapour or fumes.

Evaporate, (ê-vap'er-ât) *a.* Dispersed in vapours.

Evaporation, (ê-vap'er-â'shun) *n.* Act or process of turning into or passing off in vapour.

Evasion, (ê-vâ'zhun) *n.* Act of avoiding or escaping from an argument, charge, interrogation, &c.; shift; subterfuge; equivocation.

Evasive, (ê-vâ'siv) *a.* Tending to evade or marked by evasion; elusive; slippery; sophistical.

Evasively, (ê-vâ'siv-le) *adv.* By evasion.

Even, (êv) *n.* Latter part or close of the day; evening;—the evening preceding some particular day; the period preceding some important event.

Even, (êv) *n.* The wife of Adam and mother of the human race.

Even, (êvn) *a.* [*A.-S. efn.*] Level; smooth; equal in surface; uniform in motion or action;—calm; not easily ruffled;—equally balanced; adjusted; fair; equitable;—capable of division by 2—said of numbers.

Even, (êvn) *v. t.* To make even; to level; to smooth;—to equalize;—to balance accounts.

Even, (êvn) *adv.* In an equal manner; likewise; exactly; equally;—at the very time;—so much as;—indeed; verily. [trial.]

Even-handed, (êvn-hand-ed) *a.* Fair or impartial.

Evening, (êvn-ing) *n.* The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or

Exaggeration, (egz-aj-er-ā'shun) *n.* Amplification;—a representation beyond the truth; hyperbole.

Exalt, (egz-awlt') *v. t.* [*L. ex and altus.*] To raise high;—to elevate in rank, power, or the like;—to magnify; to extol;—to lift up with joy, pride, or success; to elate;—to elevate the tone of;—to render pure or refined.

Exaltation, (egz-awlt-ā'shun) *n.* Act of exalting or raising high; elevation;—refinement or sublimization of bodies.

Examinable, (egz-am'in-a-bl) *a.* Capable of investigation or judicial inquiry.

Examination, (egz-am-in-ā'shun) *n.* The act of examining, or the state of being examined;—a careful search, investigation, or inquiry;—a process for testing qualification;—trial by a law or standard; judicial inquiry; interrogation of witnesses.

Examine, (egz-am'in) *v. t.* [*L. examinare.*] To try and assay by the appropriate methods or tests;—to inquire into and determine; to investigate the fact, reasons, or claims of;—to consider the arguments for or the merits of;—to try, as an offender; to test the attainments of, as a scholar; to question, as a witness.

Example, (egz-am'pl) *n.* [*L. exemplum.*] A portion taken to show the character of the whole; a sample;—a pattern or copy; a model;—a warning; a caution;—a precedent;—an instance.

Exasperate, (egz-as'per-āt) *v. t.* [*L. ex and asperare.*] To irritate in a high degree; to enrage;—to embitter.

Exasperation, (egz-as-per-ā'shun) *n.* Act of exasperating, or state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation; violent passion; rage.

Excandescence, (eks-kan-des'sens) *n.* A white or glowing heat; heat of passion; violent anger.

Excavate, (eks-ka-vāt) *v. t.* [*L. ex, out, and cavare.*] To hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in.

Excavation, (eks-ka-vā'shun) *n.* Act of excavating;—a hollow formed by removing the interior.

Exceed, (ek-sēd') *v. t.* [*L. ex and cedere.*] To pass or go beyond;—to surpass; to excel;—*v. i.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds;—to be more or larger.

Exceeding or Exceedingly, (ek-sēd'ing) *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually; surpassingly.

Excel, (ek-sel') *v. t.* [*L. excellere.*] To exceed; to surpass, especially in good qualities or laudable deeds;—*v. i.* To have good qualities in an unusual degree; to surpass others.

Excellence, (ek-sel-lens) *n.* [*L. excellentia.*] State or quality of being excellent; superiority; worth; goodness; purity; greatness;—an excellent or valuable quality;—a title of honour.

Excellency, (ek-sel-len-se) *n.* Valuable quality; excellence;—a title of honour given to the highest dignitaries of a court or state.

Excellent, (ek-sel-lent) *a.* Excelling or surpassing others in virtue, worth, dignity, attainments, or the like; of great value or use; remarkable; distinguished for superior attainments;—consummate; complete.

Excellently, (ek-sel-lent-le) *adv.* In an excellent manner; exceedingly; transcendently.

Except, (ek-sept') *v. t.* [*L. ex and capere.*] To leave out of any number specified; to exclude;—*v. i.* To take exception to; to object.

Except, (ek-sept') *prep.* With exclusion of; leaving out; excepting; all but.

Except, (ek-sept') *conj.* Unless; without that; if it be not so that; but that.

Excepting, (ek-sept'ing) *prep.*, but properly a *participle*. With exception of; excluding; omitting.

Exception, (ek-sep'ahun) *n.* Act of leaving out from a specified number or class; exclusion from the terms of a general rule or position;—an objection; cavil;—offence taken; resentment;—a stop or bar to legal action.

Exceptionable, (ek-sep'ahun-a-bl) *a.* Liable to objection; objectionable.

Exceptional, (ek-sep'ahun-al) *a.* Forming an exception; giving a case or instance of exemption; single; solitary.

Exeptive, (ek-sept'iv) *a.* Including an exception; making or being an exception; exceptional.

Extract, (ek-sept') *v. t.* [*L. ex and carpere.*] To make extracts from; to select; to extract; to cite or cite from.

Excerpt, (ek-sept') *n.* An extract; a passage selected from an author.

Excess, (ek-see') *n.* [*L. excedere.*] State of surpassing or going beyond; superfluity; superabundance;—transgression of due limits; indulgence of passion or appetite; violence; intemperance; dissipation;—degree or amount by which one thing or number exceeds another; remainder after subtraction.

Excessive, (ek-see'iv) *a.* Marked with, or exhibiting, excess;—extreme; extravagant.

Excessively, (ek-see'iv-le) *adv.* In an extreme degree.

Exchange, (eks-chānj') *v. t.* [*F. echanger.*] To give or take in return for; to barter;—to part with for a substitute;—to interchange; to give and receive reciprocally;—*v. i.* To be changed or received in exchange for.

Exchange, (eks-chānj') *n.* Act of giving or taking as an equivalent; barter; the act of giving and receiving reciprocally;—the thing given or received in return;—the process of settling accounts or debts by drafts, called *bills of exchange*;—a rule in arithmetic to determine the proportional value of money in different countries;—the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business at certain hours.

Exchangeability, (eks-chānj-a-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Exchangeable, (eks-chānj'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

Exchequer, (eks-chek'qr) *n.* [*Norm. F. eschequier.*] One of the superior courts of law—so called from a checkered cloth which formerly covered the table;—the public treasury.

Exchequer, (eks-chek'qr) *v. t.* To institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer. [*excise.*]

Excisable, (ek-siz'a-bl) *a.* Liable, or subject, to excise.

Excise, (ek-siz') *n.* [*L. ex and cedere.*] An inland duty on articles produced and consumed in a country;—a tax on licenses to pursue certain trades.

Excise, (ek-siz') *v. t.* To lay an excise upon.

Exciseman, (ek-siz'man) *n.* An officer who is charged with collecting the excise; a gauger.

Excision, (ek-sizh'un) *n.* Act of cutting off; extirpation; destruction;—excommunication.

Excitability, (ek-sit-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being readily excited;—irritability.

Excitable, (ek-sit'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being excited or roused into action.

Excitant, (ek-sit'ant) *n.* A stimulant.

Excitation, (ek-sit'ashun) *n.* Act of rousing or awakening;—act of producing excitement.

Excitative, (ek-sit'at-iv) *a.* Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.

Excite, (ek-sit') *v. t.* To rouse; to call into action;—to stimulate, as the vital organs;—to animate, as the spirits;—to inflame, as the passions.

Excitement, (ek-sit'ment) *n.* The act of exciting, or the state of being excited; agitation;—that which excites or rouses.

Exciting, (ek-sit'ing) *a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating.

Excitingly, (ek-sit'ing-le) *adv.* In an exciting manner.

Exclaim, (eks-klam') *v. i.* [*L. ex* and *clamare*.] To cry out from earnestness or passion; to vociferate; to declare loudly.

Exclamation, (eks-klam'-ashun) *n.* Act of exclaiming or making an outcry;—an uttered expression of surprise, joy, and the like;—an interjection;—a mark by which emphatical utterance is marked, thus [!].

Exclamatory, (eks-klam'-a-tor-e) *a.* Containing, expressing, or using exclamation.

Exclude, (eks-kliud') *v. t.* [*L. ex* and *cludere*.] To thrust out or eject;—to hinder from entrance or admission; to debar from participation or enjoyment;—to except.

Exclusion, (eks-kliu'dzhun) *n.* Act of excluding or of thrusting out.

Exclusionist, (eks-kliu'dzhun-ist) *n.* One who would exclude another from some privilege.

Exclusive, (eks-kliu'siv) *a.* Having the power of forbidding entrance; denying admission;—debaring from participation;—possessed or enjoyed, as a privilege denied to others;—select; fastidious.

Exclusive, (eks-kliu'siv) *n.* One of a coterie who excludes others; an exclusionist.

Exclusively, (eks-kliu'siv-le) *adv.* In a manner exclusive. [quality of being exclusive.]

Exclusiveness, (eks-kliu'siv-ness) *n.* State or quality of being exclusive.

Excusable, (eks-koi't-ib) *v. t.* [*L. ex* and *cogitare*.] To think out; to discover by thinking; to contrive; to invent.

Excusation, (eks-koi't-ib'ashun) *n.* Act of devising in the thoughts; contrivance; discovery.

Excommunicate, (eks-kom-mu'ne-kat) *v. t.* [*L. ex* and *communicare*.] To expel from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical sentence; to deprive of spiritual privileges.

Excommunicate, (eks-kom-mu'ne-kat) *a.* Cut off from communion with the church.

Excommunication, (eks-kom-mu'ne-kat'ashun) *n.* Act of exclusion from the fellowship of the church;—ecclesiastical interdict of two kinds—*minor* excommunication, debarring from the eucharist; *greater*, total exclusion from the church; anathema.

Excoriate, (eks-koi're-ib) *v. t.* [*L. ex* and *corium*.] To strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to gild; to flay.

Excoration, (eks-koi're-ib'ashun) *n.* The act of flaying; the state of being stripped of the skin.

Excrement, (eks-kroi'ment) *n.* [*L. ex* and *cernere*.] An outgrowth from the surface of the body, as the hair and nails;—matter excreted and ejected; alvine discharges.

Excremental, (eks-kroi'ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of excrement; ejected from the body as useless.

Excrementitious, (eks-kroi'men-tish'e-us) *a.* Pertaining to or containing excrement.

Excreescence, (eks-kres'ens) *n.* An outgrowth;—a protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart;—an unnatural enlargement of a plant;—any preternatural production;—a superfluous and troublesome part.

Excrecent, (eks-kres'ent) *a.* [*L. ex* and *crecere*.] Growing out in a preternatural or morbid manner.

Excrete, (eks-kret') *v. t.* To discharge from the body as useless; to eject.

Excretion, (eks-kret'ashun) *n.* The act of throwing off effete matter from the animal system;—that which is excreted; excrement.

Excretive or **Excretory**, (eks-kret'iv) *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter.

Excretory, (eks-kroi'tor-e) *n.* A duct or vessel that serves to receive secreted matter and eject it.

Excruciate, (eks-kroi'she-ib) *v. t.* [*L. ex* and *cruciare*.] To inflict most severe pain upon; to torture; to torment.

Excruciation, (eks-kroi'she-ib'ashun) *n.* Act of inflicting extreme pain; torture; torment.

Exculpate, (eks-kul'pat) *v. t.* [*L. ex* and *culpa*.] To clear from the charge or imputation of fault or guilt; exonerate; absolve; justify.

Exculpation, (eks-kul'pat'ashun) *n.* The act of exculpating.

Exculpatory, (eks-kul'pat-or-e) *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing.

Excursion, (eks-kur'shun) *n.* [*L. excursio*.] A setting out from some point; an expedition;—a trip for pleasure or health;—a wandering from a subject; digression.

Excursionist, (eks-kur'shun-ist) *n.* One who goes on an excursion.

Excursive, (eks-kur'siv) *a.* Prone to make excursions; wandering; rambling; exploring.

Excursively, (eks-kur'siv-le) *adv.* In an excursive manner; at random.

Excursiveness, (eks-kur'siv-ness) *n.* A disposition to wander or pass the usual limits.

Excusable, (eks-kuz'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being excused; pardonable;—admitting of justification. [manner; pardonably.]

Excusably, (eks-kuz'a-ble) *adv.* In an excusable manner.

Excusatory, (eks-kuz'a-tor-e) *a.* Making excuse; containing or admitting excuse or apology.

Excuse, (eks-kuz') *v. t.* [*L. ex* and *causari*.] To free from accusation, fault, or blame; to pardon, as a fault;—to regard with indulgence; to overlook;—to free from obligation or duty; to remit;—to ask pardon or indulgence for;—to vindicate.

Excuse, (eks-kuz') *n.* Act of excusing, apologizing, releasing, and the like;—a plea offered in extenuation of a fault; apology.

Execrable, (eks-ek'ra-bl) *a.* Deserving to be execrated; very hateful; detestable; abominable. [detestably; abominably.]

Execrably, (eks-ek'ra-ble) *adv.* Cursedly; execrately.

Execrate, (eks-ek'rat) *v. t.* [*L. ex* and *sacer*.] To denounce evil against; to imprecate evil upon;—to abhor; to abominate.

Execration, (eks-ek'rat'ashun) *n.* Act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil.

Execute, (eks-ek'ut) *v. t.* [*L. ex* and *sequi*.] To follow through to the end; to carry into effect; to finish;—to complete a deed;—to give effect to;—to inflict capital punishment on;—to perform, as a piece of music;—*v. i.* To perform an

office or duty; to produce an effect;—to play on a musical instrument.

Execution, (eks-ē-kū'shun) *n.* The act of executing; performance; accomplishment;—act of carrying out the sentence of a court; legal distraint for debt, &c.;—death inflicted by law;—act of signing and sealing a legal instrument;—legal warrant;—destruction; slaughter;—style of performance in music and other works of art.

Executioner, (eks-ē-kū'shun-ēr) *n.* One who executes; especially, one who carries into effect a sentence of death.

Executive, (egz-ek'üt-iv) *a.* Having power to execute or perform; active;—putting the laws in force; carrying into execution.

Executive, (egz-ek'üt-iv) *n.* The officer, whether king, president, or other magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws;—the ministry.

Executor, (egz-ek'üt-ēr) *n.* [L.] One who executes or performs;—the person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see it carried into effect after his decease.

Executorship, (egz-ek'üt-ēr-ship) *n.* The office of an executor.

Executory, (egz-ek'üt-tor-e) *a.* Performing official duties;—designed to be carried into effect.

Executrix, (egz-ek'üt-triks) *n.* A female appointed by a testator to execute his will.

Exegesis, (eks-ē-jē'sis) *n.* [G. from *exēgeisthai*.] Exposition; explanation; interpretation, especially, of the Holy Scriptures.

Exegetical, (eks-ē-jet'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; expository.

Exemplar, (egz-em'plär) *n.* [L.] A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated.

Exemplarily, (egz-em'plä-re-le) *adv.* By way of example.

Exemplary, (egz-em'plä-re) *a.* [L. *exemplar*.] Acting as an exemplar; serving as a pattern or model; commendable; conspicuous.

Exemplification, (egz-em'plä-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of exemplifying;—a copy; a transcript;—an instance; a case in point.

Exemplify, (egz-em'plä-fi) *v. t.* [L. *exemplum* and *facere*.] To show or illustrate by example;—to copy.

Exempt, (egz-emt) *v. t.* [L. *eximere*.] To take out or from; to release; to grant immunity from; to privilege.

Exempt, (egz-emt) *a.* Taken out; not included; clear;—free from; not subject to; privileged.

Exemption, (egz-em'shun) *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt.

Exequy, (eks-ē-kwä) *n.* [L. *exequi*.] A funeral rite; the ceremonies of burial;—generally *pl.*

Exercise, (eks-ēr-siz) *n.* [L. *ex* and *arcere*.] Act of exercising; labour; work; activity;—continued exertion; employment; application; use;—habitual exertion; performance; practice;—bodily exertion for the sake of health;—trial; training; discipline;—mental application; task; lesson;—discharge of official trust or duty; employment of official power;—public or private act of divine worship.

Exercise, (eks-ēr-siz) *v. t.* To put in motion; to exert; to engage; to use or employ, as power or authority;—to practise; to discipline;—to occupy; to task;—to vex; to afflict;—*v. i.* To take exercise; to use action or exertion.

Exert, (egz-ert) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *arere*.] To put forth, as strength or ability; to bring into active operation;—to strain; to strive.

Exertion, (egz-ert'shun) *n.* Act of exerting; effort; struggle.

Exfoliate, (eks-fō'le-ät) *v. i.* [L. *ex* and *folium*.] To separate and come off in scales, to become converted into scales at the surface, as minerals.

Exfoliation, (eks-fō'le-ät'shun) *n.* The scaling off of a bone, a rock, or a mineral.

Exhalation, (eks-häl-ä'shun) *n.* The act or process of exhaling; evaporation;—that which is exhaled; fume or steam; effluvia;—meteoric vapour.

Exhale, (egz-häl) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *halare*.] To emit, as vapour; to send out, as an odour;—to evaporate;—*v. i.* To rise or be given off, as vapour.

Exhaust, (egz-haust) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *haurire*.] To draw out completely;—to empty by drawing out;—to use, employ, or expend entirely; to consume; to wear out; to weary.

Exhaust, (egz-haust) *a.* Drained; exhausted; having expended or lost its energy.

Exhaustible, (egz-haust'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being exhausted.

Exhaustion, (egz-haust'yun) *n.* The act of drawing off or emptying; creation of a vacuum;—the state of being drained or emptied;—lassitude; weariness.

Exhaustive, (egz-haust'iv) *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust. [hausted; inexhaustible.

Exhaustless, (egz-haust'les) *a.* Not to be exhausted.

Exhibit, (egz-hib'it) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *habere*.] To hold forth or present to view; to show; to display;—to present in a public or official manner;—to administer as a remedy.

Exhibit, (egz-hib'it) *n.* Any paper produced or presented as a voucher, or in proof of facts.

Exhibition, (eks-he-biah'un) *n.* Act of exhibiting; manifestation;—production of titles or other legal documents in evidence;—any public display, as of works of art, &c.; show of feats or dexterity;—benefaction for the maintenance of scholars at a university;—the act of administering a remedy.

Exhibitioner, (eks-he-biah'un-er) *n.* In English universities one who has a pension or allowance.

Exhibitory, (egz-hib'e-tor-e) *a.* Showing; displaying; setting out to view.

Exhilarate, (egz-hil'är-ät) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *hilaria*.] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to inspire; to animate;—*v. i.* To become cheerful or joyous.

Exhilaration, (egz-hil-är-ä'shun) *n.* Act of enlivening the spirits or of making glad or cheerful;—joyfulness; gladness; cheerfulness; gaiety.

Exhort, (egz-hort) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *hortari*.] To incite by words or advice; to advise, warn, or caution;—*v. i.* To deliver exhortation.

Exhortation, (eks-hort-ä'shun) *n.* Act or practice of exhorting; incitement;—language intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel.

Exhortative or Exhortatory, (egz-hort'ät-iv) *a.* Containing, or serving for, exhortation; hortatory.

Exhumation, (eks-hū-mä'shun) *n.* Act of exhuming; the disinterment of a corpse.

Exhume, (eks-hüm) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *humus*.] To dig up, as from a grave; to disinter; to unbury.

Exigence or Exigency, (eks'e-jens) *n.* State of

being exigent; urgent want; pressing necessity; sudden occasion; distress; emergency.

Exigent, (eks'-jant) *a.* [*L. ex and agere.*] Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing.

Exiguity, (eks-i-g'-u-tye) *n.* State of being small; scantiness; tenuity.

Exile, (eks'-il) *n.* [*L.*] Banishment; forced separation from one's native country; voluntary separation from one's land;—the person banished or expelled from his country.

Exile, (egz-il) *v. t.* To banish or expel from one's own country; to drive away; to transport.

Exile, (egz-il) *a.* [*L. exilis, contracted from exilis, from exigere.*] Small; slender; thin; fine.

Exilement, (eks-in-an-ish'un) *n.* [*L. ex and ire.*] Emptying; deprivation; destitution.

Exist, (egz-ist) *v. i.* [*L. ex and sistere.*] To be; to have actual being material or spiritual;—to live; to have life;—to continue in being; to remain; to endure.

Existence, (egz-ist'-ens) *n.* Being; entity;—state of having form and life; substance;—reality; actual occurrence;—a living being; a creature.

Existent, (egz-ist'-ent) *a.* Having being or existence.

Exit, (eks-it) *n.* [*L. ex and ire.*] A going out; departure;—departure of a player from the stage;—act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease;—way of departure; passage out of a place.

Exodus, (eks'-o-dus) *n.* [*L., G. exodos.*] Departure from a place; particularly the departure of the Israelites from Egypt;—second book of the Old Testament.

Exogen, (eks'-o-jen) *n.* [*G. exō and genesthai.*] A plant having distinct wood, bark, and pith, the wood forming a layer between the other two, and increasing by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark.

Exogenous, (eks-oj'-en-us) *a.* Growing by successive additions to the outside.

Exonerate, (egz-on'-er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. ex and onus.*] To disburthen;—to relieve of, as a charge, obligation, or blame resting on one; to discharge from liability or responsibility.

Exoneration, (egz-on'-er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of freeing from a charge or imputation;—the state of being disburthened or freed from a charge.

Exonerative, (egz-on'-er-āt-iv) *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to exonerate.

Exorable, (egz'-or-a-bl) *a.* [*L. ex and orare.*] Capable of being moved by entreaty.

Exorbitance or **Exorbitancy**, (egz-or-bit-ans) *n.* A going beyond the usual limit; hence, enormity; extravagance; deviation from rule or right.

Exorbitant, (egz-or-bit-ant) *a.* [*L. exorbitans, from ex and orbit.*] Departing from an orbit; hence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant;—anomalous; irregular.

Exorbitantly, (egz-or-bit-ant-le) *adv.* Excessively; enormously.

Exorcise, (eks'-or-siz) *v. t.* [*L. exorcizare, G. orkō.*] To drive away, as an evil spirit; to adjure by some holy name;—to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit.

Exorcism, (eks'-or-sizm) *n.* Act of exorcising; also prayer or incantation used for this end.



Exogen.

Exorcist, (eks'-or-sist) *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits.

Exordium, (egz'-or-de-nm) *n.* [*L. ex and ordiri.*] Beginning of any thing; especially, the introductory part of a discourse; formal preface.

Exoteric, (eks-ō-ter'ik) *a.* [*G. exoterikos.*] Public; not secret; hence, capable of being imparted to and comprehended by the public; external;—opposed to *esoteric*.

Exotic, (egz'-ot'ik) *a.* [*G. exōtikos.*] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign.

Exotic, (egz'-ot'ik) *n.* Any thing of foreign origin, as a plant, a word, a custom, &c.

Expand, (eks-pand) *v. t.* [*L. ex and pandere.*] To lay open; to spread;—to make larger; to dilate; to distend; to extend; to diffuse;—*v. i.* To become opened, distended, or enlarged.

Expanse, (eks-pans) *n.* That which is expanded; a wide extent of space or body; the firmament.

Expansibility, (eks-pans-e-bil'-e-tye) *n.* Capacity of being expanded.

Expansible, (eks-pans'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being expanded.

Expansion, (eks-pans'-hun) *n.* Act of expanding or condition of being expanded; dilatation; enlargement;—expanse;—extent; space; room.

Expansive, (eks-pans'iv) *a.* Serving to expand, as heat, &c.; having the capacity of being expanded, as air, &c.;—widely extended; diffusive.

Expansiveness, (eks-pans'iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being expansive.

Expatriate, (eks-pā'she-āt) *v. t.* [*L. ex and spatium.*] To move at large; to wander without restraint;—to enlarge in discourse or writing; to decant.

Expatriation, (eks-pā'she-ā'shun) *n.* Act of expatriating.

Expatriate, (eks-pā'tre-āt) *v. t.* [*L. ex and patria (sc. terra).*] To banish; reflexively, to remove from one's native country.

Expatriation, (eks-pā'tre-ā'shun) *n.* The act of banishing, or the state of banishment; the act of forsaking one's own country.

Expect, (eks-pekt) *v. t.* [*L. ex and spectare.*] To wait for; to await;—to look forward to, as something about to happen or come; to anticipate;—to require; to demand.

Expectancy, (eks-pekt'an-se) *n.* Act or state of expecting;—that which is expected; object of expectation; hope; anticipation of pleasure.

Expectant, (eks-pekt'ant) *a.* Having an attitude of expectation; waiting; looking for;—in medicine, waiting for the efforts of nature.

Expectant, (eks-pekt'ant) *n.* One who waits in expectation.

Expectation, (eks-pek-tā'shun) *n.* Act or state of expecting;—that which is expected;—object of expectation; the Messiah;—ground of expecting; reason for anticipating future benefits or excellence;—value of any prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event.

Expectorant, (eks-pek'tō-rant) *a.* Tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat.

Expectorant, (eks-pek'tō-rant) *n.* A medicine which promotes expectoration.

Expectorate, (eks-pek'tō-rāt) *v. t.* [*L. ex and pectus.*] To eject mucus or phlegm from the throat or lungs; to cough up, and spit out;—*v. i.* To discharge matter from the lungs or throat; to spit.

Expectoration, (eks-pek-tō-rā'shun) *n.* The act of expectorating;—that which is expectorated.

Expectorative, (eks-pek'tō-rāt-iv) *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Expediency, (eks-pē-de-en-se) *n.* State or quality of being expedient;—fitness or suitableness;—propriety in the particular circumstances;—urgency; haste.

Expedient, (eks-pē-de-ent) *a.* [*L. expedire.*] Hastening forward; tending to further a proposed object; suitable; proper under the circumstances; profitable; useful.

Expedient, (eks-pē-de-ent) *n.* Suitable means to accomplish an end;—means devised or employed in an exigency; contrivance; resource; device.

Expediently, (eks-pē-de-ent-le) *adv.* With expedience; suitably.

Expedito, (eks-pē-dit) *v. t.* [*L. expedire.*] To free from hindrance or obstacle; to quicken;—to send forth with haste; to push or hurry on, as an official messenger or warlike expedition.

Expedition, (eks-pē-dish'un) *n.* Efficient promptness; haste; speed;—an enterprise or undertaking;—the despatch of an army or fleet with hostile intent;—the despatch of a body of men with needful aids for exploration, scientific discovery, &c.; the vessels or men sent forth for such purposes.

Expeditions, (eks-pē-dish'e-us) *a.* Speedy; hasty; quickly done;—nimble; active; ready; alert.

Expeditionally, (eks-pē-dish'e-us-le) *adv.* With celerity or despatch.

Expel, (eks-pel) *v. t.* [*L. ex and pellere.*] To drive out; to eject;—to banish;—to keep out; to exclude.

Expend, (eks-pend) *v. t.* [*L. ex and pendere.*] To lay out; to disburse; to consume; to dissipate.

Expenditure, (eks-pend'e-tūr) *n.* Act of expending; disbursement;—that which is expended; expense; cost; outlay.

Expense, (eks-pens) *n.* Act of expending; disbursement; outlay;—that which is expended; cost; charge.

Expensive, (eks-pens'iv) *a.* Occasioning expense; costly; dear;—given to expense; very liberal; lavish; extravagant.

Expensively, (eks-pens'iv-le) *adv.* With great expense. [being expensive.]

Expensiveness, (eks-pens'iv-nee) *n.* Quality of

Experience, (eks-pē-re-ens) *n.* [*L. experiri.*] Act of proving; frequent experiment;—personal proof or trial;—knowledge gained by trial or practice;—personal suffering of; endurance.

Experience, (eks-pē-re-ens) *v. t.* To try; to prove;—to know by personal trial;—to suffer.

Experienced, (eks-pē-re-ent) *a.* Taught by experience, or by practice or repeated observations.

Experiment, (eks-per'e-ment) *n.* [*L. experimentum.*] A trial deliberately instituted; practical test; proof.

Experiment, (eks-per'e-ment) *v. i.* To make trial of;—to test;—to prove by trial or test.

Experimental, (eks-per'e-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to experiment; founded, derived from, or affording experiment;—taught by experience;—known by personal trial.

Experimentalist, (eks-per'e-ment'al-ist) *n.* One who makes experiments.

Experimentally, (eks-per'e-ment'al-le) *adv.* By experiment;—by experience; by personal trial.

Expert, (eks-pert) *a.* [*L. expertus.*] Taught by use, practice, or experience; having a facility from practice; adroit; dexterous; skillful.

Expert, (eks-pert) *n.* A skillful or practical person; a scientific or professional witness.

Expertly, (eks-pert-le) *adv.* In a skillful manner; adroitly.

Expertness, (eks-pert'nes) *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; skill.

Expiable, (eks'pe-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being expiated or atoned for.

Expiate, (eks'pe-āt) *v. t.* [*L. ex and piua.*] To make satisfaction or reparation for; to atone for.

Expiation, (eks-pe-a'shun) *n.* Act of expiating; atonement; satisfaction;—means by which atonement for crimes is made.

Expiatory, (eks'pe-a-tor-e) *a.* Having the power to make atonement or reparation.

Expirable, (eks-pir'a-bl) *a.* Liable to expire; capable of being brought to an end.

Expiration, (eks-pe-rā'shun) *n.* Act of breathing; emission of air from the lungs;—last breath issued; death;—close; conclusion in time;—evaporation;—exhalation.

Expiratory, (eks-pir-ā-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to the emission of breath from the lungs.

Expire, (eks-pir) *v. t.* [*L. ex and spirare.*] To breathe out from the lungs;—to emit in minute particles;—*v. i.* To emit the breath, especially, to emit the last breath; to die;—to come to an end; to terminate.

Expiring, (eks-pir'ing) *a.* Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting volatile matter; breathing the last breath; dying;—uttered in the hour of death. [a lease.]

Expiry, (eks'pir-e) *n.* End; termination, as of

Expiscate, (eks-pis'kāt) *v. t.* [*L. expiscari.*] To ascertain by artful means or by investigation; to search out.

Explain, (eks-plān) *v. t.* [*L. ex and planus.*] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to illustrate in notes or by comments;—expound; interpret;—*v. i.* To give explanation.

Explanation, (eks-plā-nā'shun) *n.* Act of expounding or interpreting;—that which makes clear;—meaning attributed to any thing by one who explains it;—a mutual exposition of meaning or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding; hence, reconciliation; good understanding;—exposition; interpretation; illustration; account.

Explanatory, (eks-plā-nā-tor-e) *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

Expletive, (eks'plēt-iv) *a.* [*L. expleere.*] Filling up; added by way of ornament; superfluous.

Expletive, (eks'plēt-iv) *n.* A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament.

Expletory, (eks'plē-tor-e) *a.* Serving to fill up; expletive; superfluous.

Explicable, (eks'ple-kā-bl) *a.* Capable of being explained or made intelligible; that may be accounted for.

Explicate, (eks'ple-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. ex and plicare.*] To open, as leaves;—to unfold the meaning of; to explain; to interpret.

Explication, (eks-ple-kā'shun) *n.* Act of unfolding;—explanation; exposition; interpretation;—the sense given by an expositor.

Explicative, (eks'ple-kāt-iv) *a.* Serving to unfold or explain; explanatory.

Explicit, (eks-plis'it) *a.* [*L. explicare.*] Distinctly stated; clear; definite; precise;—express; unreserved; unequivocal.

Explicitly, (eks-plis'it-le) *adv.* Plainly; expressly; without disguise or reservation.

Explicitness, (eks-plis'it-nee) *n.* Quality of being explicit.

Explode, (eks-plōd) *v. i.* [*L. ex and plaudere.*] To utter a burst of sound;—to burst with a

loud report; to detonate;—v. t. To drive out with violence and noise, as by powder;—to reject with loud disapprobation, as a play; hence, to condemn; to decry.

Exploit, (eks-ploit') n. [F. from L. *explicare*.] A deed or act; especially, an heroic act; a great achievement; a feat.

Exploration, (eks-plō-rā'shun) n. Act of exploring; search; examination.

Explore, (eks-plōr') v. t. [L. *ex* and *plorare*.] To search through; to look into all parts of; to examine thoroughly.

Explosion, (eks-plō'zhun) n. A bursting with noise;—sudden expansion of an elastic substance with loud report;—discharge of a piece of ordnance;—eruption of a volcano;—violent manifestation of excited feeling or passion.

Explosive, (eks-plō'siv) a. Causing explosion; bursting with violence.

Explosively, (eks-plō'siv-le) adv. In an explosive manner.

Exponent, (eks-pō'nent) n. [L. *exponere*.] An index;—a representative; an exhibitor;—an algebraic number or letter written on the right hand of and above a quantity, and denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor to produce the power indicated.

Exponential, (eks-pō-nen'she-al) a. Pertaining to exponents; involving variable exponents.

Export, (eks-pōrt') v. t. [L. *ex* and *portare*.] To carry out; to convey or transport, as goods in commerce, to other nations.

Export, (eks-pōrt) n. Act of exporting;—that which is exported—used chiefly in the plural.

Exportable, (eks-pōrt-a-bl) a. Capable of being exported.

Exportation, (eks-pōrt-ā'shun) n. Act of Export, (eks-pōr') v. t. [L. *ex* and *ponere*.] To lay open; to set in view; to disclose;—to uncover;—to remove from shelter; to put in danger; to subject;—to offer for inspection; to exhibit, as goods for sale;—to divulge, as the acts or character of another; to put to shame.

Expose, (eks-pō-zā') n. [F.] A formal statement;—usually in a bad sense, exposure of deceitful or immoral character or conduct.

Exposed, (eks-pōzd') a. Offered to view; laid out for sale;—unprotected; open to attack.

Exposition, (eks-pō-zish'un) n. [L. *exponere*.] Act of laying out or exhibiting; hence, a public exhibition or show;—the act of expounding the sense or meaning of;—a work containing explanations or interpretations; the sense put upon a passage by an interpreter.

Expositor, (eks-pōz'it-er) n. One who, or that which, expounds or explains; an interpreter.

Expository, (eks-pōz'it-or-e) a. Belonging to an expositor, or to exposition; explanatory; illustrative; exegetical.

Expostulate, (eks-pōst'u-lāt) v. t. [L. *ex* and *postulare*.] To discuss; to examine;—v. i. To remonstrate with;—to reason in a kindly and earnest manner with; to urge motives and inducements for a change of conduct.

Expostulation, (eks-pōst'ū-lā'shun) n. Act of expostulating; remonstrance.

Expostulatory, (eks-pōst'ū-lā-tor-e) a. Containing expostulation or remonstrance.

Exposure, (eks-pōzhūr) n. Act of exposing;—state of being exposed;—position in regard to points of compass, or to influences of climate, light, air, &c.

Expond, (eks-pound') v. t. [L. *exponere*.] To explain; to clear of obscurity; to interpret,

Expounder, (eks-pound'er) n. One who interprets or explains the meaning of.

Express, (eks-pres') v. t. [L. *ex* and *premere*.] To press or squeeze out;—to represent by pictorial art;—to show; to exhibit by look, gesture, or language;—to make known one's opinions or feelings—used reflexively;—to send by express messenger;—to elicit; to extort.

Express, (eks-pres') a. Closely resembling; exactly copied;—directly stated; clear; plain;—despatched with special speed or directness.

Express, (eks-pres) n. A messenger sent on a special errand; hence, a regular and quick conveyance for packages, &c.;—a message sent.

Expressed, (eks-pres't) a. Pressed out;—declared; put down in writing; uttered in words.

Expression, (eks-pres'h'un) n. Act of forcing out by pressure;—act of representing; declaration; utterance;—lively or vivid representation of meaning, sentiment, or feeling, &c., as in musical or pictorial art;—look or appearance of the countenance;—a mode of speech; a phrase.

Expressionless, (eks-pres'h'un-less) a. Destitute of expression; dull; stolid.

Expressive, (eks-pres'iv) a. Serving to express, utter, or represent;—full of expression; emphatical.

Expressively, (eks-pres'iv-le) adv. In an expressive manner.

Expressiveness, (eks-pres'iv-ness) n. Quality of being expressive; impressive significance; vividness.

Expressly, (eks-pres'le) adv. In an express or pointed manner; in direct terms; plainly.

Expropriate, (eks-prōp-ri-āt) v. t. [L. *ex* and *proprius*.] To put out of one's possession; to give up a claim to exclusive property.

Expugn, (eks-pūn') v. t. [L. *ex* and *pugnare*.] To conquer; to take by assault.

Expulsion, (eks-pul'shun) n. [L. *expulsio*.] Act of expelling; a driving away by violence;—state of being expelled.

Expulsive, (eks-pul'siv) a. Having the power of driving away; serving to expel.

Expunge, (eks-punj') v. t. [L. *ex* and *pungere*.] To blot out, as with a pen;—to strike out; to wipe out or destroy;—efface; erase; obliterate.

Expurgate, (eks-pur'gāt) v. t. [L. *ex* and *purgare*.] To purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse; to purge.

Expurgation, (eks-pur'gā'shun) n. Act of expurgating; purification.

Expurgatory, (eks-pur'gā-tor-e) a. Serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous.

Exquisite, (eks-kwe-zit) a. [L. *ex* and *quarere*.] Carefully selected; hence, of surpassing excellence;—exceeding; accurate; perfect, as workmanship;—nice; delicate, as taste;—keen; susceptible, as the feelings;—discriminating; fastidious.

Exquisite, (eks-kwe-zit) n. One who is over-nice in dress or ornament; a fop; a dandy.

Exquisitely, (eks-kwe-zit-le) adv. In an exquisite manner;—with keen sensation or with nice perception.

Exsanguious, (eks-sang'we-us) a. [L. *ex* and *sanguis*.] Destitute of blood, as an insect.

Exscind, (eks-sind') v. t. [L. *ex* and *scindere*.] To cut out; to remove from fellowship.

Exsiccant, (eks-sik'ant) a. Having the quality of drying up; drying.

Exsicate, (eks-sik'āt) v. t. [L. *ex* and *siccus*.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; to dry.

Extancy, (eks-tan'se) *n.* State of being;—state of rising above other forms of being; prominence.

Extant, (eks-tant) *a.* [L. from *ex* and *stare*.] Standing out or above the surface;—continuing to exist; in being; now subsisting.

Extemporaneous, (eks-tem-pō-rā-ne-us-le) *a.* [L. *ex tempore*.] Proceeding from the impulse of the moment; called forth by the occasion; unpremeditated; off-hand.

Extemporaneously, (eks-tem-pō-rā-ne-us-le) *adv.* Without previous study; unpremeditatedly.

Extempore, (eks-tem-pō-rē) *adv.* [L. from *ex* and *tempus*.] Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly.

Extempore, (eks-tem-pō-rē) *a.* Without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

Extemporize, (eks-tem-pō-riz) *v. i.* To speak without previous study or preparation; to make an off-hand address;—*v. t.* To do in a hasty, off-hand, or unpremeditated manner.

Extend, (eks-tend) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *tendere*.] To prolong in a single direction, as a line; to lengthen;—to dilate, as a volume; to expand;—to continue, as time; to protract;—to hold out or reach forth;—to bestow on;—to impart; to communicate;—*v. i.* To be continued in length or breadth; to stretch; to reach.

Extendability, (eks-tens-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Capacity of being extended or of suffering extension.

Extensible or Extensile, (eks-tens'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being extended, whether in length or breadth.

Extension, (eks-ten'shun) *n.* [L. *extensio*.] Act of extending; a stretching;—state of being extended;—that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space;—allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

Extensive, (eks-tens'iv) *a.* Having wide extent; expanded; large; broad; wide.

Extensively, (eks-tens'iv-le) *adv.* To a great extent; widely.

Extensiveness, (eks-tens'iv-nes) *n.* Extent; wideness; largeness; diffusiveness.

Extensor, (eks-tens'er) *n.* [L.] A muscle which serves to extend or straighten, as an arm, &c.

Extent, (eks-ten't) *n.* Space or degree to which a thing is extended; superficies; bulk; length; compass; volume.

Extenuate, (eks-ten'ū-āt) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *tenuis*.] To draw out, as the line of an army; to make lean or slender;—to lessen; to palliate, as a crime;—*v. i.* To become thin or slender; to be drawn out.

Extenuatingly, (eks-ten'ū-āt-ing-le) *adv.* In an extenuating manner.

Extenuation, (eks-ten-ū-ā'shun) *n.* Act of extenuating; losing of flesh; maceration;—palliation, as of a crime;—mitigation, as of punishment.

Exterior, (eks-tē're-ēr) *a.* [L. comparative of *exter*.] Outward; outside of, said of a body;—external; extrinsic, said of a person or quality;—foreign.

Exterior, (eks-tē're-ēr) *n.* That which is external; surface; outside;—outward appearance or deportment;—*pl.* Visible acts, forms, or ceremonies.

Exterminate, (eks-ter'min-āt) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *terminus*.] To drive from within the limits or borders of; to drive away;—to extirpate; to destroy;—to cause to disappear; to eliminate.

Extirpation, (eks-ter-min-ā'shun) *n.* Act of exterminating; eradication; extirpation; excision;—elimination.

Exterminatory, (eks-ter'min-ā-tor-e) *a.* Serving or tending to exterminate.

External, (eks-tern'al) *a.* [L. *externus*.] Having relation to space; outward; exterior;—visible; apparent; not inherent;—accidental; irrelevant;—foreign. [manner; outwardly.]

Externally, (eks-tern'al-le) *adv.* In an external

Externals, (eks-tern'al) *n. pl.* Whatever things are external; outward forms or ceremonies.

Extinct, (eks-tingkt) *a.* [L. *extinguere*.] Put out; quenched;—ended; terminated; closed; dead.

Extinction, (eks-tingk'shun) *n.* Act of extinguishing;—state of being extinguished.

Extinguish, (eks-tinggwish) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *stinguere*.] To smother; to quench;—to put an end to; to destroy;—to obscure by superior splendour.

Extinguishable, (eks-tinggwish-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being extinguished.

Extinguisher, (eks-tinggwish-ēr) *n.* One who, or that which, extinguishes; a hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

Extinguishment, (eks-tinggwish-ment) *n.* Act of extinguishing; extinction; suppression; destruction; nullification; abolition.

Extirpate, (eks-terp'āt) *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *stirps*.] To pull or pluck up by the roots; to destroy totally;—to cut out; to remove.

Extirpation, (eks-terp-ā'shun) *n.* Act of extirpating; eradication; excision; total destruction.

Extol, (eks-tōl') *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *tollere*.] To elevate by praise; to eulogize; to magnify; celebrate; laud; glorify.

Extortive, (eks-tor'siv) *a.* Serving to extort.

Extortively, (eks-tor'siv-le) *adv.* In an extortive manner; by extortion.

Extort, (eks-tort') *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *torquere*.] To wrest or wring from by physical or other means; to gain by force; to exact;—*v. i.* To practise extortion.

Extorted, (eks-tort'ed) *a.* Drawn or taken from by compulsion; forced, as an admission or confession.

Extortion, (eks-tor'shun) *n.* Act of extorting; illegal exaction; compulsion;—oppression; rapacity.

Extortionate or Extortionary, (eks-tor'shun-āt) *a.* Practising extortion; exacting;—over-charged; exorbitant;—rapacious; greedy.

Extortioner or Extortionist, (eks-tor'shun-ēr) *n.* One who exacts or over-charges; a usurer.

Extra, (eks'tra) A Latin preposition signifying beyond; on the other or outside of;—a prefix to many words denoting beyond, without, more than, further than, or generally, excess.

Extract, (eks-trakt') *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *trahere*.] To draw out;—to remove forcibly from a fixed position;—to express, as juice or essence by chemical process;—to select, as passages from a book.

Extract, (eks'trakt) *n.* That which is extracted or drawn out;—a passage from a book or writing; a quotation;—any thing drawn from a substance by chemical process.

Extraction, (eks-trak'shun) *n.* Act of extracting; the drawing out, as of a tooth;—descent; lineage;—chemical operation of evolving the substance; essence; tincture;—arithmetical process of finding the root of a number.

Extractive, (eks-trakt'iv) *a.* Capable of being extracted;—tending or serving to extract.

Extradition, (eks-tra-dish'un) *n.* [*L. ex and tradere.*] Delivery by one nation or state to another, especially of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty.

Extrajudicial, (eks-tra-j66-dish'e-al) *a.* [*L. extra and Eng. judicial.*] Out of the proper court or the ordinary course of legal procedure.

Extraneous, (eks-tra-mun'dan) *a.* [*L. extra and nasci.*] Beyond the limit of the material world, or relating to that which is so.

Extraneous, (eks-tra-mur'al) *a.* [*L. extra and murus.*] Without or beyond the walls.

Extraneous, (eks-tra-n6-us) *a.* [*L. extraneus.*] Not belonging to or dependent on a thing; irrelevant; not essential; not intrinsic; foreign.

Extraneous, (eks-tra-n6-us-le) *adv.* In an extraneous manner.

Extraneously, (eks-tra-or-din-ar-e-le) *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method.

Extraordinary, (eks-tra-or-din-ar-e) *a.* [*L. extra and ordinis.*] Beyond or out of the common order or method;—exceeding the common degree or measure; remarkable; rare; special; particular;—employed or sent for a special object.

Extraordinary, (eks-tra-or-din-ar-e) *n.* That which is extraordinary or unusual; an uncommon circumstance or quality.

Extraneous, (eks-tra-v'a-gans) *n.* The act of wandering beyond proper limits; irregularity; wildness;—excess of passion or appetite;—lavish expenditure of means or substance; vain or superfluous expense;—exuberance in thought or diction; prodigality; profusion; waste; dissipation.

Extraneous, (eks-tra-v'a-gant) *a.* [*L. extra and vagari.*] Wandering beyond bounds; excessive; unreasonable; irregular;—wild; unrestrained;—profuse in expense; prodigal.

Extraneously, (eks-tra-v'a-gant-le) *adv.* In an extraneous manner.

Extraneous, (eks-tra-v'a-sit) *v. t.* [*L. extra and sisti.*] To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

Extraneous, (eks-tra-v'a-sit'un) *n.* Act of being let out of the proper vessels or ducts, as blood.

Extreme, (eks-tr6m) *a.* [*L. extremus.*] At the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; furthest;—last; final; conclusive;—utmost; the worst or best; most urgent; greatest; highest.

Extreme, (eks-tr6m) *n.* The utmost point or verge of a thing;—utmost limit or degree; hence, great necessity—often in the *pl.*

Extremely, (eks-tr6m-le) *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point; very greatly; intensely.

Extremity, (eks-tr6m'e-te) *n.* The utmost or most distant point or side, as of a place;—the outermost parts, as of an animal;—the highest state or condition;—the greatest degree of difficulty, danger, or distress;—the utmost rigor or violence;—exigency; urgency.

Extricable, (eks-tre-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being extricated.

Extricate, (eks-tre-kat) *v. t.* [*L. ex and tricare.*] To disentangle; to free from difficulties or perplexities;—to emit or evolve.

Extrication, (eks-tre-kat'un) *n.* Act of extricating or disentangling;—act of evolving.

Extrinsic, (eks-trin'ik) *a.* [*L. extrinsecus.*] Not contained in or belonging to a body; external; outward; unessential.

Extrinsically, (eks-trin'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; externally; from without.

Extrude, (eks-tr66d) *v. t.* [*L. ex and trudere.*] To thrust, urge, or press out; to expel.

Extrusion, (eks-tr66zhun) *n.* Act of thrusting out; expulsion.

Exuberance, (eks-t6ber-ans) *n.* A swelling or rising of any part of the body; a protuberance.

Exuberance or **Exuberancy**, (eks-t6ber-ans) *n.* State of being exuberant; superfluous abundance; luxuriance; excess; superfluity; overflow.

Exuberant, (eks-t6ber-ant) *a.* [*L.*] Characterized by abundance; overflowing; over-abundant; superfluous.

Exuberantly, (eks-t6ber-ant-le) *adv.* Abundantly; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

Exuberate, (eks-t6ber-it) *v. i.* To abound; to be in great abundance or plenty.

Exudation, (eks-6-dish'un) *n.* Act of exuding; a discharge of humours or moisture;—the substance exuded.

Exude, (eks-6d) *v. t.* [*L. ex and sudare.*] To discharge through the pores, as moisture; to discharge its sap by incision, as a tree;—*v. i.* To flow from a body, as juice or moisture.

Ulceration, (egz-ul-s6r-ash'un) *n.* [*L. ex and ulcus.*] Act of causing ulcers on a body; process of becoming ulcerous;—exacerbation; corrosion.

Ulcerate, (egz-ul-s6r-6t) *v. t.* To produce an ulcer in;—to corrode;—*v. i.* To become ulcerous.

Exult, (egz-ult) *v. i.* [*L. ex and salire.*] To leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph.

Exultation, (egz-ult-ash'un) *n.* Act of exulting; rapturous delight; triumph.

Exultingly, (egz-ult-ing-le) *adv.* In an exulting manner.

Exuvise, (egz-6v'e-6) *n. pl.* [*L. exuvire.*] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals;—fossil shells and other animal remains in the strata of the earth.

Eyas, (i'as) *n.* [*F. niais.*] A young hawk just taken from the nest.

Eye, (i) *n.* [*A.-S. eage.*] The organ of vision;—sight; view; perception;—face; presence;—look; countenance;—act of seeing; observation; inspection; notice;—power of seeing; range or delicacy of vision;—mental view; estimate; judgment;—the small hole in the end of a needle;—a catch for a hook;—the centre of a target;—a part of a loop or stay.

Eye, (i) *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to view; to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.

Eye-ball, (i'bawl) *n.* The globe or apple of the eye.

Eye-beam, (i'b6m) *n.* A glance of the eye.

Eye-bolt, (i'b6lt) *n.* A bar of iron or bolt, with an eye at one end, for hooking tackles to.

Eye-bright, (i'brit) *n.* A plant formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

Eye-brow, (i'brow) *n.* The hairy arch above the eye.

Eye-flap, (i'flap) *n.* A blinder on a horse's bridle.

Eye-glass, (i'glas) *n.* A glass to assist the sight;—the eye-piece of a telescope and like instruments.

Eye-lash, (i'lash) *n.* The line of hairs that edges the eye.

Eye-less, (i'les) *a.* Wanting eyes or sight; blind.

Eye-let, (i'let) *n.* [*F. oillet.*] A small hole or perforation for a lace or small rope or cord.

Eye-lid, (i'lid) *n.* The cover of the eye.

Eye-piece, (i'p6s) *n.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye-end of a telescope or other optical instrument.

Eye-salve, (i'salv) *n.* Ointment for the eye.

Eye-service, (i'ær-vis) *n.* Service performed only under the eye or inspection of an employer.
Eyesight, (f'ait) *n.* Sight of the eye; view; observation;—power or relative capacity of seeing.
Eye-sore, (f'ôr) *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.
Eye-string, (f'string) *n.* The tendon by which the eye is moved.
Eye-tooth, (f'tooth) *n.* The pointed tooth in the

upper jaw next to the grinders—called also *canine tooth* and *cuspidate tooth*.
Eye-water, (f'waw-ter) *n.* A medicated water or lotion for the eyes. (thing done).
Eye-witness, (f'wit-nes) *n.* One who sees a
Byre, (âr) *n.* [Norm. *F. erre.*] A journey or circuit;—a court of itinerant justices.
Byrie, (âre) *n.* The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch their young.

F.

F (ef), the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper incisive teeth. The figure of the letter F is the same as that of the Eolic digamma [F], to which it is also closely related in power. As a contraction it stands for fellow: as a numeral it denotes 40, and with a dash over it (F̄), 40,000. In music F is the fourth tone of the model scale. F sharp (F♯) is a tone between F and G.

Fa, (fâ). A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut or model scale for solmization.

Fable, (fâ'bl) *n.* [L. *fabula*.] A fictitious story or tale intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue;—the plot of an epic or dramatic poem;—fiction; falsehood.

Fable, (fâ'bl) *v. i.* To feign; to write or speak fiction;—*v. t.* To feign; to invent; to tell of falsely.

Fabric, (fab'rik) *n.* [L. *faber*.] Structure of any thing; workmanship; texture; make;—that which is fabricated;—frame-work; edifice; building;—manufactured cloth.

Fabricant, (fab're-kant) *n.* [F.] A manufacturer;—an artificer; a working tradesman.

Fabricate, (fab're-kât) *v. t.* [L. *fabricare*.] To frame; to construct; to build;—to form by art and labour; to manufacture;—to forge; to devise falsely.

Fabrication, (fab-re-kâ'shun) *n.* Act of devising, framing, or constructing; construction;—a building or structure;—a falsehood; invention; forgery.

Fabulist, (fab'û-list) *n.* One who invents or fabricates, (fab'û-liz) *v. t.* To invent, compose, or relate fables.

Fabulous, (fab'û-lus) *a.* [L. *fari*.] Feigned, as a story or fable; related to fable; not real; fictitious. [manner].

Fabulously, (fab'û-lus-le) *adv.* In a fabulous
Facade, (fa-sâd') *n.* [F. *façade*, from *face*.] Front; front view or elevation of an edifice.

Face, (fâs) *n.* [L. *facies*.] The exterior form or appearance of any thing;—one of the bounding planes of a solid;—the surface of a plate or disk;—visage; countenance;—cast of features; look; air;—boldness; effrontery;—presence; sight; front;—mode of regard, whether favourable or unfavourable;—state or condition of affairs;—*pl.* Distortion of the features.

Face, (fâs) *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose with firmness;—to turn the front toward; to confront;—to cover in front;—to make flat or smooth the surface of;—to trim a garment with something of a different texture or colour;—*v. i.* To turn the face; to carry a false appearance; to brave; to brazen out.

Facet, (fas'et) *n.* [F. *facette*.] A little face; a small surface;—a superficies cut with several angles, as in diamonds and other precious stones.
Facetia, (fa-sê'she-s) *n. pl.* [L. *facetia*.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings; witticisms.
Facetious, (fa-sê'she-us) *a.* Given to wit and good humour; merry; sportive; jocular.
Facetiously, (fa-sê'she-us-le) *adv.* In a facetious manner.

Facetiousness, (fa-sê'she-us-nes) *n.* State of being facetious; pleasantry. [the face].

Facial, (fâ'she-al) *a.* [L. *facies*.] Pertaining to
Facile, (fas'il) *a.* [L. *facilis*.] Easy to be done or performed;—easy of access or converse;—easily persuaded; pliant; flexible;—ready in performing; dexterous.

Facilitate, (fa-sil'it-ât) *v. t.* [L. *facilitas*.] To make easy;—to expedite; to help forward.

Facility, (fa-sil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being easily performed; ease;—readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; expertness;—easiness to be persuaded;—pliancy;—easiness of access; complaisance; affability;—*pl.* Facilities, suitable or convenient means; opportunities; advantages.

Facing, (fâ'sing) *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defence;—movement of soldiers to the right or left;—collar or lapel of regimental uniform;—the front of an architectural structure;—any superficial layer or coating.

Fac-simile, (fak-sim'e-le) *n.* [L. *facere* and *similis*.] An exact copy or likeness, as of hand-writing.

Fact, (fakt) *n.* [L. *factum*.] Any thing done or that which comes to pass; an act; an event;—reality; truth;—performance; incident; occurrence; circumstance.

Faction, (fak'shun) *n.* [L. *factio*.] A party acting against a government or established order of things;—dissension; tumult; cabal; combination; clique; junto.

Factionous, (fak'she-us) *a.* Given to faction; prone to clamour against public measures or men;—pertaining to, or proceeding from, faction.

Factionally, (fak'she-us-le) *adv.* In a factional manner. [factions]

Factiousness, (fak'she-us-nes) *n.* State of being
Factitious, (fak-tish'e-us) *a.* [L. *factitius*.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; conventional; artful.

Factor, (fak'ter) *n.* A mercantile agent who buys, sells, and transacts business on commission;—one of the numbers or quantities which when multiplied together, form a product.

Factorage, (fak'ter-aj) *n.* Allowance given to factor by his employer for his services.

Factorial, (fak-tô're-al) *a.* Pertaining to factory;—in mathematics, relating to factors.

Factorship, (fak'ter-ship) *n.* The office of a factor.
Factory, (fak'tor-e) *n.* [L. *factor*.] A house or place where factors reside to transact business for their employers;—the body of factors in any place;—a manufactory.

Factotum, (fak-tō'tum) *n.* [L. *do every thing*.] A person employed to do all kinds of work.

Faculty, (fak'ul-te) *n.* [L. *facultas*.] Ability to act or perform; mental power or capacity; intellectual endowment or gift;—privilege or permission; license;—a body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted; the graduates in philosophy, law, medicine, or theology;—the professors and tutors in a college.

Fade, (fad) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *fade*.] To perish gradually; to wither, as a plant;—to lose freshness, colour, or brightness;—to sink away; to grow dim;—*v. t.* To cause to wither.

Faded, (fad'ed) *a.* Declined; withered; decayed; losing colour and becoming less vivid.

Fadeless, (fad'les) *a.* Not liable to fade; unfading.

Fading, (fad'ing) *n.* Loss of colour, freshness, or vigour; decay; weakness.

Fadingly, (fad'ing-le) *adv.* In a fading manner.

Fadge, (faj) *v. i.* [A.-S. *fegan*.] To come close, as the parts of things united; to fit.

Feces, (fēs'ez) *n. pl.* [L. *fecer*.] Excrement; ordure; settlings, sediment.

Fag, (fag) *n.* A laborious drudge; a school-boy who does menial services for another boy.

Fag, (fag) *v. i.* [A.-S. *fæge*.] To act as a fag; to drudge;—to become weary; to tire;—*v. t.* To treat as a fag; to compel to drudge.

Fag-end, (fag'end) *n.* [Fag and *end*.] An end of poorer quality or in a spoiled condition, as of a web of cloth, &c.;—the refuse or meaner part.

Fagot, (fag'ut) *n.* [F., L. *fax*.] A bundle of sticks used for fuel, for raising batteries or other purposes in fortification; also, a single stick;—a bundle of pieces of iron or of steel in bars;—a person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a company.

Fagot, (fag'ut) *v. t.* To make a fagot of; to tie or bundle together; to bind in a bundle.

Fahrenheit, (fah'ren-hit) *a.* [Ger.] Pertaining to a thermometer, having the zero of its scale marked at 32 degrees below the freezing-point of water, and the boiling-point at 212 degrees above—so called from the inventor of the scale.

Fail, (fal) *v. i.* [F. *faillir*.] To be wanting;—to come short;—to decline; to decay;—to fall off in respect to vigour, resources, or the like;—to perish; to die;—to miss;—to be disappointed of access or attainment; to be baffled or frustrated;—to become bankrupt or insolvent;—*v. t.* To be wanting to; to disappoint.

Fail, (fal) *n.* Failure; deficiency; want.

Failing, (fal'ing) *n.* The act of one who fails; deficiency; imperfection; weakness; miscarriage; misfortune.

Failure, (fal'ür) *n.* [From *fail*.] Cessation of supply, or total defect; deficiency;—omission; non-performance; decay, or defect from decay;—bankruptcy; suspension of payment.

Fain, (fan) *a.* [A.-S. *fæga*.] Well-pleased; glad; disposed; inclined; especially, content to accept.

Fain, (fan) *adv.* With joy or pleasure; gladly.

Faint, (fant) *a.* [F. *faint*.] Lacking strength; weak; languid;—wanting in courage, spirit, or energy; dejected; depressed;—hardly perceptible; indistinct;—done in a weak or feeble manner.

Faint, (fant) *v. i.* To become weak or feeble; to languish; to swoon;—to lose courage or spirit; to sink; to succumb;—to fade away; to vanish.

Faint-hearted, (fant'härt-ed) *a.* Wanting in courage; cowardly; timorous; dejected.

Fainting, (fant'ing) *n.* A swoon; a temporary loss of strength, breath, and colour.

Faintish, (fant'ish) *a.* Slightly faint.

Faintness, (fant'ish-nes) *n.* A slight degree of faintness.

Faintly, (fant'le) *adv.* In a feeble or languid manner;—with a feeble light;—in a low tone;—imperfectly;—weakly; timorously.

Faintness, (fant'nes) *n.* Loss of strength, colour, and respiration, as in a fit;—imperfection, as of light or representation;—mental weakness.

Fair, (fär) *a.* [A.-S. *fæger*.] White; pure; free from spot or blemish; free from a dark hue; beautiful; handsome;—clear, as water;—not cloudy or overcast, as the sky, &c.;—blowing in the right direction, as wind; favourable;—open; direct, as a passage;—undefended, as a mark;—frank; candid, as a statement;—just; equitable, as a bargain;—plain; legible, as handwriting;—spotless, as reputation;—moderate; middling, as means or livelihood.

Fair, (fär) *adv.* Clearly; openly; frankly; civilly; honestly; favourably.

Fair, (fär) *n.* A fair woman; a handsome female.

Fair, (fär) *n.* [F. *foire*.] Originally a market held at stated times in a town or district;—now an annual holiday gathering for sports and games. [at a fair.]

Fairing, (fär'ing) *n.* A present given or purchased

Fairies, (fär'les) *n. pl.* [Scott.] Any thing new or novel; wonders.

Fairly, (fär'le) *adv.* In a fair manner; clearly; openly; distinctly; frankly; honestly.

Fairness, (fär'nes) *n.* The state of being fair; freedom from spots or stains; whiteness; agreeableness; clearness; honesty; candour; distinctness.

Fairy, (fä're) *n.* [F. *fée*.] A supernatural being, supposed to assume a human form, and to meddle in the affairs of mankind. [fairies.]

Fairy, (fä're) *a.* Belonging to fairies;—given by

Faith, (fäth) *n.* [L. *fides*.] Belief; reliance on testimony; dependence on the authority or veracity of another; conviction from observation or experience; confidence; assurance;—belief in the Bible;—belief in the person and work of Christ;—personal reliance on Christ with surrender of the heart and will to his service for salvation;—the ground of Christian belief; the faithfulness of God;—the object of Christian belief; doctrine believed; creed;—profession of belief in gospel truth;—strict adherence to duty; fidelity;—sincerity; honesty.

Faithful, (fäth'fööl) *a.* Full of faith; disposed to believe, especially in God;—keeping faith; firm in adherence to promises or other engagements;—loyal; honest;—conformable to truth; exact; veracious;—true; worthy of belief.

Faithfully, (fäth'fööl-le) *adv.* In a faithful manner.

Faithfulness, (fäth'fööl-nes) *n.* Quality of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

Faithless, (fäth'les) *a.* Doubting; distrusting;—not believing in God or in the Christian religion;—not true to allegiance, duty, or vows;—false; perfidious; treacherous;—serving to deceive; deluding.

Faithlessness, (fäth'les-nes) *n.* Want of faith;

unbelief as to revealed religion; perfidy; treachery; disloyalty; inconstancy.

Fakir, (fā-kēr) *n.* An Oriental religious ascetic or begging monk.

Falcated, (fal'kāt-ed) *a.* [*L. falx.*] Hooked or bent like a sickle or scythe.

Falchion, (faw'ahun) *n.* [*F. fauchon.*] A short broad sword with a slightly curved point; a scimitar.

Falcon, (faw'kn) *n.* [*L. falco.*] One of a family of raptorial birds, characterized by a short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; especially, one trained to the pursuit of game.

Falconer, (faw'kn-er) *n.* A person who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks. [cannon.]

Falconet, (fal'kon-et) *n.* [*F. falconette.*] A small

Falconry, (fa'kn-re) *n.* The art of training hawks;—the practice of taking wild fowls by hawks.

Faldstool, (fawld'stōól) *n.* [*A.-S. fald and stool.*] A portable seat made to fold up in the manner of a camp-stool;—a small desk at which the litany is said.

Fall, (faw) *v. i.* [*A.-S. feallan.*] To descend from a higher position to a lower; to drop down;—to become prostrate;—to empty; to disembogue;—to perish; to vanish;—to be brought forth;—to decline in power, glory, value, or the like;—to sink into vice, error, or sin;—to become embarrassed;—to pass into a new state; to become;—to happen; to come to pass;—to light on; to come by chance;—to rush on; to assail;—to become the property of by lot, inheritance, or otherwise;—to be dropped or uttered carelessly, as words;—to revolt; to apostatize;—*v. t.* To sink; to depress; to diminish; to depreciate.

Fall, (faw) *n.* Act of descending from a higher to a lower place; descent;—death; destruction; overthrow; ruin;—declension in rank, office, or virtue;—downfall; degradation; the apostasy of our first parents;—diminution of price or value; depreciation;—a sinking of tone; cadence;—declivity; a slope;—descent of water; a cascade; a catarnet;—extent of descent; downfall, as of rain or snow;—a lady's veil;—the loose end of a tackle.

Fallacious, (fal-lā'ah-us) *a.* Deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; sophistical;—false; ill-founded; delusive; disappointing.

Fallaciously, (fal-lā'ah-us-le) *adv.* In a fallacious manner. [being fallacious.]

Fallaciousness, (fal-lā'ah-us-nes) *n.* The state of

Fallacy, (fal'la-se) *n.* [*L. fallax.*] Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; deception; mistake;—an argument which professes to be decisive, while in reality it is not; sophistry.

Fallen, (fawln) *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

Fallibility, (fal-e-bil'e-ty) *n.* State of being fallible; liahleness to deceive or to be deceived.

Fallible, (fal'e-bl) *a.* [*L. fallere.*] Liable to fail or mistake; liable to deceive or be deceived.

Fallibly, (fal'e-ble) *adv.* In a fallible manner.

Falling-sickness, (faw'ling-sik-nes) *n.* The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls down.

Falling-stone, (faw'ling-stōn) *n.* A stone falling from the atmosphere; an aerolite.

Fallow, (fal'lo) *a.* [*A.-S. fealu.*] Left unsowed after having been ploughed;—pale yellow.

Fallow, (fal'lo) *n.* Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unsown.

Fallow, (fal'lo) *v. t.* To plough, harrow, and break up, as land, without seeding.

Fallow-deer, (fal'lo-dēr) *n.* So called from its colour—a species of deer, smaller than the stag, and in England domesticated in the parks.

Fallowing, (fal'lo-ing) *n.* The ploughing and harrowing of land without sowing it.

False, (fawls) *a.* [*L. falsus.*] Untrue; not conformable to fact; erroneous; ill-founded, as a claim; unjust;—deficient, as a weight or measure; dishonest;—counterfeit, as coin; forged, as paper;—unsound, as a foundation; deceptive;—ill-constructed, as a verse or quantity; improper;—unfaithful; treacherous; perfidious;—feigned; hypocritical, as tears or grief;—substituted for another, as an heir; supposititious.

False, (fawls) *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

Falsehood, (fawls'hōód) *n.* [*False and hood.*] Want of truth or veracity; an untrue assertion;—want of honesty; deceitfulness; perfidy;—imposture.

Falsely, (fawls'le) *adv.* In a false manner; untruly;—treacherously; perfidiously.

Falseness, (fawls'nes) *n.* State of being false; want of integrity or uprightness;—duplicity; perfidy. [falsified.]

Falsifiable, (fawls'e-fi-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being falsification, (fawls'e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of making false; a counterfeiting;—wilful misstatement or misrepresentation.

Falsifier, (fawls'e-fi-er) *n.* One who falsifies, or gives to a thing a false appearance; a liar.

Falsify, (fawls'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. falsus and facere.*] To represent falsely; to counterfeit; to forge;—to prove to be false;—to break by falsehood;—to show that an item of charge in an account is wrong;—*v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

Falsity, (fawls'e-ty) *n.* Quality of being false; contrariety to truth;—a false assertion; lie.

Falter, (fawl'ter) *v. i.* [*O. Eng. fawltre, L. fallere.*] To hesitate; to stagger;—to tremble; to totter;—to fail in exercise—said of the mind or of thought.

Faltering, (fawl'ter-ing) *n.* Feebleness; deficiency. **Falteringly**, (fawl'ter-ing-le) *adv.* With broken accents;—with hesitation or feebleness.

Fame, (fam) *n.* [*L. fama.*] Public report or rumour;—favourable report;—renown; notoriety; celebrity.

Fame, (fam) *v. t.* To report; to make famous.

Familiar, (fa-mil'e-er) *a.* [*L. familia.*] Pertaining to a family; domestic;—closely acquainted or intimate, as a friend; well versed in, as any subject of study;—easy; unconstrained;—well known; well understood.

Familiar, (fa-mil'e-er) *n.* An intimate; a close companion;—a demon or evil spirit.

Familiarity, (fa-mil'e-ar'e-ty) *n.* State of being familiar; intimate converse; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony; fellowship.

Familiarize, (fa-mil'e-er-iz) *v. t.* To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom;—to make easy by practice or study.

Familiarly, (fa-mil'e-er-le) *adv.* In a familiar manner; without formality; frequently.

Family, (fam'e-le) *n.* [*L. familia.*] The persons who live in one house, and under one head; a household;—a tribe or race; kindred;—genealogy; lineage;—honourable descent;—a group

- of kindred individuals, more comprehensive than a genus, and founded on more indefinite resemblances.
- Famine**, (fam'in) *n.* [*L. fames.*] Scarcity of food; dearth; destitution; want; hunger.
- Famish**, (fam'ish) *v. t.* To starve; to destroy with hunger;—to exhaust the strength of by hunger;—to kill by deprivation or denial;—*v. i.* To die of hunger; to starve;—to suffer extreme hunger or thirst;—to suffer extremity from deprivation. [hunger or thirst.]
- Famishment**, (fam'ish-ment) *n.* Pain of extreme famine.
- Famous**, (fam'us) *a.* Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story; remarkable; in a bad sense, notorious.
- Famously**, (fam'us-le) *adv.* With great renown or fame; admirably; splendidly.
- Fan**, (fan) *n.* [*A.-S. fann.*] Any instrument used for producing currents of air, by the revolving motion of a broad surface; as a lady's fan, made of paper, feathers, &c., and agitated by the hand to cool the face;—a farmer's implement to winnow grain;—an instrument used in iron works to raise the fire or flame;—a movable part of a window to circulate air and ventilation;—any thing spread out like a fan, &c.
- Fan**, (fan) *v. t.* To move, as with a fan;—to ventilate;—to winnow;—to excite.
- Fancie**, (fa-nat'ik) *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm; wild visionary; devotee.
- Fanciful**, (fa-nat'ik-al) *a.* [*L. fanaticus.*] Struck with frenzy; wild and extravagant; excessively enthusiastic; superstitious; bigoted.
- Fancifully**, (fa-nat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a fanciful manner.
- Fancism**, (fa-nat'e-sizm) *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; religious frenzy; superstition.
- Fanciful**, (fan'se-fool) *a.* Full of fancy; guided by fancy, said of persons;—dictated by fancy; abounding in images, as a book;—unreal; visionary; capricious; whimsical.
- Fancifully**, (fan'se-fool-le) *adv.* In a fanciful manner; wildly.
- Fancy**, (fan'se) *n.* [*G. phainin.*] Imagination; conceptive faculty;—power by which the mind turns to itself images or representations of outward things, persons, or scenes;—mental power of recalling and reproducing images or ideas;—faculty of expressing such in literary or artistic form; taste;—notion; inclination; liking;—whim; caprice; humour;—a vain or idle idea;—something that pleases or entertains without real value.
- Fancy**, (fan'se) *v. i.* To figure to one's self; to imagine; to suppose;—*v. t.* To form a conception of;—to have a liking for; to be pleased with; to desire. [for taste.]
- Fancy**, (fan'se) *a.* Adapted to please the fancy.
- Fandango**, (fan-dan'gō) *n.* [*Sp.*] A lively dance practised in Spain and Spanish America.
- Fane**, (fan) *n.* [*L. fanum.*] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church.
- Fanfare**, (fan-far) *n.* [*F.*] A flourish of trumpets;—a lively hunting tune.
- Fanfare**, (an'fa-ron) *n.* [*F., Sp. fanfarron.*] A tall; a swaggerer; an empty boaster.
- Fanfareade**, (fan-fa-ron-ād) *n.* Vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.
- Fang**, (fang) *n.* [*A.-S. fang.*] The tusk of a bear or other animal; a long pointed tooth;—a claw or talon;—that which is seized and carried off; booty; stolen goods.
- Fang**, (fang) *v. t.* To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to gripe; to clutch; to snatch; to grasp.
- Fanged**, (fangd) *a.* Having teeth, claws, or other prehensile weapons.
- Fanner**, (fan'er) *n.* One who fans;—a ventilator;—*pl.* An agricultural implement for separating the grain from the chaff.
- Fan-tail**, (fan'tāl) *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon;—a form of gas-burner.
- Fantasia**, (fan-tā'zhe-a) *n.* [*It.*] A musical composition of various airs and movements according to the author's or performer's fancy.
- Fantastic**, (fan-tas'tik) *a.* Fanciful; existing only in imagination;—having the nature of a phantom;—irregular; wild; capricious.
- Fantastically**, (fan-tas'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a fantastic manner.
- Far**, (far) *a.* [*A.-S. feorr.*] Distant in any direction; remote;—contrary to design or wishes;—at enmity with; alienated;—more distant of the two.
- Far**, (far) *adv.* To a great extent of space;—to a great distance in time; remotely;—in great part;—in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much;—to a certain point.
- Farce**, (fars) *n.* [*L. farsire.*] Stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl; force-meat;—a low style of comedy in which qualities and actions are exaggerated for the purpose of exciting laughter;—ridiculous or empty show.
- Farceical**, (fars'ik-al) *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce; ludicrous;—illusory.
- Fardel**, (far'del) *n.* [*It. fardello, Sp. fardel.*] A little pack, load, or burden.
- Fare**, (far) *v. i.* [*A.-S. & Go. faran.*] To go; to journey;—to be in any state, good or bad;—to be entertained at table; to feed;—to happen well or ill.
- Fare**, (far) *n.* Price of passage by land or water;—food; provisions for the table.
- Farewell**, (far'wel) *interj.* [*Fare and well.*] Go well; good-by; adieu.
- Farewell**, (far'wel) *n.* A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; adieu;—leave-taking.
- Farewell**, (far'wel) *a.* Parting; valedictory.
- Far-fetched**, (far'fecht) *a.* Brought from far;—not naturally deduced;—forced; strained.
- Farina**, (fa-rī'na) *n.* [*L. far.*] The flour of any species of corn or starchy root.
- Farinaceous**, (far-in'ā'she-us) *a.* Consisting of or made of meal or flour;—like meal; mealy.
- Farle**, (fārī) *n.* [*A.-S. feorh dael, fourth or quarter cake.*] A small cake or biscuit.
- Farm**, (farm) *n.* [*O. Eng. ferme.*] A tract of land inclosed or set apart for cultivation by a tenant;—an extended piece of ground devoted by its owner to agriculture; a landed estate.
- Farm**, (farm) *v. t.* To lease or let, as land for a rent;—to give up to another, as an estate, a business, revenue, &c., on condition of receiving a percentage of what it yields;—to take at a certain rent or rate;—to cultivate, as land;—*v. i.* To till the soil; to labour as an agriculturist.
- Farm-bailiff**, (farm'bā-lif) *n.* An overseer appointed to superintend the farming operations; land steward.
- Farmer**, (farm'er) *n.* One who farms;—one who takes taxes or other duties to collect for a certain rate per cent.;—an agriculturist; a husbandman.
- Farmery**, (farm'er-e) *n.* The building and yards necessary for the business of a farm.

Farm-house, (färm'hous) *n.* A house attached to a farm; the residence of the farmer.

Farming, (färm'ing) *n.* The business of cultivating land.

Faro, (fär'ro) *n.* A game at cards.

Farrago, (fär-rä'gö) *n.* [L. *far.*] A mass of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

Farrier, (fär're-er) *n.* [L. *ferrum.*] A smith who shoes horses;—a veterinary surgeon.

Farriery, (fär're-er-e) *n.* Art of shoeing horses;—art of curing the diseases of horses and cattle; veterinary art.

Farrow, (fär'ro) *n.* [A.-S. *fearh*, Ger. *ferkel.*] A litter of pigs.

Farrow, (fär'ro) *v. t. & i.* To bring forth, as pigs.

Farther, (fär'ther) *a. comp. of far.* More remote;—tending to a greater distance; longer;—additional; further.

Farther, (fär'ther) *adv.* At or to a greater distance; beyond;—moreover; in addition; further.

Farthest, (fär'thest) *a. superl. of far.* Most distant or remote; furthest. [distance.]

Farthest, (fär'thest) *adv.* At or to the greatest

Farthing, (fär'thing) *n.* [A.-S. *feorðha.*] The fourth of a penny; hence, very small price or value.

Farthingale, (fär'thing-gäl) *n.* [O. Eng. *fardin-gale*, F. *vertugadin.*] A hoop petticoat.

Fascia, (fas'süz) *n. pl.* [L. *fascia.*] An axe tied up with a bundle of rods and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

Fascet, (fas'set) *n.* An iron instrument used in making glass bottles.

Fasciated, (fas'se-ät-ed) *a.* [L. *fascia.*] Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage;—flattened in form by growth.

Fascicle, (fas'se-kl) *n.* [L. *fasciculus.*] A close cluster or cyme, with the *Fasces*. flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william.

Fasciculus, (fas-sik'ü-lus) *n.* [L.] A little bundle;—a division of a book;—a bouquet; a nosegay.

Fascinate, (fas'se-nät) *v. t.* [L. *fascinare.*] To bewitch; to enchant;—to excite and allure powerfully; to charm; to captivate.

Fascination, (fas-se-nä'shun) *n.* The act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting; enchantment; unseen, inexplicable influence;—a charm; a spell.

Fascine, (fas'sen) *n.* [L. *fascia.*] A fagot; a bundle of rods or small sticks used in raising batteries, &c.

Fashion, (fash'un) *n.* [L. *facere.*] The make or form of any thing; pattern; model; workmanship;—the prevailing mode or style, especially of dress; shape; cut;—mode of action; manner; custom;—good society; genteel air.

Fashion, (fash'un) *v. t.* To form; to give shape or figure to; to mould;—to counterfeit.

Fashionable, (fash'un-a-bl) *a.* Conforming to the established mode;—current; prevailing at a particular time;—observant of the customary mode; modish; stylish.

Fashionable, (fash'un-a-bl) *n.* A person of fashion—used chiefly in the plural.

Fashionably, (fash'un-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, or prevailing practice.

Fast, (fast) *a.* [A.-S. *fäst*, Ger. *fest.*] Fixed; close; tight; immovable;—firm against attack; fortified;—strong in attachment; steadfast; faithful;—deep; sound, as sleep;—moving

rapidly; speedy; swift;—permanent, as colour;—rash; gay; dissipated.

Fast, (fast) *adv.* Firmly; immovably;—swiftly; rapidly;—closely;—frequently.

Fast, (fast) *v. i.* [A.-S. *fästan.*] To abstain from food; to go hungry;—to practise abstinence as a religious exercise or duty.

Fast, (fast) *n.* Abstinence from food;—voluntary abstinence, as a religious mortification;—a time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer period.

Fasten, (fas'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fästan.*] To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure;—to hold together; to cause to cleave together by any means;—to impress or fix;—*v. i.* To fix one's self; to clinch; to seize and hold fast.

Fastening, (fas'n-ing) *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, &c.

Fastidious, (fas-tid'e-us) *a.* [L. *fästus.*] Difficult to please; delicate to a fault; squeamish; critical; over-nice; punctilious. [manner.]

Fastidiously, (fas-tid'e-us-le) *adv.* In a fastidious

Fastidiousness, (fas-tid'e-us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being fastidious; squeamishness.

Fasting, (fast'ing) *n.* The act of abstaining from food; religious mortification.

Fastness, (fast'nes) *n.* State of being fast; fixedness; security;—a stronghold; a fortress or fort.

Fat, (fat) *a.* [A.-S. *fät*, Ger. *fett.*] Fleeshy; plump; corpulent;—oily; greasy; unctuous;—coarse; heavy; gross; dull; stupid;—yielding a rich or abundant supply; productive; fertile.

Fat, (fat) *n.* An oily, concrete substance, deposited in various parts of animal bodies; tallow; lard;—the richest production; the best part.

Fat, (fat) *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten;—*v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

Fat, (fat) *n.* [A.-S. *fät.*] A large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat;—an old measure of capacity.

Fatal, (fat'al) *a.* [L. *fatum.*] Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate; necessary;—deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous.

Fatalism, (fat'al-izm) *n.* The doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity.

Fatalist, (fat'al-ist) *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Fatality, (fat'al-e-te) *n.* State of being fatal, or proceeding from destiny; necessity;—tendency to destruction or danger; mortality.

Fatally, (fat'al-le) *adv.* In a fatal manner.

Fate, (fat) *n.* [L. *fatum.*] A decree pronounced by God; hence, inevitable necessity;—appointed lot; especially, final lot; death; destruction.

Fated, (fat'ed) *a.* Decried or regulated by fate; doomed; destined.

Fateful, (fat'foöl) *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events. [fateful manner.]

Fatefully, (fat'foöl-le) *adv.* In a disastrous and

Fates, (fäte) *n. pl.* In ancient mythology, the Destinies or Parcae, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos—the first is represented as holding the distaff, the second as spinning, and the third as cutting the thread of human life.

Father, (fä'ther) *n.* [A.-S. *fäder.*] Male parent;—a male ancestor more remote than a parent; a progenitor;—he who is to be venerated for age, kindness, wisdom, &c.;—a senator of ancient Rome;—a dignitary of the Roman Catholic church, a superior of a convent, a confessor, or a priest;—one of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ;—a producer, author, or contriver;—the Supreme Being; the first person in the Trinity.

Father, (fá'ther) *v. t.* To procreate; to beget;—to take as one's child; to adopt; hence, to acknowledge one's self author of;—to ascribe or charge to another, as his offspring or work.

Fatherhood, (fá'ther-hood) *n.* State of being a father; paternity.

Father-in-law, (fá'ther-in-law) *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.

Fatherland, (fá'ther-land) *n.* The native land of one's fathers or ancestors.

Fatherless, (fá'ther-less) *a.* Destitute of a living father;—without a known author.

Fatherliness, (fá'ther-le-ness) *n.* The qualities of a father; parental care and tenderness.

Fatherly, (fá'ther-le) *a.* Like a father in affection and care; paternal; tender; protecting.

Fathom, (fá'thum) *n.* [A.-S. *fæthem*.] A measure of length containing six feet; the space to which a man can extend his arms;—reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Fathom, (fá'thum) *v. t.* To measure with the arms extended;—to measure with a line; to ascertain the depth of; to sound;—hence, to get to the bottom of; to penetrate; to comprehend. [fathomed.]

Fathomable, (fá'thum-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being fathomed; [fá'thum-les] *a.* Incapable of being fathomed; bottomless.

Fatigue, (fá'tig) *n.* Weariness from bodily or mental exertion;—cause of weariness; toil;—the labours of military men, distinct from the use of arms.

Fatigue, (fá'tig) *v. t.* [L. *fatigare*.] To weary with bodily or mental exertion; to exhaust the strength of; to tire;—to importune; to harass.

Fatling, (fá'tling) *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

Fatly, (fá'tle) *adv.* Grossly; greedily.

Fatness, (fá'tnes) *n.* [From *fat*.] Quality of being fat; corpulency; fullness of flesh;—hence, richness; fertility;—that which is fat or greasy; that which makes fat or fertile.

Fatten, (fá't'n) *v. t.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter;—to make fertile; to enrich;—*v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent. [grossness.]

Fatness, (fá't-nes) *n.* The state of being fatty; **Fatty**, (fá'te) *a.* Containing fat, or having its qualities; greasy; unctuous; oleaginous.

Fatuity, (fá'tú'e-te) *n.* Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.

Fatuous, (fá'tú-us) *a.* [L. *fatuus*.] Feeble in mind; weak; silly; idiotic;—impotent.

Faubourg, (fó-bóurg) *n.* [F. *fauz* and *bourg*.] A suburb in French cities.

Faucal, (fá'kal) *a.* [L. *fauces*, throat.] Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat.

Fauces, (fá'sez) *n. pl.* [L.] The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

Faucet, (fá'set) *n.* [L. *fauces*.] A fixture for drawing liquor from a cask or vessel.

Faugh, (fáw) *interj.* Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

Fault, (fáwt) *n.* [F. *faute*.] A failing; an error; a mistake; a blunder;—a want; defect; absence;—imperfection; neglect of duty; impropriety;—a difficulty; a puzzle.

Fault, (fáwt) *v. t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse;—*v. i.* To fail; to lack; to be deficient or wrong. [blamably.]

Faultily, (fáwt'le) *adv.* In a faulty manner;

Faultiness, (fáwt'e-nes) *n.* State of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect.

Faultless, (fáwt'les) *a.* Without fault; free from blemish; spotless; stainless; perfect.

Faultlessly, (fáwt'les-le) *adv.* In a faultless manner. [faults or defects.]

Faultlessness, (fáwt'les-nes) *n.* Freedom from fault; **Faulty**, (fáwt'e) *a.* Containing blemishes or defects; defective; imperfect;—guilty of a fault; blamable; censurable;—wrong; erroneous.

Faun, (fáwn) *n.* [L. *Faunus*.] A demigod supposed to inhabit the woods—usually represented as half goat and half man.

Fauna, (fáwn'a) *n.* [L. *Fauni*.] The animals of any given area or epoch.

Fauteuil, (fó-tuí) *n.* [F.] An arm-chair, usually highly ornamented; hence, a seat or membership in the French Academy.

Faux pas, (fó'pá) *n.* A false step; a mistake.

Favose, (fá-vós) *a.* [L. *farus*.] Honeycombed; like the section of a honeycomb; having pits, depressions, or cells.

Favour, (fá'vər) *n.* [L. *favere*.] Kind regard; propitious aspect;—friendly disposition; countenance;—inclination to support;—a kind act or office; grace; good will;—partiality; bias;—advantage; opportunity;—a gift or present; a lady's token of regard;—a letter.

Favour, (fá'vər) *v. t.* To regard with kindness; to support; to befriend;—to ease; to spare;—to resemble in feature.

Favourable, (fá'vər-a-bl) *a.* Manifesting or indicating partiality; propitious; friendly;—advantageous; conducive; beneficial; suitable; fit.

Favourableness, (fá'vər-a-bl-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being favourable; kindness.

Favourably, (fá'vər-a-ble) *adv.* In a favourable manner; kindly.

Favourite, (fá'vər-it) *n.* A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour; a darling; a minion.

Favourite, (fá'vər-it) *a.* Regarded with particular affection, esteem, or preference.

Favouritism, (fá'vər-it-izm) *n.* The disposition to promote the interest of a favourite; partiality;—exercise of power by favourites.

Fawn, (fáwn) *n.* [F. *faon*.] A young fallow deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

Fawn, (fáwn) *v. i.* [A.-S. *fahnan*.] To court favour by low cringing, and the like;—to flatter meanly.

Fawn-coloured, (fáwn'kul-ərd) *a.* Having a colour resembling that of a young deer.

Fawningly, (fáwn'ing-le) *adv.* In a cringing, servile manner; obsequiously.

Fay, (fá) *n.* A fairy; an elf.

Fay, (fá) *v. t.* [Contracted from *fadge*.] To fit; to suit; to unite closely with.

Faalty, (fá'al-te) *n.* [L. *fideltas*.] Fidelity to one's lord; fidelity to a superior power, or to a government; homage; loyalty.

Fear, (fər) *n.* [A.-S. *fār*.] A painful emotion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of danger; anxiety; solicitude; dread; terror;—holy awe and reverence of God;—the worship of God;—the law and word of God;—proper respect; due regard;—the object of apprehension or dread.

Fear, (fər) *v. t.* To feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of;—to venerate;—to afflict; to terrify;—*v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid.

Fearful, (fēr'fōol) *a.* Full of fear; afraid; frightened;—inclined to fear; easily frightened; timid; timorous;—inspiring apprehension or terror; terrible;—awful.

Fearfully, (fēr'fōol-le) *adv.* In a fearful manner.

Fearfulness, (fēr'fōol-nes) *n.* State of being fearful; apprehension.

Fearless, (fēr'les) *a.* Free from fear or apprehension; daring; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.

Fearlessly, (fēr'les-le) *adv.* In a fearless manner; intrepidly.

Fearlessness, (fēr'les-nes) *n.* State or quality of being fearless; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

Feasibility or Feasibleness, (fēz-e-bil'e-tē) *n.* Quality of being feasible; practicability.

Feasible, (fēz-e-bl) *a.* [F. *feasible*.] Capable of being done, executed, or effected; practicable.

Feasibly, (fēz-e-blē) *adv.* Practicably.

Feast, (fēst) *n.* [L. *festum*.] A holiday; a solemn or a joyous anniversary;—a rich repast; a banquet;—something delicious or highly agreeable; a treat;—revel; festival.

Feast, (fēst) *v. i.* To eat sumptuously;—to be highly gratified or delighted;—*v. t.* To entertain with sumptuous provisions;—to gratify luxuriously.

Feasting, (fēst'ing) *n.* The act of eating luxuriously; a feast; a rich entertainment.

Feat, (fēt) *n.* [L. *factum*.] An act; a deed; an exploit;—a striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick.

Feather, (fēr'hēr) *n.* [A.-S. *fēdher*.] One of the growths, generally formed of a central quill and a vane on each side of it, which make up the covering of a bird; a plume;—an ornament; an empty title;—species; kind; nature.

Feather, (fēr'hēr) *v. t.* To furnish with a feather, as an arrow or a cap;—to adorn; to deck;—to tread, as a cock;—to *feather an oar*, to turn the blade horizontally in lifting from the water.

Feather-bed, (fēr'hēr-bed) *n.* A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed. [fitted with feathers.]

Feathered, (fēr'hērd) *a.* Clothed, covered, or

Feathery, (fēr'hēr-e) *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers.

Featly, (fēt'le) *adv.* [From *feat*.] Neatly; dexterously; adroitly.

Feature, (fēt'ūr) *n.* [F. *faïture*.] Make or form of the body;—the cast or appearance of the face, and especially of any single part of the face; a lineament—often used in the plural for the face, the countenance;—any marked peculiarity; outline; prominent part; characteristic. [features.]

Featureless, (fēt'ūr-less) *a.* Having no distinct

Featurely, (fēt'ūr-le) *a.* Having features showing marked peculiarities.

Febrifuge, (fēb're-fūj) *n.* [L. *febris* and *fugare*.] A medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever.

Febrifuge, (fēb're-fūj) *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile.

Febrile, (fēbril) *a.* [L. *febris*.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever or derived from it.

February, (fēb'rōo-ar-e) *n.* [L. *Februa*.] The second month in the year. In common years this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days.

Fecal, (fō'kal) *a.* [L. *feces*.] Pertaining to or containing drugs or feces.

Feck, (fek) *n.* [Scot.] Quantity or number; the most part of; the greatest number of.

Feckless, (fek'les) *a.* [Scot.] Spiritless; weak; feeble; worthless.

Feculence, (fek'ū-lens) *n.* State of being feculent; muddiness; foulness;—sediment; lees; dregs.

Feculent, (fek'ū-lent) *a.* [L. *fec.*] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; dreggy; muddy; turbid.

Fecundate, (fēk'und-āt) *v. t.* [L. *secundare*.] To make fruitful or prolific;—to impregnate.

Fecundation, (fēk'und-āshun) *n.* The act of making fruitful; impregnation.

Fecundity, (fēk'und'e-tē) *n.* Quality or power of producing fruit or young in great numbers; fruitfulness;—fertility; richness of invention.

Federal, (fed'ēr-al) *a.* [L. *fedus*.] Pertaining to a league or treaty. [Federalists.]

Federalism, (fed'ēr-al-izm) *n.* The principles of

Federalist, (fed'ēr-al-ist) *n.* An advocate of union in America—term applied to those who seek to strengthen the authority of the Federal government, in opposition to the Confederatists, who seek to strengthen the authority of the separate states.

Federate, (fed'ēr-āt) *a.* [L. *federatus*.] United by compact; leagued; confederate.

Federation, (fed'ēr-āshun) *n.* The act of uniting in a league;—a league; a confederacy.

Fee, (fē) *n.* [A.-S. *feoh*.] Possession of land; property in general;—reward for services; remuneration; especially, reward for professional services;—charge; claim; official due;—land or tenement held on condition;—service to be performed or rent to be paid; the land so held; a fief.

Fee, (fē) *v. t.* To reward for services performed or to be performed; to hire; to bribe.

Feeble, (fē'bl) *a.* [F. *faible*.] Weak; infirm;—not loud; faint, as the voice;—not bright or strong; imperfect, as light or colour;—wanting vigour; languid, as efforts;—slow, as motion;—inbecile, as the mind.

Feeble-minded, (fē'bl-mind-ed) *a.* Weak in mind; irresolute; inconstant.

Feebleness, (fē'bl-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being feeble; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [weakly; without strength.]

Feebly, (fē'ble) *adv.* In a feeble manner.

Feed, (fēd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fēdan*.] To give food to;—to satisfy; to nourish; to cherish;—to graze;—to supply with materials;—*v. i.* To take food; to eat;—to subsist by eating; to prey;—to pasture; to graze.

Feed, (fēd) *n.* That which is eaten by beasts; provender; fodder;—a grazing or pasture ground;—allowance of provender to a horse, cow, &c.

Feeder, (fēd'ēr) *n.* One who gives food;—one who, or that which feeds a printing-press or other machine;—one who eats or subsists;—one who fattens cattle for slaughter;—a fountain that supplies a main canal with water;—a branch railroad.

Feeding, (fēd'ing) *n.* The act of eating;—that which is eaten; nourishment; victuals;—pasture.

Feel, (fēl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fēlan*.] To perceive by the touch;—to examine by touching; hence, to make trial of; to test;—to suffer or enjoy; to experience; to be affected by;—to have an inward persuasion of; to know intuitively;—*v. i.* To have perception by the touch;—to have the sensibilities moved;—to perceive one's self to be—followed by an adjective describing the inward state, &c.;—to know with feeling; hence, to know certainly.

Feel, (fel) n. Sense of feeling; perception;—a sensation communicated by touching.

Feeler, (fel'ér) n. One who, or that which, feels;—one of the organs with which certain animals are furnished for trying objects by the touch; a palp;—a proposal, observation, or the like, put forth to ascertain the views of others.

Feeling, (fel'ing) a. Possessing great sensibility; sensitive;—expressive of great sensibility; affecting; interesting; exciting.

Feeling, (fel'ing) n. One of the five senses; sense of touch;—an act or state of perception by the senses; consciousness;—capacity of the soul for emotional states; sensibility;—any mental state.

Feelingly, (fel'ing-le) adv. In a feeling manner; affectingly; tenderly; sympathetically.

Feign, (fân) v. t. [*F. feindre.*] To imagine; to invent;—to make a show of; to pretend; to counterfeit; to dissemble; to relate falsely.

Feignedly, (fân-ed-le) adv. In an assumed or fictitious manner; in pretence.

Feigning, (fân'ing) n. A hypocritical appearance; an artful contrivance; deception.

Feint, (fânt) n. That which is feigned; a pretence;—a seeming aim at one part when another is intended to be struck; a mock attack; false show.

Feldspar, (feld'spâr) n. [*Ger. feldspath.*] A crystalline mineral, consisting of silica, alumina, and potash;—also *Felspar*; *feldspath*.

Felicitate, (fel-lis'it-ât) v. t. [*L. felix.*] To make very happy; to delight;—to express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate.

Felicitation, (fel-lis-it-â'shun) n. Act of felicitating; congratulation.

Felicitious, (fel-lis'it-us) a. [*L. felix.*] Happy; delightful; well applied or expressed; appropriate.

Felicitously, (fel-lis'it-us-le) adv. In a felicitous manner.

Felicity, (fel-lis-e-te) n. State of being happy; blessedness;—prosperity; enjoyment; bliss; beatitude.

Felina, (fel'in-a) a. [*L. felinus, from felis, cat.*] Pertaining to a cat.

Felis, (fel'is) n. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, including the lion, tiger, panther, cat, &c.

Fell, (fel) a. [*A.-S. fell.*] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.

Fell, (fel) n. [*A.-S.*] A skin or hide of a beast.

Fell, (fel) v. t. [*A.-S. fellan.*] To cause to fall; to prostrate; to knock down;—to cut or hew down.

Fell, (fel) n. [*Ger. fels.*] A barren hill; a rocky mountain; a tract of high unarable land.

Fellah, (fel'la) n. A peasant or cultivator of the soil among the Egyptians, Syrians, &c.

Feller, (fel'ér) n. One who fells, hews, or knocks down.

Fellow, (fel'lo) n. [*O. Eng. felawe.*] One who follows; an adherent; a companion; a comrade; an associate;—a man without good breeding or worth;—an equal in power, rank, character, or the like;—one of a pair; a mate;—a person; an individual;—a member of a literary or scientific society or corporation;—one of the trustees of a college.

Fellow-feeling, (fel'lo-fel'ing) n. Sympathy; a like feeling; joint interest.

Fellowship, (fel'lo-ship) n. Companionship; society;—association; combination;—partnership; joint interest;—company; frequency of intercourse; social familiarity; fondness of and fitness for festivity;—a foundation for the

maintenance, on certain conditions, of a resident scholar;—the rule for dividing profit and loss among partners.

Felly, (fel'o) n. [*A.-S. felg, felge.*] The exterior rim, or a part of the rim of a wheel;—also *Felloe*.

Felly, (fel'o) adv. Cruelly; savagely; inhumanely.

Felon, (fel'un) n. [*F.*] A person who has committed felony;—a person guilty or capable of heinous crime;—a whitlow.

Felon, (fel'un) a. Malignant; fierce; malicious;—traitorous; disloyal.

Felonious, (fel-lô-ne-us) a. Having the quality of felony; malicious; villainous; perfidious.

Feloniously, (fel-lô-ne-us-le) adv. In a felonious manner; with deliberate intention to commit crime.

Felony, (fel'un-e) n. [*L. feloniam.*] An offence which occasions forfeiture of lands or goods;—a heinous crime; a crime punishable by death or imprisonment.

Felt, (felt) n. [*A.-S. felt.*] Cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size.

Felt, (felt) v. t. To make into felt, or a felt-like substance;—to cover with felt.

Felting, (felt'ing) n. The material of which felt is made; also, felt-cloth.

Feluca, (fel-luk'ka) n. [*It. falk, a ship.*] A boat or vessel with oars and lateen sails used in the Mediterranean.

Felwort, (fel'wurt) n. [Probably a corruption of *fildwort.*] A plant, a species of gentian.

Female, (fel'mâl) n. [*L. femella, diminutive of femina, woman.*] One of the sex that bears young;—a plant which bears the pistil, and is impregnated by the pollen of the male flowers, and produces fruit.

Female, (fel'mâl) a. Belonging to the sex which conceives and gives birth to young;—belonging to the female sex; characteristic of the sex; feminine;—having pistils and no stamens; pistillate.

Feminine, (fem'in-in) a. [*L. femininus.*] Pertaining to a woman, or to women; womanish; womanly; soft; tender; delicate;—effeminate.

Femoral, (fem'ô-ral) a. [*L. femur.*] Belonging to the thigh.

Femur, (fem'ur) n. [*L.*] The thigh bone;—the Fem, (fen) n. [*A.-S. fen, marsh, mud, Icel. fen.*] Boggy land; moor; marsh.

Fence, (fens) n. That which fends off attack or danger; a defence;—a wall, hedge, or other inclosing structure;—self-defence by the use of the sword; fencing.

Fence, (fens) v. t. To fend off danger from; to protect; to guard;—to inclose with a fence or other protection;—v. i. To make a fence; to defend one's self by the sword.

Fencibles, (fens'e-bls) n. pl. Soldiers enlisted for the defence of the country, but not liable to be sent abroad.

Fencing, (fens'ing) n. The art or practice of self-defence with the sword;—the materials of fences for farms;—a system of fences.

Fend, (fend) v. t. [*Root of defend.*] To keep off; to shut out; to ward off;—to parry.

Fender, (fend'er) n. A metallic frame to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor;—a piece of timber, bundle of old ropes, or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it striking against a wharf or vessel.

Fenianism, (fën'yan-izm) n. A secret organization to overthrow British rule in Ireland.

Fennel, (fē'nēl) *n.* [A.-S. *fenol.*] A plant cultivated in gardens for the agreeable aromatic flavour of its seeds.

Fenny, (fē'nē) *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy.

Feud, (fūd) *n.* A feud.

Feodal, (fūd'al) *a.* Fendal.

Feoff, (fēf) *v. t.* [F. *feoffer*, from *feſ.*] To invest with a fee or feud; to enfeoff.

Feoff, (fēf) *n.* A feif.

[fee.]

Feoffer, (fēf'er) *n.* One who enfeoffs or grants a Feoffment, (fēf'ment) *n.* Grant of a feud or fee in trust.

Feretory, (fēr'ē-tor-ē) *n.* [G. *phæretor.*] A portable bier for containing relics of saints.

Ferial, (fēr-ē-al) *a.* [L. *feria*, holiday.] Pertaining to holidays.

[savage.]

Ferine, (fēr'in) *a.* [L. *ferus.*] Wild; untamed;

Ferment, (fēr'ment) *n.* [L. *fermentum.*] That which causes fermentation;—heat; tumult; agitation.

Ferment, (fēr'ment) *v. t.* To cause fermentation in;—to set in motion; to heat;—*v. i.* To undergo fermentation; to work; to effervesce.

Fermentability, (fēr-ment-a-bil-ē-te) *n.* Capability of being fermented.

[mentation.]

Fermentable, (fēr-ment-a-bl) *a.* Capable of fermentation, (fēr-ment-a-shun) *n.* That change of organic substances by which their starch, gluten, &c., under the influence of water, air, and warmth, are decomposed, and recombined;—the active state of the intellect or the feelings.

Fermentative, (fēr-ment-a-tiv) *a.* Causing or consisting in fermentation.

Fern, (fēr'n) *n.* [A.-S. *fearn.*] An order of cryptogamous plants, of the family *Filices*, which have their fructification on the back of the leaves, or borne on foot-stalks which overtop the leaves. There are about 1500 known species.



Fernery, (fēr'n-er-ē) *n.* A place where ferns are raised artificially.

Ferny, (fēr'n-ē) *a.* Abounding in fern; overgrown with fern.

Ferocious, (fēr-rō-shē-us) *a.* [L. *ferox.*] Indicating cruelty; wild;—ravenous;—savage; barbarous.

[savage cruelty.]

Ferociously, (fēr-rō-shē-us-le) *adv.* Fiercely; with ferocity, (fēr-rō-shē-te) *n.* The state of being ferocious; savage wildness; cruelty; barbarity.

Ferrara, (fēr-rā'ra) *n.* A sword of superior temper made at Ferrara, in Italy.

Ferrous, (fēr-rō-us) *a.* [L. *ferreus.*] Partaking of, made of, or pertaining to, iron; like iron.

Ferret, (fēr'et) *n.* [F. *ferret.*] An animal of the weasel kind, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow or white colour, with red eyes;—a narrow tape usually made of woollen.



Ferret.

Ferret, (fēr'et) *v. t.* To drive or hunt out, as a ferret does the cony or rat.

Ferruginous, (fēr-rū'jin-us) *a.* [L. *ferrugo.*] Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron;—resembling iron-rust.

Ferrule, (fēr'rōol) *n.* [L. *ferrula.*] A ring of metal put round a cane, tool-handle, or other thing to strengthen it or prevent splitting.

Ferry, (fēr'ē) *v. t.* To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water in a boat;—*v. i.* To pass over water in a boat.

Ferry, (fēr'ē) *n.* [A.-S. *ferjan.*] A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; a wherry;—a place where persons or things are carried across water in ferry-boats;—the right of carrying across a river in boats for hire.

Fertile, (fēr'til) *a.* [L. *fertilis.*] Producing in abundance; prolific; productive; rich;—having abundant resources; inventive; fruitful.

Fertilely, (fēr'til-le) *adv.* In a fertile or fruitful manner.

Fertility, (fēr-til-ē-te) *n.* State of being fertile or fruitful; fruitfulness.

Fertilization, (fēr-til-iz-a-shun) *n.* The act or process of rendering fertile.

Fertilize, (fēr'til-iz) *v. t.* To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to enrich.

Fertilizer, (fēr'til-iz-er) *n.* Manure; any substance, animal or vegetable, used to enrich the soil.

[umbelliferous plants.]

Ferula, (fēr'ū-la) *n.* Giant fennel, a species of

Ferule, (fēr'rōol) *n.* [L. *ferula.*] A flat piece of wood, used for striking children in punishment;—also a cane.

Ferule, (fēr'rōol) *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

Fervency, (fēr'ven-ē) *n.* State of being fervent; heat of mind; ardour; warmth of devotion.

Fervent, (fēr'vent) *a.* [L. *fervere.*] Hot; boiling;—warm in feeling; ardent in temperament; earnest; animated.

Fervently, (fēr'vent-le) *adv.* With great heat;—eagerly;—with pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Fervid, (fēr'vid) *a.* [L. *fervidus.*] Very hot; burning; boiling;—ardent; vehement; zealous.

Fervidly, (fēr'vid-le) *adv.* In a fervid manner.

Fervidness, (fēr'vid-nes) *n.* Glowing heat; ardour of mind; great zeal.

Fervour, (fēr'vēr) *n.* [L. *feror.*] Heat; excessive warmth;—intensity of feeling; glowing ardour; animated zeal.

Fesoue, (fēs'kū) *n.* [O. Eng. *festue.*] A straw, wire, stick, or the like, used chiefly to point out letters to children when learning to read.

Fesse, (fēs) *n.* [L. *fascia.*] A band drawn horizontally across the centre of an escutcheon.

Festal, (fēs'tal) *a.* [L. *festum.*] Pertaining to a holiday or feast;—joyous; gay; mirthful.

Festally, (fēs'tal-ē) *adv.* In a joyous or festal manner.

Fester, (fēs'tēr) *v. i.* [A modification of *foster.*] To grow virulent; to corrupt; to rankle;—to become malignant.

Fester, (fēs'tēr) *n.* A sore which rankles and discharges corrupt matter; a pustule.

Festival, (fēs'tiv-al) *a.* [L. *festum.*] Pertaining or appropriate to a feast; jovial; joyous; mirthful.

Festival, (fēs'tiv-al) *n.* A time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious; banquet; carousal.

Festive, (fēs'tiv) *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming a feast; festal; joyous; gay; mirthful.

Festivity, (fēs-tiv-ē-te) *n.* Condition of being festive; joyfulness; gayety;—a festive celebration.

Festoon, (fēs-tōon) *n.* [L. *festum.*] A garland or wreath hanging in a depending curve; anything arranged in this way.

Festoon, (fēs-tōon) *v. t.* To form in festoons or to adorn with festoons.

Fetal, (fē'tal) *a.* [From *fetus*.] Pertaining to a fetus.

Fetation, (fē-tā'shun) *n.* The formation of a fetus in the womb; pregnancy.

Fetah, (fēch) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fetian*.] To go and bring;—to draw from a source; to derive;—to obtain, as price or equivalent; to sell for;—to recall from a swoon;—to bring to accomplishment; to make; to do;—to reach; to arrive at; to attain;—*v. i.* To move; to turn;—to arrive.

Fetch, (fēch) *n.* A stratagem; a trick; an artifice;—the apparition of a living person.

Fete, (fāt) *n.* [F.] A festival, holiday, celebration, or festivity.

***Fete**, (fāt) *v. t.* To feast; to honour with a festive entertainment.

Fetich, (fē'tish) *n.* [Pg. *feitica*.] A material thing, living or dead, worshipped among certain African tribes.

Fetid, (fē'tid, fē'tid) *a.* [L. *fetidus*.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Fetlock, (fē'tlok) *n.* [From *feet* and *lock*.] The part of the leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern joint in horses;—the tuft itself.

Fetor, (fē'tor) *n.* [L. *fetor*.] A strong offensive

Fetor, (fē'tor) *n.* [A.-S. *fetor*.] Chiefly used in the plural. A chain for the feet;—any thing that confines or restrains from motion.

Fetter, (fē'ter) *v. t.* To put fetters on; to shackle; to bind;—to impose restraints on; to confine.

Fetterless, (fē'ter-less) *a.* Free from fetters; free.

Fettle, (fē'tl) *n.* Act of putting in order;—state of readiness or fitness for work; activity.

Fetus, (fē'tus) *n.* [L. *fetus*.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg.

Feu, (fū) *n.* [Scot.] A fief; land held of a superior on payment of an annual rent.

Feu, (fū) *v. t.* To give in feu; to grant a right to heritable property for some annual consideration or rent.

Fend, (fūd) *n.* [A.-S. *fāhdh*.] Quarrel; contention; mortal strife;—an inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties in a state; deadly hatred; affray.

Fend, (fūd) *n.* [Norm. *F. feude*.] A stipendiary estate in land held of a superior by service; a fief; a fee.

Feudal, (fūd'al) *a.* Pertaining to feuds, feils, or fees;—embracing tenures by military services.

Feudalism, (fūd'al-izm) *n.* The feudal system; the principles and constitution of lands held on condition of service to the superior.

Feudality, (fūd'al-e-te) *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

Feudatory, (fūd'a-tor-e) *a.* Held from another on some conditional tenure.

Feudatory, (fūd'a-tor-e) *n.* A tenant who held his lands of a superior on condition of feudal service.

Feu-de-joie, (fū-dē-zhwa) *n.* [F.] A bonfire or a firing of guns in token of joy.

Fever, (fē'ver) *n.* [A.-S. *fēver*.] A diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions;—strong excitement of any kind; violent action or impulse; frenzy.

Fever, (fē'ver) *v. i.* To be seized with fever.

Feverish, (fē'ver-ish) *a.* Affected by, pertaining to, indicating, or resembling fever.

Feverishly, (fē'ver-ish-le) *adv.* In a feverish manner.

Feverishness, (fē'ver-ish-ness) *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

Few, (fū) *a.* [A.-S. *fēd*, Go. *fars*.] Not many; small in number.

Fewness, (fū'ness) *n.* The state of being few; smallness of number; paucity.

Fiars, (fē'arz) *n. pl.* The price of grain as fixed in the counties of Scotland by the respective sheriffs and a jury.

Fiasco, (fi-as'kō) *n.* [It.] A failure in a musical performance;—a failure of any kind.

Fiat, (fi'at) *n.* [L. let it be done.] A command to do something; a decree.

Fib, (fib) *n.* A lie or falsehood.

Fib, (fib) *v. i.* To lie; to speak falsely.

Fibre, (fī'ber) *n.* [F. *fibra*.] A delicate, thread-like portion of the tissue of plants and animals;—any fine, slender thread; one of the slender rootlets of a plant.

Fibreless, (fī'ber-less) *a.* Destitute of fibres.

Fibril, (fī'bril) *n.* A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.

Fibrillous, (fī-bril'us) *a.* Pertaining to fibres.

Fibrine, (fī'brin) *n.* [L. *fibra*.] A peculiar organic compound found in animals and vegetables of the same nature as albumen.

Fibrous, (fī'brus) *a.* Containing or consisting of fibres.

Fibula, (fīb'ū-la) *n.* [L.] A clasp or buckle;—the outer and smaller bone of the leg.

Fickle, (fī'kl) *a.* [A.-S. *ficol*.] Wavering; inconstant; capricious;—not fixed or firm; variable; unsettled.

Fickleness, (fī'kl-ness) *n.* State of being fickle; instability; inconstancy.

Fictile, (fī'kil) *a.* [L. *ficilis*.] Moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

Fiction, (fīk'shun) *n.* [L. *factio*.] Act of feigning, inventing, or imagining;—that which is invented or imagined; a fictitious story; fabrication; falsehood.

Fictitious, (fīk-tish'e-us) *a.* Feigned; imaginary; counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Fictitiously, (fīk-tish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a fictitious manner; by fiction; falsely; counterfeitedly.

Fid, (fid) *n.* A square bar of wood or iron used to support the top-mast;—a pin of hard wood tapering to a point, used in splicing.

Fiddle, (fid'l) *n.* [L. *fides*, a stringed instrument.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

Fiddle, (fid'l) *v. i.* To play on a fiddle or violin;—to tweekle; to trifle.

Fiddle-head, (fid'l-hed) *n.* An ornament on a ship's bow curved like the head of a fiddle.

Fiddle-stick, (fid'l-stik) *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

Fiddle-wood, (fid'l-wood) *n.* The wood of a tree which grows in the West Indies, and belongs to a genus of ornamental timber trees.

Fidelity, (fe-del'e-te) *n.* [L. *fides*.] Faithfulness; adherence to a person or party; loyalty;—adherence to one's promise or pledge; honesty;—veracity; integrity; fealty.

Fidget, (fij'et) *v. i.* [D. *fige*.] To move uneasily one way and the other.

Fidget, (fij'et) *n.* Irregular motion; uneasiness; restlessness.

Fidgety, (fij'et-e) *a.* Restless; uneasy.

Fiducial, (fi-dū'she-al) *a.* [L. *fiducia*.] Having faith; confident;—having the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

Fiduciary, (fi-dū'she-ar-e) *a.* [L. *fiducia*.] Confident; undoubting; unwavering; firm;—holding or founded in trust.

Fiduciary, (fe-dū'she-ar-e) *n.* One who holds a thing in trust for another; a trustee;—one who depends for salvation on faith without works.

Fie, (fi) *interj.* An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

Fief, (fēf) *n.* [F. *féf*.] An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fee; a feud.

Field, (fēld) *n.* [A.-S., & Ger. *feld*.] Cleared land;—any part of a farm inclosed for tillage or pasture;—ground not inclosed; the country;—a plain where a battle is fought; the battle itself;—a wide extent; an expanse;—the surface of the shield; blank ground on which figures are drawn. (Instruments taken in the field.)

Field-book, (fēld'bōók) *n.* A note-book of measurements.

Field-day, (fēld'dā) *n.* A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises.

Field-fare, (fēld'fār) *n.* [*Field* and A.-S. *faran*.] A migratory bird of the thrush tribe.

Field-gun, (fēld'gun) *n.* A small cannon used on the battle-field; a field-piece.

Field-marshal, (fēld'mār-shal) *n.* A military officer of the highest rank in England.

Field-mouse, (fēld'mous) *n.* A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with compartments.

Field-officer, (fēld'of-fe-er) *n.* A military officer, as a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

Field-preacher, (fēld'prēch'ēr) *n.* One who preaches in the open air.

Field-work, (fēld'wōrk) *n.* Out-door work;—*pl.* Earthen works thrown up by troops in the field; trenches.

Fiend, (fēnd) *n.* [A.-S. *fēond*.] An implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.

Fiendish, (fēnd'ish) *a.* Like a fiend; malicious.

Fiendishness, (fēnd'ish-nes) *n.* The state of being fiendish; maliciousness.

Fierce, (fērs) *a.* [F. *fier*, L. *ferus*.] Violent; furious;—savage; wild;—ferocious;—excessively eager or keen.

Fiercely, (fērs'le) *adv.* In a fierce manner, or with a fierce expression or aspect.

Fierceness, (fērs'nes) *n.* Ferocity; savageness, as of a beast;—fury; impetuosity, as of a storm;—outrageous passion; violence, as of temper;—keenness of anger or resentment; vehemence.

Fierily, (fērs'e-le) *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner.

Fieriness, (fērs'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; irritability.

Fiery, (fērs'e) *a.* [*Fire*.] Consisting of, or resembling, fire;—vehement; impetuous;—passionate; irritable;—glaring.

Fife, (fif) *n.* [F. *ffife*, O. Ger. *pfifa*, L. *pipa*, pipe.] A small pipe used as a wind-instrument.

Fife, (fif) *v. i.* To play on a fife.

Fifteen, (fiftēn) *a.* [A.-S. *fiftyne*.] Five and ten.

Fifteen, (fiftēn) *n.* The sum of five and ten;—a symbol representing this number, as 15 or xv.

Fifteenth, (fiftēnth) *a.* Being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifteenth, (fiftēnth) *n.* One of fifteen equal parts of a unit or whole.

Fifth, (fifth) *a.* [A.-S. *fifta*.] Being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifth, (fifth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by five;—one of five equal parts.

Fifthly, (fift'hle) *adv.* In the fifth place.

Fiftieth, (fift'e-eth) *a.* [A.-S. *fiftigōtha*.] Being one of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fiftieth, (fift'e-eth) *n.* One of fifty equal parts; the quotient of a number divided by fifty.

Fifty, (fift'e) *a.* [A.-S. *fiftig*.] Five times ten.

Fifty, (fift'e) *n.* Five tens;—a symbol representing fifty units, as 50 or L.

Fig, (fig) *n.* [A.-S. *fic*.] A fruit-tree of the genus *Ficus*, growing in warm climates;—the fruit of the fig-tree;—a worthless thing.

Figary, (fē-gar'e) *n.* A frolic; a vagary; a whim.

Fig-cake, (fig'kāk) *n.* A round cake made of dried figs and almonds.

Fight, (fit) *v. i.* [A.-S. *feohtan*.] To strive for victory in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms;—to make resistance; to oppose;—to act as a soldier;—*v. t.* To carry on or wage, as a conflict or battle;—to contend with in battle; to war against;—to cause to fight; to manoeuvre in a fight.

Fight, (fit) *n.* A battle; an engagement; combat; encounter; duel; action.

Fighting, (fit'ing) *n.* Contention; strife; quarrel.

Figment, (fig'ment) *n.* [L. *figmentum*.] An invention; a fiction; something imagined; fabrication.

Figurable, (fig'ūr-a-bl) *a.* [L. *figura*.] Capable of being brought to, or of retaining, a certain fixed form or shape.

Figure, (fig'ūr-āt) *a.* Of a certain determinate form or figure;—in music, relating to discords and concords.

Figure, (fig'ūr-ā'shun) *n.* Act of giving figure or determinate form;—mixture of concords and discords in music.

Figurative, (fig'ūr-āt-iv) *a.* Representing by a figure or by resemblance; typical; representative;—used in tropical sense, as a metaphor;—abounding in figures of speech; flowery; florid.

Figuratively, (fig'ūr-āt-iv-le) *adv.* In a figurative manner.

Figure, (fig'ūr) *n.* [L. *figura*.] Form of any thing; shape; outline;—distinguished appearance; eminence;—the representation of any form by drawing, painting, &c.; an image; a statue; a drawing;—a pattern copied in cloth, paper, or other manufactured article;—appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person;—a character standing for, or representing, a number; a numeral; a digit, as 1, 2, 3, &c.;—value as expressed in numbers; price;—a type or representative;—metaphor; trope;—the form of a syllogism.

Figure, (fig'ūr) *v. t.* To form or mould into any determinate shape;—to draw; to depict; to engrave; to sculpture;—to adorn with designs; to cover with forms or patterns; to cipher; hence, to calculate;—to signify; to symbolize;—to prefigure; to foreshow;—*v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished.

Figure-head, (fig'ūr-hed) *n.* The statue or bust on the projecting part of the head of a ship.

Figuring, (fig'ūr-ing) *n.* Act of making figures.

Filament, (fil'a-ment) *n.* [L. *filum*.] A thread; a fibre; a thread-like object or appendage.

Filamentous, (fil'a-ment'us) *a.* Resembling a thread; consisting of fine filaments;—**Filamentary**.

Filature, (fil'a-tūr) *n.* [L. *filare*.] A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons, or an establishment for reeling.

Filbert, (fil'bērt) *n.* The nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel.

Filch, (filah) *v. t.* [A.-S. *filhan*.] To steal or take privily—applied to that which is of little value; to pilfer.

Filcher, (filah'ēr) *n.* One who filches; a thief.

File, (fil) n. [*L. filum, thread.*] A line; a row of soldiers ranged behind one another;—an orderly collection of papers for preservation and reference; also, the line, wire, or other contrivance by which papers are put and kept in order.

File, (fil) v. t. To place on file; to insert in its proper place in an arranged body of papers;—to bring before a court by presenting proper papers in a regular way;—to put upon the records of a court;—to smooth or cut away with a file;—to defile; to spoil;—*v. i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, one after another.

File, (fil) a. [*A.-S. feol, Ger. fila.*] A steel instrument with sharp-edged furrows, used for abrading or smoothing other substances.

Filamot, (fil'e-mot) n. [*F. feuille morte, dead leaf.*] Brown or yellow-brown colour.

Filial, (fil'e-al) a. [*P., L. filius.*] Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents;—bearing the relation of a child.

Filially, (fil'e-al-le) adv. In a filial manner; becoming a son or daughter.

Filiate, (fil'e-ät) v. t. To adopt as son or daughter.

Filiation, (fil'e-äshun) n. The relation of a child to a father;—the fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.

Filibuster, (fil'e-bus-ter) n. [*Sp. filibustero.*] A lawless military adventurer; a freebooter; a pirate.

Filibuster, (fil'e-bus-ter) v. i. To act as a filibuster.

Filiform, (fil'e-form) a. [*L. filum and forma.*] Having the form of a thread or filament.

Filigree, (fil'e-grē) n. [*L. filum and granum.*] Net-work containing beads; hence, ornamental work executed in fine gold or silver wire, plaited and formed into delicate arabesques and flowers;—also Filigrane. [*of, work in filigree.*]

Filigree, (fil'e-grē) a. Relating to, or composed

Filings, (fil'ings) n. pl. Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.

Fill, (fil) v. t. [*A.-S. fyllan.*] To make full; to stuff or press into; to supply; to replenish;—to satisfy;—to surfeit;—to distend, as a sail;—to make plump;—to pour into, as a glass;—to hold, as an official position; to perform the duties of;—to take up room; to occupy;—to complete; to accomplish;—to supply, as a vacant situation with a new appointment;—*v. i.* To become full; to have an abundant supply; to be satiated;—to fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink.

Fill, (fil) n. A full supply; as much as gives complete satisfaction;—a thill or shaft of a carriage.

Filler, (fil'er) n. One who, or that which, fills; a tube or funnel for conveying liquids into bottles, casks, &c.

Fillet, (fil'et) n. [*F. filet.*] A little band or twist, especially, to tie about the head;—the fleshy part of the thigh;—meat rolled together and tied round;—a little square moulding;—the ridge between the flutings of a column.

Fillet, (fil'et) v. t. To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet.

Filibeg, (fil'e-beg) n. [*Gael. filleadh-beg.*] A kilt or dress reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland.

Filling, (fil'ing) n. That which fills up; the work in weaving.

Filip, (fil'ip) v. t. To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring.

Fillip, (fil'ip) n. A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

Filly, (fil'e) n. [*Icel. fylt.*] A young mare; a female colt;—a wanton girl; a flirt;—a young girl.

Film, (film) n. [*A.-S. flm.*] A thin skin; a membranous covering causing opacity, as on the eye.

Film, (film) v. t. To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

Filminess, (film'e-nes) n. State of being filmy.

Filmy, (film'e) a. Composed of film; membranous; cobweb-like.

Filter, (fil'ter) n. [*F. filtr.*] A strainer; a percolator;—a piece of cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquors are strained.

Filter, (fil'ter) v. t. To purify, as liquor, by causing it to pass through a filter;—*v. i.* To pass through a filter; to percolate.

Filth, (filth) n. [*A.-S. fyldh.*] Foul matter; dirt; nastiness;—any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character; corruption; pollution.

Filthily, (filth'e-le) adv. In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

Filthiness, (filth'e-nes) n. The state of being filthy;—that which is filthy, or makes filthy.

Filthy, (filth'e) a. Defiled with filth; foul; dirty; equal; unclean; gross; impure.

Filtrate, (fil'trat) v. t. To filter; to defecate liquor by straining or percolation.

Filtration, (fil'tr-äshun) n. Act or process of filtering.

Fimbriate, (fim'bri-ät) a. [*L. fimbria.*] Bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs; ornamented as an ordinary, with a border of another tincture.

Fin, (fin) n. A native of Finland.

Fin, (fin) n. [*A.-S., L. pinna.*] An organ of a fish, consisting of a membrane supported by rays, and serving to balance and propel it in the water. [*or penalty.*]

Finable, (fin'a-bl) a. Liable or subject to a fine

Final, (fin'al) a. [*L. finis.*] Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last;—ultimate; conclusive;—decisive; mortal.

Finale, (fē-näl'a) n. [*It.*] The last note or end of a piece of music;—the closing scene of an opera; the last piece at a concert;—close; termination.

Finality, (fi-nal'e-te) n. Final state; a final or conclusive arrangement; a settlement.

Finally, (fi-nal'e) adv. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly;—completely; beyond hope.

Finance, (fe-nans) n. [*L. finis.*] The income of a ruler or of a state; revenue;—the income of an individual; profit;—plural, funds; general revenue of the kingdom.

Financial, (fe-nan'she-al) a. Pertaining to finance or public revenue.

Financially, (fe-nan'she-al-le) adv. In a financial manner; in relation to public revenue.

Financier, (fe-nan'sēr) n. An officer who administers the public revenue;—one skilled in financial operations.

Finch, (finsh) n. [*A.-S. finc, Ger. fink.*] A small singing bird.

Find, (find) v. t. [*A.-S. findan.*] To come to; to meet with; to light upon;—to obtain by search; to discover; to obtain;—to reach to; to attain;—to detect; to catch in;—to observe; to perceive;—to experience; to enjoy;—to supply;—to give a verdict, as a jury;—*v. i.* To determine an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to a court.

Find, (find) *n.* A discovery; a thing found; a collection of coins found in any particular place.
Finding, (find'ing) *n.* The act of discovering; discovery;—a verdict.

Fine, (fin) *a.* [*F. fin*, *L. finitus*.] Thin; slender; minute;—subtle;—keen; sharp; as a cutting edge;—delicate, as a fabric;—clear; pure; refined;—nice; critical, as taste;—handsome; elegant, as figure;—beautiful; lovely, as the countenance;—polished, as manners;—showy; splendour;—subtle; artful; dexterous; sly.

Fine, (fin) *v. t.* To refine; to purify;—to impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to mulct.

Fine, (fin) *n.* [*L. finis*, end.] End; conclusion;—a sum paid for liberty to alienate or transfer land;—a pecuniary penalty; a mulct.

Fine-draw, (fin'draw) *v. t.* To sew up, as a rent, so that the seam is not perceived; to renter.

Finely, (fin'le) *adv.* In a fine or finished manner;—delicately;—to a fine state; into minute parts; to a sharp edge or point; nicely;—wretchedly; poorly.

Finess, (fin'nes) *n.* Thinness; slenderness;—cleanness; purity;—niceness; delicacy;—keenness; sharpness;—elegance; beauty;—show; splendour;—subtlety; ingenuity;—smoothness.

Finery, (fin'er-ee) *n.* Ornament; decoration; especially, showy or excessive decoration;—a refinery; a furnace for making iron malleable.

Fine-spoken, (fin-spok'n) *a.* Using fine phrases.

Fine-spun, (fin'spun) *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle;—ingenious; artful.

Finesse, (fē-nēs) *n.* [*F.*] Subtlety of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; stratagem.

Finesse, (fē-nēs) *v. i.* To use artifice or stratagem.

Finger, (fing'ger) *n.* [*A.-S.*, *feol*, *fingr.*] One of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit;—the breadth of a finger;—skill in the use of the fingers, as in music.

Finger, (fing'ger) *v. t.* To touch with the fingers; to handle;—to perform on, or with, the fingers;—to touch lightly;—to pilfer;—*v. i.* To use the fingers in playing on an instrument.

Fingering, (fing'ger-ing) *n.* The act of touching or handling lightly with the fingers; the manner of using the fingers in playing music; delicate work made with the fingers.

Finial, (fin'e-al) *n.* [*L. finire*, to finish, end.] The bunch of foliage, or flower, that forms the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture.

Finical, (fin'ik-al) *a.* [*From fin.*] Affectedly fine; unduly particular; fastidious; foppish.

Finically, (fin'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a finical manner; foppishly. [metals are refined.]

Fining-pot, (fin'ing-pot) *n.* A vessel in which *finis*, (fin'is) *n.* [*L.*] An end; conclusion.

Finish, (fin'ish) *v. t.* [*L. finire*.] To bring to an end; to put an end to; to terminate;—to polish; to perfect. [minates, or perfects.]

Finish, (fin'ish) *n.* That which finishes, terminates, completes, or perfects.

Finisher, (fin'ish-er) *n.* One who finishes, concludes, completes, or perfects.

Finite, (fī'nit) *a.* [*L. finire*.] Limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded.

Finutely, (fī'nit-le) *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.

Finless, (fin'les) *a.* [*Fin.*] Destitute of fins.

Finny, (fin'e) *a.* Furnished with fins; pertaining to fins or fish.

Flord, (fē'rd) *n.* [*D. and Norw. flord.*] A long, narrow inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, as on the coast of Norway.

Fir, (fer) *n.* [*A.-S. furh*, *W. pyr.*] A resinous tree allied to the pines, and valued for its timber. It is highly combustible, and used for fuel—one species in Scotland being called *candle fir*.

Fire, (fir) *n.* [*A.-S. fyr*, *G. pur.*] The evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; state of ignition;—fuel in combustion, as on a hearth or in a furnace; a conflagration;—the discharge of fire-arms;—lustre; splendour;—torture by burning;—the future state of the impenitent;—ardour, as of zeal or love;—intellectual force; vigour of fancy; energy of thought or diction; animation in delivery;—rage; contention;—trouble; affliction.

Fire, (fir) *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle;—to inflame; to irritate;—to give life or spirit to;—to cause to explode; to discharge;—in *farriers*, to cauterize;—*v. i.* To take fire; to be kindled;—to be inflamed with passion;—to discharge artillery or fire-arms.

Fire-arm, (fir'arm) *n.* A weapon which acts by the force of gunpowder.

Fire-ball, (fir'ball) *n.* A grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles.

Fire-board, (fir'bōrd) *n.* A chimney-board used to close a fire-place in summer.

Fire-brand, (fir'brand) *n.* A piece of wood kindled or on fire;—one who causes contention and mischief; an incendiary.

Fire-brigade, (fir'brig-ad) *n.* A body of men trained and organized to extinguish fires.

Fire-brush, (fir'brush) *n.* Small brush used to sweep the hearth.

Fire-clay, (fir'klā) *n.* A kind of clay, chiefly pure silicate of alumina, used in making fire-bricks.

Fire-damp, (fir'damp) *n.* The explosive carburetted hydrogen of coal-mines.

Fire-engine, (fir'en-jin) *n.* An hydraulic or forcing pump for throwing water to extinguish fires.

Fire-escape, (fir'es-kāp) *n.* A machine for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire.

Firefly, (fir'fi) *n.* A winged insect which emits a brilliant light from the thorax.

Fire-irons, (fir'urnz) *n. pl.* Utensils for a fire-place or grate, as tongs, poker, and shovel.

Fireman, (fir'man) *n.* A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns;—a man who tends the fires, as of a steam-engine.

Fire-new, (fir'nū) *a.* Fresh from the forge.

Fire-pan, (fir'pan) *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire; the receptacle for the priming in a gun.

Fire-place, (fir'plās) *n.* The part of the chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

Fire-plug, (fir'plug) *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.

Fire-proof, (fir'prūf) *a.* Proof against fire incombustible.

Fire-ship, (fir'ship) *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling-irons to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships.

Fireside, (fir'sid) *n.* A place near the fire or hearth;—home; domestic life or retirement.

Fire-wood, (fir'wūd) *n.* Wood for fuel.

Firework, (fir'wurk) *n.* Preparations of gun powder and other inflammable materials for making explosions in the air;—usually plural pyrotechnics.

Fire-worship, (fir'wur-ship) *n.* The worship of fire which prevailed in Persia among the followers of Zoroaster, and among the Parsees of India.

Firkin, (fēr'kin) *n.* [A.-S. *feor* and *kin*.] A measure of capacity equal to seven and a half imperial gallons;—a small cask of indeterminate size—used for butter, herring, &c.

Firlet, (fēr'lot) *n.* A dry measure used in Scotland, the fourth part of a boll, or four pecks.

Firm, (fērm) *a.* [L. *firmus*.] Strong; fixed; compact; hard, as opposed to soft; solid, as opposed to fluid;—constant; resolute;—stable; secure.

Firm, (fērm) *a.* [It. *firma*.] The name, title, or style, under which a company transact business; a mercantile partnership or house.

Firm, (fērm) *v. t.* To fix; to settle; to confirm;—to direct with firmness.

Firmament, (fērm'a-ment) *n.* [L. *firmamentum*.] The region of the air; the sky or heavens.

Firmamental, (fērm-a-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial.

Firman, (fēr'man) *a.* [Pers. *fermān*.] A decree of the Turkish or other Oriental government, as a passport, licence, &c.

Firmly, (fērm'le) *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; closely; constantly; steadily.

Firmness, (fērm'nes) *n.* The state of being firm; solidity; compactness; hardness; solidity;—strength; stability;—steadfastness; constancy.

Firm, (fērm) *a.* [A.-S. Ger. *fürst*.] Preceding all others of a series or kind;—foremost;—most eminent or exalted; most excellent;—primitive; highest; chief.

Firm, (fērm) *adv.* Before any thing else in time, space, rank, &c.—used in composition with many adjectives and participles.

Firm, (fērm) *n.* The upper part of a duet, trio, &c., either vocal or instrumental.

Firm-born, (fērm'born) *n.* The eldest child; the first in the order of birth;—the most excellent or exalted; Jesus Christ.

Firm-born, (fērm'born) *a.* First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest.

Firm-floor, (fērm'flōr) *n.* The floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor.

Firm-fruit, (fērm'frūt) *n.* [Usually *pl.*] The fruits earliest gathered; the earliest results or profits of any action or position.

Firm-ling, (fērm'ling) *n.* The first produce or offspring—said of domestic animals.

Firmly, (fērm'le) *adv.* In the first place.

Firm-rate, (fērm'rāt) *a.* Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation.

Firm-rate, (fērm'rāt) *n.* A ship of war of the largest size and armament. [a frith.

Fir, (fēr) *n.* [Scot.] An arm of the sea;

Fisc, (fisk) *n.* [F. from L. *fiscus*.] The treasury of a prince or state.

Fiscal, (fisk'al) *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

Fiscal, (fisk'al) *n.* Exchequer; revenue;—a treasurer;—in Scotland, the public prosecutor in criminal cases—*procurator-fiscal*.

Fish, (fish) *n.* [A.-S. *fisc*, L. *piscis*.] An oviparous, vertebrate animal, breathing by gills, and living in the water;—the flesh of fish, used as food.

Fish, (fish) *n.* [F. *fische*.] A counter at cards;—a piece of timber used to strengthen a mast or spar when sprung.

Fish, (fish) *v. t.* To attempt to catch fish;—to seek to obtain by artifice;—to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the bow of the ship;—*v. t.* To catch; to draw out or up;—to search by raking or sweeping;—to strengthen, as a mast or yard,

with a piece of timber;—to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint.

Fish-basket, (fish'bas-ket) *n.* Angler's basket slung over the shoulder for carrying his fish.

Fish-carver, (fish'kärv-er) *n.* A silver or plated knife for helping fish at table.

Fisher, (fish'er) *n.* One who is employed in catching fish;—a quadruped of the weasel kind.

Fisherman, (fish'er-man) *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish;—a ship employed in taking fish.

Fishery, (fish'er-e) *n.* Business or practice of catching fish;—a place for catching fish.

Fish-glue, (fish'glōō) *n.* Isinglass.

Fishhook, (fish'hōōk) *n.* A hook for catching fish.

Fishing, (fish'ing) *n.* The art or practice of catching fish; a fishery. [a rod for angling.

Fishing-line, (fish'ing-lin) *n.* Line attached to

Fish-kettle, (fish'ket-tl) *n.* An oblong kitchen pot or pan for boiling fish whole.

Fish-market, (fish'mär-ket) *n.* Place where fish are exposed for sale.

Fish-monger, (fish'mung-er) *n.* A seller of fish.

Fish-pot, (fish'pot) *n.* A wicker basket sunk with a cork float for catching crabs, lobsters, &c.

Fish-slice, (fish'slis) *n.* A broad knife for dividing fish at table; a fish-trowel.

Fish-spear, (fish'spēr) *n.* An instrument for striking or stabbing fish;—a harpoon;—a leister.

Fish-weir, (fish'wēr) *n.* A dam in a river for stopping the ascent of salmon.

Fish-woman, (fish'wōōm-an) *n.* A woman who sells fish; a fish-wife.

Fishy, (fish'e) *a.* Consisting of fish; fish-like; having the qualities or taste of fish; filled with fish.

Fissile, (fis'sil) *a.* [L. *fissilis*.] Capable of being cleft or divided in the direction of the grain or of natural joints.

Fission, (fis'hun) *n.* A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts;—a subdividing into two parts from the progress of natural growth.

Fissure, (fis'hūr) *n.* [L. *fissura*.] A cleft; a longitudinal opening.

Fist, (fist) *n.* [A.-S. *fist*.] The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

Fist, (fist) *v. t.* To strike with the fist.

Fistic, (fis'tik) *a.* [From *fist*.] Pertaining to boxing or to encounters with the fists; pugilistic.

Fisticuffs, (fis't'e-kufs) *n. pl.* [Fist and cuff.] Blows with the fists; a boxing match.

Fistula, (fis'tū-lā) *n.* [L.] A reed; hence, a pipe;—a deep, narrow, chronic abscess.

Fistular, (fis'tū-lār) *a.* Hollow and cylindrical, like a pipe or reed.

Fistulous, (fis'tū-lus) *a.* Having the form or nature of a fistula;—hollow, like a pipe or reed.

Fit, (fit) *a.* [A.-S. *feal*.] Adapted to an end or design; qualified by nature or by culture;—suitable to a standard of duty or taste; proper; becoming; convenient; competent; adequate.

Fit, (fit) *v. t.* To make fit or suitable; to adapt; to qualify;—to bring into a required form;—to furnish duly;—to be suitable to; to answer the requirements of;—*v. i.* To be proper or becoming;—to be adjusted; to suit.

Fit, (fit) *n.* A sudden and violent disorder; a convulsion; a paroxysm;—an attack of any thing which masters or possesses one for a time;—a passing humour; an impulsive and irregular action.

Fitch, (fich) *n.* A chick-pea. [Contraction of *fitchet*.]

Fitch, (fich) *n.* A chick-pea. [Contraction of *fitchet*.] The fur of the pole-cat.

Fitchet, (fich'et) *n.* [O. F. *fissau*.] A pole-cat.
Fitful, (fit'fool) *a.* Full of fits; irregularly variable; spasmodic; impulsive and unstable.
Fitfully, (fit'fool-le) *adv.* In a fitful manner; by fits.
Fitly, (fit'le) *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly; commodiously; conveniently.
Fitness, (fit'nes) *n.* State or quality of being fit; propriety; meetness; reasonableness; — convenience; — qualification.
Fitting, (fit'ing) *n.* Any thing used in fitting up; especially, plural, necessary fixtures or apparatus.
Fitting, (fit'ing) *a.* Fit; suitable; proper.
Fittingly, (fit'ing-le) *adv.* In a fitting manner; suitably; appropriately.
Five, (fiv) *n.* [A.-S. & O. Sax. *fiif*, L. *quinque*, G. *pente*.] The sum of four and one; — a symbol representing this number, as 5 or V.
Five, (fiv) *a.* Four and one added; one more than four.
Fivefold, (fiv'fold) *a. & adv.* In fives; five times repeated; quintuple.
Fives, (fivz) *n.* [F. *ovirca*.] A disease of the glands under the ear in horses; the vives.
Fives, (fivz) *n. pl.* A kind of play with a ball, resembling tennis.
Fix, (fiks) *n.* A position of difficulty or embarrassment; predicament; dilemma; quandary.
Fix, (fiks) *v. t.* [F. *fixer*.] To make firm, stable, or fast; — to secure; to establish; — to hold steadily, as the eye on an object, the attention on a speaker, and the like; — to implant; to pierce; — to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; — to deprive of volatility; — *v. i.* To settle or remain permanently; — to become firm; to become hard and malleable.
Fixation, (fiks-ä'hun) *n.* Act of fixing or establishing; — state of being fixed; steadiness; constancy; — a state of resistance to evaporation or volatilization by heat.
Fixed, (fikst) *a.* Settled; established; firm; — determined; resolute.
Fixedly, (fiks'ed-le) *adv.* In a fixed or firm manner; firmly; steadfastly.
Fixedness, (fiks'ed-nes) *n.* A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; solidity; coherence of parts — opposite of volatility.
Fixture, (fiks'tür) *n.* That which is fixed; — firmness; stability; — any thing of an accessory character annexed to houses and lands.
Fixig, (fiz'ig) *n.* A flashig; — a gadding, flirting girl; — a firework which makes a fizzing or hissing noise when it explodes.
Fizze, (fiz) *v. i.* [Icel. *fisa*.] To make a hissing sound; — to fail of success in an undertaking; to bungle.
Fizzle, (fiz'l) *n.* A failure or abortive effort.
Flabbiness, (flab'e-nes) *n.* State of being flabby or soft.
Flabby, (flab'e) *a.* [W. *lbin*.] Soft; yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken.
Flaccid, (flak'sid) *a.* [L. *flaccus*.] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; soft and weak; limber; lax; flabby.
Flaccidity or Flaccidness, (flak-sid'e-te) *n.* The state of being flaccid; want of firmness or stiffness.
Flag, (flag) *v. i.* [Icel. *faka*, to droop.] To hang without stiffness; to be loose and yielding; — to grow spiritless or dejected; — to lose vigour; to become languid or dull; — *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to droop; — to lay with flat stones.

Flag, (flag) *n.* [Ger. *flach*.] A flat stone used for paving. (form leaves.)
Flag, (flag) *n.* An aquatic plant with long ensi-
Flag, (flag) *n.* [Ger. *flagge*, Icel. *flagg*.] An ensign or colours; a banner; a standard; a signal; — in the army, a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another.
Flag-bearer, (flag-bär-er) *n.* One who bears a flag.
Flagellant, (flaj'el-ant) *n.* One of a fanatical sect which arose A.D. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament.
Flagellate, (flaj'el-lät) *v. t.* [L. *flagellare*.] To whip; to scourge.
Flagellation, (flaj-el-lä'shun) *n.* A whipping; a flogging; discipline of the scourge.
Flageolet, (flaj-el-et) *n.* [F.] A small wind-instrument having a mouth-piece at one end, and six principal holes. (flaggy.)
Flagginess, (flag'e-nes) *n.* The condition of being
Flagging, (flag'ing) *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flag-stones; — flag-stones spoken of collectively.
Flaggy, (flag'e) *a.* Weak; flexible; limber; — inipid; — abounding with the plant called *flag*.
Flagitious, (fla-jish'e-us) *a.* [L. *flagitium*.] Disgracefully or shamefully criminal; — guilty of enormous crimes; atrocious; heinous; abandoned. (manner.)
Flagitiously, (fla-jish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a flagitious
Flagitiousness, (fla-jish'e-us-nes) *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness; villainy.
Flagon, (flag'un) *n.* [F. *flacon*.] A vessel with a narrow mouth for holding and conveying liquor.
Flagrancy, (fla'gran-se) *n.* Condition or quality of being flagrant; heinousness; enormity.
Flagrant, (flä'grant) *a.* [L. *flagrare*.] Flaming; glowing; burning; raging; — notorious; glaring; enormous.
Flagrantly, (flä'grant-lo) *adv.* In a flagrant manner; arrogantly.
Flag-ship, (flag'ship) *n.* The ship which bears the commanding officer of a squadron, and in which his flag is displayed.
Flag-staff, (flag'staf) *n.* A pole or staff on which a flag is hung.
Flag-stone, (flag'stön) *n.* A flat stone for pavement; — any sandstone which splits up into flags.
Flail, (fläl) *n.* [O. F. *fael*.] An instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear.
Flake, (fläk) *n.* [A.-S. *flacc*, L. *flaccus*.] A film; flock; lamina; layer; scale; — a small particle of snow falling from the air or clouds.
Flake, (fläk) *v. t.* To form into flakes; — *v. i.* To separate in layers; to peel or scale off.
Flakiness, (fläk'e-nes) *n.* The state of being flaky.
Flaky, (fläk'e) *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks.
Flam, (fläm) *n.* [A.-S. *flæm*.] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; an illusory pretext.
Flambeau, (fläm'bö) *n.* [F. from L. *flamma*, flame.] A flaming torch used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions.
Flame, (fläm) *n.* [L. *flamma*.] A stream of burning vapour or gas; a blaze; fire in general; — burning zeal or passion; fervency; passionate excitement or strife; — warmth of affection; — sweetheart.
Flame, (fläm) *v. i.* To burn with rising or darting fire; to blaze; — to break out in violence of passion; — *v. t.* To excite; to animate.
Flameless, (fläm'les) *a.* Destitute of flame.
Flaming, (fläm'ing) *a.* Bright; red; glaring; violent; vehement; — exaggerated; — gaudy.

Flamingo, (fla-ming'ō) *n.* [*L. flamma, flame*, on account of its red colour.] A bird of the order *Grallae*, native of Africa and South America, of a bright red colour, having long legs and neck, and a beak bent down as if broken.

Flange, (flang) *n.* [*Prov. Eng. flange, to project out.*] A projecting edge, rib, or rim, as of a railway carriage wheel to keep it on the rail.

Flank, (flangk) *n.* [*F. flanc.*] The fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip;—the side of an army, or of any division of an army; the extreme right or left;—the side of any building.

Flank, (flangk) *v. t.* To stand at the side of; to border upon;—to command the flank of; to turn the flank of;—*v. i.* To border; to touch;—to be posted on the side.

Flanker, (flangk'er) *v. t.* [*F. flanquer.*] To defend by lateral fortifications;—to attack sideways.

Flannel, (flanel) *n.* [*F. flanelle.*] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth of loose texture.

Flap, (flap) *n.* [*D. flappe.*] Any thing broad and loose that hangs loose;—the motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it.

Flap, (flap) *v. t.* To beat with a flap; to strike;—*v. i.* To move as wings, or as something broad or loose;—to fall and hang like a flap.

Flare, (flar) *v. i.* [*Ger. flackern, Norm. F. flair.*] To burn with a glaring and waving flame;—to shine out.

Flare, (flar) *n.* An unsteady, offensive light.

Flaring, (flar'ing) *a.* Shining with a wavy light;—*flattering*;—showy; opening wide.

Flash, (flash) *n.* [*F. fêche ardente.*] A sudden burst of light; a blaze;—a momentary brightness or show;—an instant; a very brief period.

Flash, (flash) *n.* The slang language of thieves, robbers, and the like.

Flash, (flash) *v. i.* To break forth, as a sudden burst of light; to gleam;—*v. t.* To send out in flashes; to convey by a flame, or by a quick or starting motion.

Flashily, (flash'e-le) *adv.* In a flashy manner; without solidity of wit or intellect.

Flashing, (flash'ing) *n.* A sudden burst of light.

Flashy, (flash'e) *a.* Dazzling for a moment; transiently bright;—showy; gay; gaudy.

Flask, (flask) *n.* [*A.-S. flesc.*] A narrow-necked vessel for holding fluids;—a powder-horn.

Flasket, (flasket) *n.* A vessel in which viands are served up; a long, shallow basket.

Flat, (flat) *a.* [*Isrl. flatr, Ger. platt.*] Having an even surface; level;—lying at full length; prostrate; hence, fallen; laid low;—wanting relief; monotonous;—stale; insipid;—inanimate; frigid;—depressed; dull;—clear; absolute; downright;—below the true pitch; hence, minor, or lower by a half-step;—vocal; sonant;—said of certain consonants.

Flat, (flat) *n.* A level surface;—a shoal; a shallow;—a strand;—the flat part or side of any thing;—a dull fellow; a simpleton;—a character whose note, indicating a tone which is a half-step or semitone lower.

Flat, (flat) *v. t.* To make flat; to flatten; to level;—to become flat or flattened.



Flatly, (flat'le) *adv.* In a flat manner; evenly; without spirit; peremptorily; positively; plainly.

Flatness, (flat'nes) *n.* Evenness; levelness;—insipidity;—lowness of spirits;—dulness; want of point;—gravity of tone.

Flatten, (flat'n) *v. t.* [*From flat.*] To level; to make flat;—to depress; to deject;—to make vapid or insipid;—to lower the pitch of;—*v. i.* To become flat, even, dejected, dull, or depressed below pitch.

Flatter, (flat'er) *v. t.* [*F. flatter.*] To gratify the self-love, vanity, and pride of; to please by artful and interested commendation;—to praise falsely; to compliment.

Flatterer, (flat'er-er) *n.* One who flatters.

Flatteringly, (flat'er-ing-le) *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to favour; with partiality.

Flattery, (flat'er-e) *n.* Act of flattering, or praising in a way to gratify vanity or gain favour; adulation; compliment; wheedling.

Flatfish, (flat'ish) *a.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

Flatulence, (flat'ü-lens) *n.* The state or condition of being flatulent.

Flatulent, (flat'ü-lent) *a.* [*L. flare.*] Affected with gases in the alimentary canal; windy;—generating, or tending to generate, wind in the stomach.

Flatulently, (flat'ü-lent-le) *adv.* In a flatulent manner; windily.

Flatwise, (flat'wiz) *a. or adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

Flaunt, (flawnt) *v. i.* [*Go. flautan.*] To throw or spread out; to move ostentatiously;—*v. t.* To display ostentatiously; to wear a bold or saucy look.

Flaunt, (flawnt) *n.* Any thing loose and airy;—a brag; ostentatious display;—a taunt; a jibe.

Flautist, (flaw'tist) *n.* [*It. flauto, a flute.*] A player on the flute; a flutist.

Flavour, (flä'vër) *n.* [*O. Eng. flayre, L. fragrare.*] Odour; fragrance;—relish; savour;—that which imparts to any thing a peculiar odour or taste.

Flavour, (flä'vër) *v. t.* To give flavour to; to season, as a dish, with a spice, essence, or other condiment;—to perfume.

Flavorous, (flä'vër-us) *a.* Imparting flavour;—pleasant to the taste or smell; sapid.

Flavourless, (flä'vër-less) *a.* Without flavour; tasteless.

Flaw, (flaw) *n.* [*A.-S. flöh.*] A bursting or cracking; a breach; a gap or fissure;—a sudden gust or blast of;—quarrel; a fault; a spot; imperfection; speck.

Flaw, (flaw) *v. t.* To break; to crack.

Flawless, (flaw'less) *a.* Without faults; without defect; without cracks; free from flaws.

Flawy, (flaw'e) *a.* Full of flaws or cracks;—subject to sudden gusts of wind.

Flax, (flaks) *n.* [*A.-S. fleax.*] A plant having a single, slender stalk, about a foot and a half high, with blue flowers. The fibre of the bark is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen*, *cambric*, *lawn*, *lace*, &c.

Flax-dresser, (flaks'dres-er) *n.* One who breaks and singles flax, or prepares it for the spinner.

Flaxen, (flaks'n) *a.* Made of flax;—resembling flax;—loose, flowing, and golden, as hair.

Flaxseed, (flaks'sed) *n.* The seed of the flax-plant; linseed.

Flaxy, (flaks'e) *a.* Like flax; of a light colour.

Flay, (flä) *v. t.* [*A.-S. flean.*] To skin; to strip off the skin of.

Flea, (flē) *n.* [A.-S. *fled.*] An insect of the genus *Pulex*, remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite.

Flea-bane, (flē'bān) *n.* One of various plants supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas.

Flea-bite, (flē'bit) *n.* The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite;—a trifling wound or pain.

Fleck, (flēk) *n.* A lock; a small thread or twist.

Fleam, (flēm) *n.* [W. *flaim.*] A sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood; a lancet.

Fleck, (flēk) *n.* A spot; a streak; a speckle.

Fleck, (flēk) *v. t.* [Ger. *fleck*, spot, D. *flek*.] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

Flection, (flēk'shun) *n.* Act of bending, or state of being bent; inflection.

Fledge, (flēj) *v. t.* To supply with the feathers necessary for flight;—to furnish with any soft covering. [fledged.]

Fledgeling, (flēj'ling) *n.* A young bird just

Flee, (flē) *v. i.* [A.-S. *fleon.*] To run with rapidity; to attempt to escape; to hasten away from danger or expected evil;—to depart; to leave;—*v. t.* To keep at a distance from; to shun; to avoid.

Fleece, (flēs) *n.* [A.-S. *flys.*] The coat of wool that covers or that is shorn from a sheep at one time;—any soft woolly covering.

Fleece, (flēs) *v. t.* To shear off a coat or growth of wool;—to strip of money or property; to rob;—to spread over, as with wool; to whiten.

Fleeced, (flēst) *a.* Furnished with a fleece;—stripped; robbed; cheated.

Fleecy, (flēs'e) *a.* Woolly; covered with wool;—resembling wool; soft;—complicated.

Floor, (flēr) *v. i.* [Soot. *fleyer.*] To make a wry face in contempt; to deride; to sneer; to gibe;—*v. t.* To mock; to flout at.

Floor, (flēr) *n.* Derision or mockery expressed by words or looks.

Fleet, (flēt) *n.* [A.-S. *flota.*] A navy or squadron of ships; especially, a number of ships of war.

Fleet, (flēt) *a.* [Icel. *flidr.*] Swift in motion; nimble;—superficial; light.

Fleet, (flēt) *v. i.* To fly swiftly; to hasten;—to flit or fly off; to be transient.

Fleeting, (flēt'ing) *a.* Not durable; transient; transitory; evanescent. [shadowy manner.]

Fleetingly, (flēt'ing-le) *adv.* In a transitory or

Fleetness, (flēt'nes) *n.* Swiftiness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

Fleming, (flēm'ing) *n.* A native of Flanders.

Fleuse, (flēs) *v. t.* [Dan. *flense.*] To cut up and obtain the blubber of—a said of a whale.

Flesh, (flēsh) *n.* [A.-S. *flāsc*, Ger. *fleisch.*] The muscles, fat, &c., covering the bones in animals;—animal food, as distinguished from vegetable;—the flesh of beasts and fowls, as distinguished from fish;—animal nature; animals of all kinds;—the body;—human nature;—man-kind;—fleshly appetites or tendencies; carnality;—natural or unrenowned state;—corrupt nature or frame of the body;—kindred: stock; race;—that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.

Flesh, (flēsh) *v. t.* To feed with flesh, as hawks, dogs, &c.; to initiate in hawking or sporting;—to plunge into flesh, as a hostile weapon.

Flesh-brush, (flēsh'brush) *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

Flesh-coloured, (flēsh'kul'grī) *a.* Tinted with the colour of flesh; carnation-coloured.

Flesh-fly, (flēsh'flī) *n.* A fly which feeds and deposits its eggs in flesh, and taints it.

Fleshiness, (flēsh'e-nes) *n.* [From *fleshy.*] The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence.

Fleshing, (flēsh'ing) *n.* Dress worn by actors of the colour of the natural skin. [gaunt.]

Fleshless, (flēsh'les) *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean; **Fleshiness**, (flēsh'le-nes) *n.* The state of being fleshy; carnal passions and appetites.

Fleshy, (flēsh'le) *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal;—animal;—carnal; lascivious.

Flesh-meat, (flēsh'mēt) *n.* Animal food.

Flesh-monger, (flēsh'mung-ger) *n.* A dealer in animal food; a butcher.

Flesh-pot, (flēsh'pot) *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence *pl.*, plenty of provisions.

Flesh-wound, (flēsh'wound) *n.* A wound not reaching beyond the flesh, or one not deep.

Fleshy, (flēsh'e) *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal;—full of flesh; plump; corpulent; gross;—composed of firm pulp, as fruit; succulent.

Fleth, (flēch) *v. t.* [F. *fleche.*] To feather an arrow.

Fleur-de-lis, (flur'de-lē) *n.* [F. flower of the lily.] The royal insignia of France—whether originally representing a lily or the head of a javelin is disputed.

Flew, (flū) *n.* [D. *flabbe.*] The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

Flew, (flū) *n.* The fibrous or cottony dust found in spinners and lint manufactories;—also Fluff.

Flexibility, (flēks-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Capability of bending or of being bent;—pliability;—ductility;—facility of mind, temper, or disposition; easiness to be persuaded; pliancy.

Flexible, (flēks'e-bl) *a.* [L. *flexibilis.*] Capable of being bent; pliable; supple; ductile;—tractable;—manageable; obsequious.

Flexibleness, (flēks'e-bl-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliability.

Flexibly, (flēks'e-bl) *adv.* In a flexible manner.

Flexile, (flēks'il) *a.* [L. *flexilis.*] Pliant; pliable; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

Flexion, (flēk'shun) *n.* Act of bending;—a part bent; a fold; a turn or cast, as of the eye;—inflection.

Flexor, (flēks'ēr) *n.* [L. *flexere.*] A muscle which contracts the joints in bending or stooping.

Flexuous or **Flexuose**, (flēks'ū-us) *a.* [L. *flexere.*] Having turns, windings, or flexures; tortuous;—variable.

Flexure, (flēks'ūr) *n.* Act of bending; flexion;—a turn; a bend; a fold;—the bending of the body.

Flicker, (flik'ēr) *v. i.* [A.-S. *flyccerian.*] To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to waver or fluctuate, like a flame in a current of air.

Flicker, (flik'ēr) *n.* Fluctuation; sudden and brief increase of brightness;—act of wavering, as the dying flame of a lamp.

Flickering, (flik'ēr-ing) *n.* A fluttering;—short, irregular movements.

Flier, (flī'ēr) *n.* One who flies or flees; a fugitive;—a fly-wheel.

Flight, (flīt) *n.* [A.-S. *fliht.*] Act of fleeing; escape;—the act or style of flying;—a number of beings or things passing through the air together; a flock of birds;—a discharge or volley;—lofty elevation, as of imagination;—extravagant range, as of folly;—display, as of temper;



Fleur-de-lis.

—periodical migration of birds;—the birds produced in one season;—a reach of steps or stairs from one landing to another.

Flightiness, (flīt'-nes) *n.* State of being flighty; caprice; eccentricity; giddiness.

Flighty, (flīt') *a.* Fleeting;—indulging in wild sallies of imagination, humour, caprice, &c.; volatile; giddy.

Flimsy, (flīm'-se) *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

Flimsiness, (flīm'-se-nes) *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; weak texture; weakness.

Flimsy, (flīm'-se) *s.* [W. *flimoi*.] Weak; feeble; slight; vain; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility;—superficial; shallow.

Flinch, (flīnsh) *v. i.* [*Blench*.] To shrink; to wince;—to withdraw from; to fail.

Flincher, (flīnsh'er) *n.* One who shrinks, withdraws, or fails in any matter.

Flinching, (flīnsh'ing) *n.* Act of shrinking or withdrawing from duty, suffering, &c.; shirking.

Fling, (flīng) *v. t.* [*locl. fliggia*, *L. figere*.] To cast or throw from the hand; to hurl; to dart;—to emit; to scatter;—to prostrate; to baffle;—*v. i.* To wince; to flounce; to kick, as a horse;—to cast in the teeth;—to throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner.

Fling, (flīng) *n.* A cast from the hand; a throw;—a gibe; a saucer; a sarcasm;—a kind of dance.

Flint, (flīnt) *n.* [*A.-S. flint*.] A very hard variety of quartz—it strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass;—a piece of flinty stone used in fire-arms to strike fire.

Flint-glass, (flīnt'glāse) *n.* A pure and beautiful kind of glass, originally made of pulverized flints.

Flintiness, (flīnt'-nes) *n.* State or quality of being flinty.

Flint-lock, (flīnt'lōk) *n.* A musket lock with a flint fixed in the hammer for striking on the cap of the pan.

Flinty, (flīnt'e) *a.* Consisting of or resembling flint;—very hard; unimpressible; inexorable.

Flop, (flīp) *n.* A mixture of beer and spirit condensed and heated by a hot iron.

Flippant, (flīp'an-see) *n.* State or quality of being flippant; smoothness and rapidity of speech.

Flippant, (flīp'ant) *a.* [*Provincial Eng. flīp*.] Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; voluble; talkative;—pert; petulant.

Flippantly, (flīp'ant'-le) *adv.* In a flippant manner; fluently. [*the broad fin of a fish*.]

Flipper, (flīper) *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle;

Fert, (fērt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. feurd*.] To throw with a jerk or quick effort;—to move fully and to move;—to jeer at; to abuse;—*v. i.* To act with piddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; to play the coquette.

Fert, (fērt) *n.* A sudden jerk; a darting motion;—one who flirts; a coquette; a pert girl.

Ferting, (fērt'ing) *a.* Darting about; jerking;—being; giddy; coquettish.

Fertness, (fērt'-shun) *n.* A quick, sprightly motion;—playing at courtship; coquetry.

Flick, (flīk) *v. i.* [*Dan. flytter*.] To flutter; to move on the wing;—to pass rapidly from one place to another;—to be unstable; to be easily or often moved;—in Scotland, to remove from one house to another.

Flick, (flīch) *n.* [*A.-S. flice*, *Provincial Eng. Art*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.

Flice or Flyte, (flīt) *v. i.* [*A.-S. flitan*.] To scold or quarrel.

Flitting, (flīt'ing) *n.* A fleeing; a fluttering; a removal from one dwelling to another [*Scot.*].

Float, (flōt) *n.* [*A.-S. flōt*.] Any thing which floats or rests on the surface of a fluid; a raft;—the cork on an angling line.

Float, (flōt) *v. i.* [*A.-S. flōtan*.] To rest on the surface of any fluid; to be buoyed up;—to move gently and easily through the air;—to pass or move by;—*v. t.* To rest or move on the surface of a fluid;—to flood;—to set or keep up, as a commercial scheme or company. [*the water*.]

Floatage, (flōt'ā) *n.* Any thing that floats on

Float-board, (flōt'bōrd) *n.* One of the boards on the rim of an undershot water-wheel, or of a steamer's paddle wheels.

Floating, (flōt'ing) *n.* Spreading of plaster or stucco on walls;—the second of three coats in house-painting. [*surface*; *light*.]

Floaty, (flōt'e) *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the

Floccillation, (flōk-il-lā'shun) *n.* [*L. floccus*.] A delirious picking of bed-clothes by a sick person, as if to pick off locks of wool, &c.—an alarming symptom in acute diseases.

Flocculence, (flōk'ū-lens) *n.* The state of being flocculent.

Flocculent, (flōk'ū-lent) *a.* [*L. floccus*.] Coalescing and adhering in flocks or flakes.

Flock, (flōk) *n.* [*A.-S. flocc*, *L. floccus*.] A company or collection of living creatures—especially applied to sheep and birds;—a Christian congregation;—a lock of wool or hair;—finely powdered wool or cloth, used when coloured for making flock-paper;—*pl.* The refuse of cotton and wool, or the shearing of woollen goods. [*crowds*.]

Flock, (flōk) *v. i.* To gather in companies or

Floe, (flō) *n.* [*Dan. flag*, *Sw. flaga*.] An extensive surface of ice floating in the ocean.

Flog, (flōg) *v. t.* [*Scot. fleg*, *L. flagrum*.] To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash.

Flogging, (flōg'ing) *n.* Act of one who flogs;—a whipping for punishment.

Flood, (flud) *n.* [*A.-S. flōd*.] A body of moving water; a body of water overflowing land; an inundation;—*specifically*, the Noachian deluge;—the flowing in of the tide—opposed to *ebb*;—abundance; superabundance;—a great body or stream, as of light, &c.;—menstrual discharge.

Flood, (flud) *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge.

Flood-gate, (flud'gāt) *n.* A gate to stop or to let out water; hence, any opening or passage; also an obstruction or restraint.

Flooding, (flud'ing) *n.* Flow of blood; especially discharge of blood from the uterus.

Flood-mark, (flud'mārk) *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.

Floor, (flōr) *n.* [*A.-S. flōr*.] The level portion on which one walks in any building;—a suite of rooms on a level in a house; a story;—any platform or flooring;—that part of the bottom of a vessel which is most nearly horizontal.

Floor, (flōr) *v. t.* To cover with a floor;—to strike down; to put to silence by some decisive argument or retort.

Flooring, (flōr'ing) *n.* A platform; the bottom of a room or building;—materials for floors;—act of laying a floor.

Flop, (flōp) *v. t.* [*Flap*.] To clap or strike, as a bird its wings, &c.; to rise and fall.

Flora, (flō'ra) *n.* [*L. flōs*.] The goddess of flowers;—the vegetable species native in a given locality or period; a list or description of such.

Floral, (flô'ral) *a.* Pertaining to Flora or to flowers;—containing or belonging to the flower.

Florentine, (flôr'en-tin) *n.* A native of Florence;—a species of silk cloth;—a custard;—a mosaic of marbles or rare stones.

Florescence, (flô-res-sens) *n.* [*L. florescens*, from *flor.*] A bursting into flower; a blossoming.

Floret, (flô'ret) *n.* [*F. fleuriette.*] A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower;—a fencing sword; a foil.

Floriculture, (flôr'e-kul-tür) *n.* [*L. floris* and *cultura.*] The cultivation of flowering plants.

Floriculturist, (flôr'e-kul-tür-ist) *n.* One who is interested in the cultivation of flowers; a florist.

Florida, (flôr'id) *a.* [*L. floridus.*] Covered with flowers; flowery;—bright in colour; of a lively red colour;—embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate.

Floridity or Floridness, (flôr-id'e-te) *n.* Freshness of colour or complexion;—vigour; spirit;—embellishment; ambitious elegance; ornamentation. [posing manner.]

Floridly, (flôr'id-le) *adv.* In a showy, gay, or imfloriferous, (flôr-if'gr-us) *a.* [*L. floris* and *ferre.*] Producing flowers.

Floriform, (flôr'e-form) *a.* [*L. floris* and *forma.*] Having the form of a flower.

Florin, (flôr'in) *n.* [*It. flor.*] A coin of gold or silver, of different values in different countries;—a two shilling piece.

Florist, (flôr'ist) *n.* A cultivator of flowers;—one who writes a flora or an account of plants.

Floscule, (flôs'kül) *n.* [*L. flosculus*, a little flower.] A floret of an aggregate flower.

Floss, (flôs) *n.* [*L. floris.*] A downy or silken substance in the husks of maize, &c.;—untwisted filaments of silk.

Floss-yarn, (flôs'yâr'n) *n.* Yarn from floss-silk.

Flotation, (flôt-â-shun) *n.* The act of floating;—the science of floating bodies.

Flotilla, (flôt'il-lâ) *n.* [*Sp. flota.*] A little fleet, or a fleet of small vessels.

Flotson, (flôt'son) *n.* [*F. floter.*] Goods lost by shipwreck and floating on the sea;—also Flotsam.

Flounce, (flouns) *v. i.* [*Sw. flunsa.*] To spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to flounder;—*v. t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces.

Flounce, (flouns) *n.* A sudden, jerking motion of the body;—an ornamental strip gathered and sewed by its upper edge around the skirt of a lady's dress.

Flounder, (floun'der) *n.* [*Ger. flunder.*] A flat fish, allied to the halibut—found on the sea-coast and near the mouths of large rivers.

Flounder, (floun'der) *v. i.* [*Allied to flounce.*] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to roll, toss, and tumble; to flounce.

Flour, (flôr) *n.* [*Ital. flôr.*] The finely ground meal of wheat or any other grain; the fine and soft powder of any other substance.

Flour, (flôr) *v. t.* [*From the noun.*] To grind and bolt;—to sprinkle with flour.

Flourish, (flôr'ish) *v. i.* [*O. Eng. florishe.*] To grow luxuriantly; to thrive;—to be prosperous;—to use florid language;—to make ornamental strokes with the pen;—to execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music;—to boast; to brag;—*v. t.* To ornament with any thing showy; to embellish;—to set off with the flowers of diction;—to move in bold or irregular figures;—to brandish.

Flourish, (flôr'ish) *n.* Decoration; ornament;

showy splendour;—show or parade of figure or graces;—a fanciful stroke of the pen; graver;—the waving of a weapon or other thing; a brandishing;—a shake, a peggi cadenza, or other musical grace.

Flourishingly, (flôr'ish-ing-le) *adv.* Ostentatiously; increasingly; thrivingly.

Flour-mill, (flôr'mil) *n.* A mill for grinding and sifting flour.

Floury, (flôr'e) *a.* Of or resembling flour.

Flout, (flout) *v. t.* [*Go. flauten.*] To mock; insult; to treat with contempt;—*v. i.* practise mocking; to sneer.

Flout, (flout) *n.* A mock; an insult.

Flow, (flô) *v. i.* [*A.-S. flôran.*] To change place or circulate, as a liquid;—to become liquid; melt;—to glide smoothly or without friction to issue forth;—to abound; to be copious;—hang loose and waving;—to rise, as the tide, opposed to *ebb*;—to circulate, as blood;—To cover with water; to inundate; to flood.

Flow, (flô) *n.* A stream of water or other fluid; a current;—any gentle, gradual movement of thought, diction, music, &c.;—free expression; volubility;—abundance; copiousness.

Flower, (flô'wër) *n.* [*L. floris.*] A circle of leaves on a plant, usually of some other colour than green; a bloom or blossom;—that part of a plant destined to produce seed, and including the sexual organs;—the fairest, freshest, a choicest part of any thing;—the best; the most distinguished of a class or company;—the prime; the essence;—a figure of speech;—ornament of style.

Flower, (flô'wër) *v. i.* To blossom; to produce flowers;—to be in the prime; to flourish;—cream; to froth; to mantle;—*v. t.* To embellish with flowers.

Floweret, (flô'wër-et) *n.* A small flower; floret.

Floweriness, (flô'wër-e-ness) *n.* The state of being flowery; floridness of speech.

Flowering, (flô'wër-ing) *n.* The season when plants bloom; the act of adorning with flowers.

Flower-stalk, (flô'wër-stawk) *n.* The peduncle of a plant, or the stem supporting the flower; fructification.

Flowery, (flô'wër-e) *a.* Full of flowers;—highly embellished with figurative language; florid.

Flowing, (flô'ing) *n.* Act of moving or issuing as a fluid; overflowing.

Flowing, (flô'ing) *a.* Issuing; proceeding;—undating;—fluent; smooth and easy, as style of diction.

Fluctuate, (fluk'tü-ät) *v. i.* [*L. fluctuare.*] To move, as a wave; to roll hither and thither to be unsettled in state or condition;—to be irresolute or undetermined;—to rise and fall.

Fluctuation, (fluk'tü-â-shun) *n.* Act of fluctuating; a sudden rise or fall; undulation.

Flue, (flü) *n.* [*O. F. flue.*] An air-passage;—especially one for conveying smoke and flame from a fire;—a passage in a wall to convey heated air through a building.

Flue, (flü) *n.* [*Ger. flaum.*] Light down, as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; fur or hair.

Fluency, (flü'en-se) *n.* Quality of being fluid; smoothness; facility; volubility.

Fluent, (flü'ent) *a.* [*L. fluere.*] Flowing; capable of flowing; liquid; current;—readily the use of words; voluble; copious.

Fluently, (flü'ent-le) *adv.* Volubly; in a fluid manner; with ready flow; without hesitate

Fluy, (flū'e) *a.* Having a resemblance to, or containing loose fur or soft down.

Fluy, (flū) *a.* Nap or down; flue.

Fluy, (flū'e) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, fluff or nap; soft and downy.

Fluid, (flū'id) *a.* [*L. fluidus*, from *fluere*.] Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.

Fluid, (flū'id) *a.* Any substance, the particles or component parts of which flow or move in any direction without separation—opposed to solid; generally used in the plural to signify water or other liquid bodies, and gases or aeriform bodies.

Fluidity or Fluidness, (flū-id'e-to) *n.* The quality of being fluid; a liquid, aeriform, or gaseous state.

Fluk, (flūk) *s.* [*A.-S. flocc*.] A flat-fish bearing a resemblance to the flounder.

Fluke, (flūk) *s.* [*Ger. flunk*.] The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; one of the points of a whale's tail.

Fluky, (flūk'e) *a.* Formed like, or having a fluke.

Flume, (flūm) *n.* [*A.-S. flum*.] A stream; especially, a passage for the water that drives a mill-wheel. [abounding in rivers.]

Fluminess, (flū'min-us) *a.* Pertaining to rivers;

Flummary, (flūm'cr-e) *a.* [*W. llymary*.] A light kind of food, formerly made of flour or meal;—empty compliment; flattery; nonsense.

Flunky, (flūng'k'e) *a.* [*F. flauquier*.] A lively servant;—one who is obsequious or cringing.

Flunkiness, (flūng'k'e-izm) *n.* Character or quality of a flunky.

Flux, (flū'or) *a.* [*L. fluere*.] A fluid state;—effluve of calcium, called also *fluor-spar*; a mineral of beautiful colours, and much used for ornamental vessels;—*Derbyshire-spar*.

Fluic, (flū'or-ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, *fluor-spar*.

Flury, (flū're) *n.* A sudden and brief blast or gust;—violent agitation; commotion; bustle; confusion. [alarm.]

Flury, (flū're) *v. t.* To agitate; to excite or

Flush, (flūsh) *v. i.* [*Ger. flusc*.] To flow and spread suddenly; to become suffused, as the cheeks; to blush;—to glow;—*v. t.* To put to the blush;—to redden;—to animate with joy; to elate;—to start, as a bird.

Flush, (flūsh) *adv.* In a manner to be even or level with the surface adjoining.

Flush, (flūsh) *n.* A sudden flowing; impulse or excitement;—a rush of blood to the face; a blush; bloom; abundance;—a flock of birds started. [*F. & Sp. flusc*.] A run of cards of the same suit.

Flush, (flūsh) *a.* Full of vigour; fresh; glowing;—effluent; liberal; prodigal;—forming a continuous surface.

Fluster, (flūst'or) *v. t.* [*Ger. flüstern*.] To make hot and rosy; to confuse;—*v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle. [confusion; disorder.]

Fluster, (flūst'or) *n.* Heat or glow; agitation;

Flute, (flūt) *n.* [*F. flûte*, *L. flare*.] A cylindrical wind instrument, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys opened by the fingers;—a channel in a pillar or in masonry.

Flute, (flūt) *v. t.* To play or sing in a clear soft note, like that of a flute;—to form channels in, as in a column or in a ruffle.

Fluted, (flūted) *a.* Thin; fine; flute-like;—formed with flutes;—grooved; channelled.

Fluting, (flūting) *n.* A channel or furrow in a column, or in the masonry of a lady's ruffle.

Flutist, (flūt'ist) *n.* A performer on the flute.

Flutter, (flūt'er) *v. i.* [*Ger. flattern*.] To flap the wings rapidly without flying; to hover;—to move with quick vibrations or undulations;—to fluctuate;—*v. t.* To agitate; to disorder; to throw into confusion.

Flutter, (flūt'er) *n.* Act of fluttering; quick and irregular motion;—hurry; confusion.

Fluttering, (flūt'or-ing) *n.* The act of flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.

Fluvial, (flū've-al) *a.* [*L. fluvialis*, from *fluere*.] Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

Flux, (flūks) *n.* [*L. fluxus*, from *fluere*.] Act of flowing; quick succession;—the tide setting in toward the shore;—state of being liquid;—discharge of a fluid from the bowels or other part; dysentery;—the matter thus discharged.

Flux, (flūks) *a.* Flowing; maintained by a constant succession of parts;—inconstant; variable.

Flux, (flūks) *v. t.* To fuse; to melt;—to waste by melting.

Fluxible, (flūks'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

Fluxion, (flūk'abun) *n.* Act of flowing;—the matter that flows; fusion of metals;—*pl.* A method of analysis of small variable quantities, based on the conception of all magnitudes as generated by motion—*differential calculus*.

Fluxional, (flūk'abun-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or solved by fluxions; variable;—also *Fluxionary*.

Fly, (fli) *v. i.* [*A.-S. fleogan*.] To move in the air with wings;—to float in the air, as the clouds, &c.;—to move rapidly in any manner;—to hasten away; to depart;—to pass swiftly by, as time;—to vibrate or flutter, as a flag in the wind;—to run away; to attempt to escape;—to part with violence; to burst;—to spring with elastic force;—*v. t.* To ahun; to avoid;—to quit by flight;—to set floating, as a kite.

Fly, (fli) *n.* A winged insect of various species, especially, the house fly;—a hook dressed with silk, &c., used for fishing;—a kind of light carriage;—a contrivance to equalize motion or accumulate power in a machine.

Fly-blow, (fli'blō) *n.* The egg of a fly.

Fly-blown, (fli'blōn) *a.* Tainted; maggoty, as flesh from the deposit of flies.

Flyboat, (fli'bōt) *n.* [*D. vlieboot*.] A long, narrow boat used on canals;—a Dutch coasting vessel.

Flyer, (fli'er) *n.* One who, or that which, flies or flees;—the fly of a jack.

Fly-fish, (fli'fish) *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.

Fly-fishing, (fli'fish-ing) *n.* The art of angling with hooks baited with artificial flies.

Flying, (fli'ng) *n.* The act of moving in the air with wings; flight.

Flying-buttress, (fli'ng-but-ree) *n.* A contrivance for strengthening a part of a building which rises considerably above the rest, consisting of a curved brace or half arch between it and the opposite face of some lower part.

Flying-Dutchman, (fli'ing-duch-man) *n.* A phantom ship which mariners aver they have encountered in storms off the Cape of Good Hope.

Flying-fish, (fli'ing-fish) *n.* A fish of the genus *Exocoetus*, which has the power of sustain-



Flying-fish.

ing itself in the air for a short time by means of its long, pectoral fins.

Flying-jib, (flī'ng-jīb) n. A sail extended outside of the standing-jib.

Flying-squirrel, (flī'ng-akwīr-el) n. A squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping.

Fly-leaf, (flī'les) n. A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

Fly-rail, (flī'rāl) n. That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf.

Fly-wheel, (flī'hwēl) n. A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements or accumulates power for a variable or intermitting resistance.

Foal, (fōl) n. [A.-S. *fole*, G. *pólos*, L. *pullus*, a young animal.] A colt or filly.

Foal, (fōl) v. t. To bring forth, as a colt or filly; —v. i. To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind.

Foam, (fōm) n. [A.-S. *fām*, L. *spuma*.] Bubbles on the surface of liquors; froth; spume.

Foam, (fōm) v. i. To froth; to gather foam; —to fume; to be agitated with rage or passion; —v. t. To throw out with rage or violence; —to cause to foam.

Foamy, (fō'mē) a. Covered with foam; frothy.

Fob, (fob) n. [Ger. *fappe*.] A little pocket for a watch.

Fob, (fob) v. t. [Ger. *foppen*.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.

Focal, (fō'kal) a. Belonging to a focus.

Focus, (fō'kus) n. [L. *focus*.] A point in which the rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted; —a central point; a point of concentration.

Fodder, (fod'er) n. [A.-S. *fēdan*.] That which is laid out to cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and various vegetables; —a miner's weight of 2400 lbs.

Fodder, (fod'er) v. t. To feed, as cattle, with dry food or cut grass, &c.

Foe, (fō) n. [A.-S. *fē*.] An enemy; a national enemy; a hostile army; —an opponent; antagonist; adversary.

Foelike, (fō'lik) a. Like an enemy.

Foeman, (fō'man) n. An enemy in war; an antagonist.

Fog, (fog) n. [Iscl. *fok*, *fūk*.] Thick mist; watery vapour precipitated in the lower part of the atmosphere or rising from the earth; —a cloud of dust or of smoke.

Fog, (fog) n. [Scot.] After-grass; —long grass that remains in pastures till winter.

Fog, (fog) v. t. To envelop, as with fog; to befog; to render dark or obscure.

Foggage, (fog'aj) n. Rank or coarse grass not mowed or eaten down in summer or autumn.

Fogginess, (fog'e-nes) n. State of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

Foggy, (fog'e) a. [From *fog*.] Filled with fog or watery exhalations; cloudy; misty; —darkened; dull; obscure.

Fogy, (fog'e) n. [Dan. *fjog*.] A dull old fellow; a person behind the times; —also *Fogie*, *Fogey*, and *Fogrum*.

Foh, (fō) interj. An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; poh; fy.

Feible, (fō'bl) n. [Dan. *foible*.] Weak side; a failing; a weak point; a frailty; infirmity.

Foil, (fōil) v. t. [F. *foiler*.] To render vain or nugatory; to frustrate; to defeat; —to blunt; to dull; —to interrupt.

Foil, (fōil) n. Failure of success when on the point of being secured; defeat; miscarriage; —a blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end—used in fencing.



Foil, (fōil) n. [L. *folium*.] **Folis (Arch.)**
A leaf or thin plate of metal; —a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to increase their brilliancy or colour; hence, any thing of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another. [or frustrated.]

Foillable, (fōil'a-bl) a. Capable of being foiled.

Foin, (fōin) v. t. [F. *poindre*, L. *pungere*.] To push in fencing; —to prick; to sting.

Foin, (fōin) n. A push; a thrust.

Foist, (fōist) v. t. [F. *fausser*.] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to interpolate.

Fold, (fōld) n. [A.-S. *fald*.] A doubling of any flexible substance; a plait; complication; —times or repetitions—used with numerals in composition to denote multiplication or increase; —that which infolds; embrace; —a sheep-pen; —a flock of sheep; —hence, the church.

Fold, (fōld) v. t. To lap or lay in plaits; to double; —to lay together, as the arms; —to inclose within folds; to infold; —to confine in a fold, as sheep; —v. i. To be plaited or doubled; —to join with or close over, as doors, &c.

Folder, (fōld'ēr) n. One who, or that which, folds; especially, a flat instrument for folding paper.

Folding, (fōld'ing) n. Bending; a fold; —act of doubling one part over another, as sheets of printed matter; —the penning of sheep or cattle.

Foliateous, (fō-le-ā'she-us) a. [L. *folium*.] Belonging to a leaf; —consisting of leaves or thin lamina; having the form of a leaf or plate.

Foliage, (fō'le-āj) n. [L. *folium*.] Leaves in general; a cluster of leaves or flowers.

Foliate, (fō'le-āt) v. t. To spread over with thin coat of tin and quicksilver; —to beat into a thin leaf, plate, or lamina.

Foliated, (fō'le-āt-ed) a. Having leaves or leaf-like projections; —consisting of thin plates laminated.

Foliation, (fō'le-ā'shun) n. Act of forming into leaves; —act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or lamina.

Folio, (fō'le-ō) n. [Ablative of L. *folium*.] sheet of paper once folded; —a book made of sheets of paper each folded once; —a page in day-book or ledger; sometimes two opposite pages bearing the same serial number.

Folio, (fō'le-ō) a. Formed of sheets folded, as to make two leaves; noting a book or printed page of the largest size.

Folicle, (fō'le-ōl) n. [F., L. *folium*.] One of the single leaves which together constitute a compound leaf; a leaflet.

Folk, (fōk) n. [A.-S. *folc*.] People in general or a certain class of people—generally plural.

Follicle, (fō'le-kl) n. [L. *folliculus*.] A simple opening down the inner suture; —a little bag; animal bodies; a gland.

Follow, (fōl'ō) v. t. [A.-S. *folgian*.] To go on or behind; —to pursue, as a course; to chase; game; —to accompany; to attend; —to follow after in time; to succeed; —to result from; —to imitate; to copy; —to adopt; to embrace; to observe; to obey, as precepts; —to strive to attain; to endeavour after; —to use; to practice.

to adhere to; to aide with;—to pursue with the eye;—to understand or catch the meaning;—*r. t.* To come after;—to pursue; to attend; to be a result;—to be posterior to in time.

Follower, (fól'ô-er) *n.* One who follows;—copier; disciple; retainer;—the cover of a piston;—a gland.

Following, (fól'ô-ing) *a.* Being next after; succeeding; ensuing.

Following, (fól'ô-ing) *n.* Vocation; business; calling;—retinue; band of followers.

Folly, (fól'k) *a.* [*F. folie*, from *fol*, *fou*.] State of being a fool; want of sense; weakness or derangement of mind;—a foolish act; weak or light-minded conduct; act of levity; absurdity.

Foment, (fô-ment') *r. t.* [*Lat. fomentum*.] To affect by heat; to apply warm lotions to;—to encourage; to abet.

Fomentation, (fô-ment-â-shun) *n.* Act of applying warm lotions or poultices;—the lotion applied to a diseased part;—instigation; encouragement.

Fond, (fond) *a.* [*O. Eng. fonne*.] Foolish; simple; ally;—foolishly tender; doting; indulgent;—loving ardently; delighted with; highly rejoicing [with tenderness]; to caress.

Fondle, (fôn'dl) *r. t.* [*From fond*.] To treat fondly; to caress.

Fondling, (fôn'dling) *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.

Fondly, (fôn'd'le) *adv.* In a fond manner; tenderly; weakly; imprudently.

Fondness, (fôn'd'nes) *n.* Foolishness; weakness;—foolish tenderness; doting;—warm affection;—strong appetite or relish for.

Fount, (fônt) *n.* [*Lat. fons*.] A fountain; a spring;—in Episcopal churches a stone erection, usually of an octagonal form and highly decorated, for holding the baptismal water;—in Romish churches it is used also for holy water.

Fount, (fônt) *n.* [*F. fonte*.] A complete assortment of printing type of one size and style.

Fountain, (fôn'tal) *a.* Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source, or origin.

Fontanel, (fôn'ta-nel) *n.* [*F. fontanelle*.] An issue for the discharge of humours from the body;—a space in an infant's skull occupied by a cartilaginous membrane.

Fond, (fônt) *n.* [*A.-S. folia*.] What is fed upon; victuals; provisions;—any thing that sustains, nourishes, and augments; aliment; sustenance; nutriment; meat.

Fool, (fôol) *n.* [*F. fol*, *fou*.] One who is destitute of reason; an idiot; a natural;—a person deficient in intellect; a simpleton; a dunce;—a stupid person;—a professional jester or buffoon.

Fool, (fôol) *v. i.* To act like a fool; to trifle; to toy;—*r. t.* To make a fool of; to impose on;—to cheat;—to spend or waste, as time or money.

Foolery, (fôol'ê-ry) *n.* Practice of folly; absurdity;—an act of folly or weakness.

Foolhardiness, (fôol'hârd-e-nes) *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

Foolhardy, (fôol'hârd-e) *a.* Daring without judgment; rash; venturesome; headlong.

Fooling, (fôoling) *n.* Act of playing the fool;—act of imposing on or making a fool of.

Foolish, (fôolish) *a.* Marked with, or exhibiting folly; void of understanding; weak in intellect;—prudent;—sinful; wicked.

Foolishly, (fôolish-le) *adv.* In a foolish manner;—foolishly.

Foolishness, (fôolish-nes) *n.* The quality or condition of being foolish; folly;—a foolish practice;—deviation from right; wickedness.

Foolscap, (fôol's'kap) *n.* [So called from the water-mark used by old paper-makers.] A folio writing paper about 13½ by 18½ inches.

Fool's errand, (fôol's'er-and) *n.* A fruitless mission; vain search; hopeless endeavour.

Foot, (fôot) *n.* [*A.-S. fôt*, pl. *fôet*.] The part of the limb below the ankle; that part on which we stand;—the lower part; the base;—the end; the bottom;—infantry; foot soldiers;—condition; state;—plan of construction; fundamental principle;—in poetry, a certain number of syllables, forming part of a verse;—step; pace;—the part of a stocking or shoe on which the foot rests;—a measure of length consisting of twelve inches.

Foot, (fôot) *r. i.* To tread to measure or music; to dance;—to walk;—*r. t.* To strike with the foot; to kick;—to spurn;—to sum up, as the numbers in a column;—to add a foot to; to put a foot on.

Foot-ball, (fôot'bawl) *n.* An inflated ball cased in leather, to be kicked about in sport;—the sport itself.

Foot-boy, (fôot'boy) *n.* An attendant in livery.

Foot-breadth, (fôot'bredth) *n.* Space which a foot will cover. [foot-passengers.]

Foot-bridge, (fôot'brij) *n.* A narrow bridge for foot-cloth, (fôot'kloth) *n.* Sumpter cloth; housings for a horse. [stumble.]

Footfall, (fôot'fawl) *n.* A footstep;—a trip or Foot-guards, (fôot'gârdz) *n. pl.* Guards of infantry attached to the court.

Footing, (fôot'ing) *n.* Ground for the foot; foundation; support; root; place; stable position;—tread; step; walk;—dance to measure;—act of adding up a column of figures.

Foot-light, (fôot'lit) *n.* One of a row of lights at the front of the stage in a theatre, &c.

Footman, (fôot'man) *n.* A servant who attends the door, carriage, table, &c.

Foot-note, (fôot'nôt) *n.* A note of reference at the foot of a page.

Foot-soldier, (fôot'sol-jer) *n.* A soldier who serves on foot.

Foot-stalk, (fôot'stawk) *n.* The stalk of a leaf or of a flower; a petiole, or peduncle.

Footstep, (fôot'step) *n.* The mark or impression of the foot; a track; visible sign of a course pursued; token; mark;—example.

Footstool, (fôot'stôol) *n.* A stool for the feet.

Foot-warmer, (fôot'wawm-er) *n.* A tin vessel into which hot water is put for warming the feet. [follow; a coxcomb; a dandy.]

Fop, (fop) *n.* [*Ger. foppen*.] A gay, trifling

Fopling, (fop'ling) *n.* A petty fop.

Foppery, (fop'ê-ry) *n.* The behaviour, manners, dress, or the like, of a fop; coxcombry; folly.

Foppish, (fop'ish) *a.* Fop-like; vain of dress; affected in manners; spruce; dandyish; trifling.

Foppishly, (fop'ish-le) *adv.* In a foppish manner.

Foppishness, (fop'ish-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being foppish.

For, (for) *prep.* [*A.-S. for*.] In the place of; instead of; because of; by reason of; with respect to; concerning; in the direction of; toward; during; as being, &c.

For, (for) *conj.* Because; on this account that;—a term introducing the cause, motive, explanation, or the like, of an action related or a statement made.

Forage, (for'aj) *n.* [*F. fourrage*.] Food of any kind for horses and cattle;—act of providing food for an army; act of ravaging or pillaging.

Forage, (for'āj) *v. i.* To wander in search of food; to ravage;—*v. t.* To strip of provisions; to supply with forage.

Foramen, (fō-rā'men) *n.* [L. from *forare*, to bore.] A little opening; a perforation.

Foraminous, (for-am'in-us) *a.* Perforated; having little holes; porous;—also **Foraminate**.

Forasmuch, (for'az-much) *conj.* In consideration of; because that.

Foray, (fō'rā) *n.* A sudden or irregular incursion in a border war; a raid.

Foray, (fō'rā) *v. i.* To ravage; to pillage; to make an incursion and return with booty.

Forbear, (for-bār) *v. i.* [A.-S. *forbēran*.] To refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay;—to abstain; to be patient;—to refuse; to decline;—*v. t.* To avoid; to abstain from;—to treat with consideration or patience;—to withhold.

Forbearance, (for-bār'ans) *n.* Act of restraining or abstaining from;—restraint of temper;—exercise of patience; long-suffering.

Forbearingly, (for-bār'ing-le) *adv.* In a forbearing manner.

Forbid, (for-bid') *v. t.* [A.-S. *forbeodan*.] To command against; to prohibit; to interdict;—to hinder from approaching or entering; to oppose; to obstruct.

Forbiddance, (for-bid'ans) *n.* Act of forbidding, or condition of being forbidden.

Forbidding, (for-bid'ing) *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; disagreeable; offensive; odious.

Force, (fōrs) *n.* [F. from L. *fortis*.] Strength; active power; vigour;—virtue; validity;— coercion; compulsion;—impulse; momentum;—body of troops;—destiny; necessity;—in law, unlawful violence to person or property.

Force, (fōrs) *v. t.* To constrain to do, or to forbear;—to compel; to drive;—to urge by strength of evidence; to enforce;—to do violence to; to ravish;—to obtain or win by strength; to capture by assault;—to exert to the utmost; hence, to strain; to distort;—to urge the growth of plants by artificial means;—to provide with forces; to garrison.

Forceful, (fōrs'fōol) *a.* Full of force or might; driven with force; acting with power; mighty.

Force-meat, (fōrs'mēt) *n.* [F. *forc*.] Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a stuffing.

Forceps, (fōrs'e'ps) *n.* [L.] A pair of pincers or tongs; especially, one for delicate operations, as those of watchmakers, dentists, surgeons, &c.

Forcer, (fōrs'er) *n.* One who, or that which, forces or drives; specifically, the solid piston of a pump.

Forcible, (fōrs'e-bl) *a.* Possessing force; powerful; impetuous;—done by force; violent; compulsory;—having force; cogent; weighty; impressive;—binding; obligatory.

Forcibly, (fōrs'e-ble) *adv.* In a forcible manner; powerfully; by violence; by constraint.

Forcing, (fōrs'ing) *n.* The art of raising plants, flowers, and fruit, by artificial heat.

Forcing-house, (fōrs'ing-hous) *n.* A hot-house for plants, fruits, and flowers.

Ford, (fōrd) *n.* [A.-S., Ger. *furt*, G. *porox*.] A place in a river or other water where it may be passed on foot by wading. [to wade through.]

Ford, (fōrd) *v. t.* To pass through by wading;

Fordable, (fōrd'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being forded.

Fore, (fōr) *a.* [A.-S. *for*.] Advanced in place or position; toward the front; forward;—antecedent;—prior.

Fore, (fōr) *adv.* [A.-S. *fora*, *fore*, from *faran*, to go.] In advance; at the front; in the part that precedes or goes first;—of frequent use as a prefix, with the sense of priority in time, order, or importance.

Fore-arm, (fōr-ārm) *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Fore-arm, (fōr-ārm) *n.* That part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

Fore-bears, (fōr-bārs) *n. pl.* [A.-S. *fore* and *beran*, to bear.] Ancestors; forefathers.

Forebode, (fōr-bōd') *v. t.* To foretell; to prognosticate;—to have an inward conviction of, as of a calamity which is to happen; to presage.

Foreby, (fōr-bl) *adv.* Near; hard by. [Scot.] Besides; moreover.

Forecast, (fōr-kast') *v. t.* To contrive beforehand; to project;—to foresee; to provide against;—*v. i.* To contrive beforehand.

Forecast, (fōr-kast) *n.* Previous contrivance;—foresight of consequences and provision against them.

Forecastle, (fōr-kas-l) *n.* The upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast;—the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.

Foreclose, (fōr-klēz) *v. t.* To shut up or out; to preclude; to stop; to prevent; to exclude.

Foreclosure, (fōr-klēz'hūr) *n.* The act or process of foreclosing; deprivation of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Foredeck, (fōr-dek) *n.* The forward part of the deck; the forepart of a ship.

Foreshadow, (fōr-dōom') *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

Forefather, (fōr-fā-ther) *n.* One who precedes another in the line of genealogy; an ancestor.

Forefend, (fōr-fend') *v. t.* To fend off; to avert; to forbid or prohibit;—to defend; to guard.

Forefinger, (fōr-fing-ger) *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.

Forefoot, (fōr-fōot) *n.* One of the anterior feet of an animal. [place.]

Forefront, (fōr-frunt) *n.* The foremost part or

Forego, (fōr-gō) *v. t.* To leave; to relinquish the enjoyment or advantage of; to renounce;—to go before; to precede.

Foregoing, (fōr-gō-ing) *a.* Previous; antecedent.

Foregone, (fōr-gon) *a.* Predetermined; settled before;—given up or relinquished.

Foreground, (fōr-ground) *n.* That part of the field of a picture which seems to lie nearest the spectator or before the figures. [mer.]

Forehammer, (fōr-ham-mer) *n.* The sledge hammer.

Forehand, (fōr-hand) *n.* All that part of a horse which is before the rider;—the most important part;—prudence; advantage.

Forehanded, (fōr-hand-ed) *a.* Early; seasonable.

Forehead, (fōr-hed) *n.* That part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow;—assurance; impudence. [of a ship.]

Forehold, (fōr-hōld) *n.* The front part of the hold

Forein, (fōr'in) *a.* [A.-S. *foran*, L. *foris*, F. *hors*.] Not native; extraneous; alien;—remote; not pertinent; not appropriate;—coming from another country; exotic.

Foreigner, (fōr'in-er) *n.* A person belonging to a foreign country; an alien; a stranger.

Forejudge, (fōr-juj') *v. t.* To judge before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudice.

Foreknow, (fōr-nō) *v. t.* To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand.

Foreknowledge, (fôr-nôl'ej) *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

Ferel, (fôr'el) *n.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books;—a sheepskin dressed on one side only. [head-land.]

Foreland, (fôr'land) *n.* A promontory or cape; a forelock, (fôr'lok) *n.* The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Fereman, (fôr'man) *n.* The first man;—the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker;—the chief hand in a shop; an overseer.

Foremast, (fôr'mast) *n.* The forward mast of a vessel.

Forementioned, (fôr-men'shund) *a.* Mentioned before; recited in a former part of the discourse.

Foremost, (fôr'most) *a.* First in place or time; chief in rank or dignity. before.

Forenamed, (fôr'nâmd) *a.* Named or mentioned before.

Fernoon, (fôr'nôon) *n.* The former part of the day, from morning to meridian or noon.

Forensic, (fô-ren'sik) *a.* [L. *forum*.] Belonging to courts of judicature; used in legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative.

Fôr-ordain, (fôr-or-dân') *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate.

Fôr-ordination, (fôr-or-din-â'shun) *n.* Previous appointment; predetermination; predestination.

Fôr-part, (fôr'part) *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place; the beginning.

Fôr-rank, (fôr'rang) *n.* The first rank; the front.

Fôr-reach, (fôr-rêch') *v. i.* To advance upon or gain on in sailing; hence, to get the better of.

Fôr-run, (fôr-run') *v. t.* To run before; to precede;—to come before as an earnest of something to follow.

Fôr-runner, (fôr-run-er) *n.* A messenger sent before; a harbinger; a sign foreshowing something to follow; a prognostic;—an ancestor.

Fôr-said, (fôr'sed) *a.* Mentioned before.

Fôr-sail, (fôr'sail) *n.* A sail extended on the foreyard;—the first triangular sail of a cutter.

Fôr-see, (fôr-sê') *v. t.* To see beforehand; to see or know before occurrence; to foreknow.

Fôr-shadow, (fôr-shad'ô) *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure.

Fôr-shadowing, (fôr-shad'ô-ing) *n.* The act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation.

Fôr-ship, (fôr'ship) *n.* The anterior part of a vessel.

Fôr-shore, (fôr'shôr) *n.* The sloping section of a shore between high and low water-marks.

Fôr-shorten, (fôr-short'n) *v. t.* To shorten by representing in an oblique position; to represent as seen obliquely.

Fôr-shortening, (fôr-short'n-ing) *n.* The representation or appearance of objects when viewed obliquely.

Fôr-show, (fôr-shô) *v. t.* To show or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.

Fôr-side, (fôr'sid) *n.* The front side.

Fôr-sight, (fôr'sait) *n.* Prescience; foreknowledge;—wise forethought; provident care of futurity.

Fôr-sighted, (fôr'sit-ed) *a.* Prudent in guarding against evil; provident for the future.

Fôr-skin, (fôr'skin) *n.* The prepuce.

Fôr-skirt, (fôr'skirt) *n.* The loose hanging part of a coat in front.

Fôr-speak, (fôr-spêk') *v. i.* To predict.

Fôr-speaking, (fôr-spêk'ing) *n.* Prediction;—a preface.

Fôr-spend, (fôr'spent) *a.* Exhausted; tired.

Fôr-st, (fôr'st) *n.* [F. *forêt*.] An extensive

wood; an uncultivated tract of ground covered with trees;—royal hunting-ground.

Forest, (fôr'est) *a.* Relating to the woods; sylvan; rustic. [wood.]

Forest, (fôr'est) *v. t.* To cover with trees or

Forestall, (fôr-staw') *v. t.* [A.-S. *foresteallan*.] To take beforehand; to anticipate;—to exclude or prevent by prior measures;—to obstruct or stop up, as a way;—to intercept on the road and buy up; to monopolize; to engross.

Forester, (fôr'est-er) *n.* One who has charge of a forest;—an inhabitant of a forest.

Forest-tree, (fôr'est-trê) *n.* A tree of the forest.

Foretaste, (fôr'tâst) *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.

Foretaste, (fôr'tâst) *v. t.* To taste before full possession; to anticipate;—to taste before another.

Foretell, (fôr-tel) *v. t.* To tell before occurrence; to foreshow;—*v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

Forethought, (fôr'thawt) *n.* Anticipation; prescience; premeditation;—provident care; forecast.

Fore-tooth, (fôr'tôoth) *n.* One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

Foretop, (fôr'top) *n.* The platform at the head of the foremast.

Forever, (fôr-ev'er) *adv.* To eternity; eternally;—at all times; continually; perpetually.

Forewarn, (fôr-wawrn') *v. t.* To warn beforehand; to caution in advance; to inform previously. [caution, or admonition.]

Forewarning, (fôr-wawrn'ing) *n.* Previous notice.

Forfeit, (fôr'fit) *a.* Lost or alienated for an offence or crime; liable to penal seizure.

Forfeit, (fôr'fit) *n.* [F. *forfait*.] A thing lost or alienated by a crime, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; a fine; a penalty.

Forfeit, (fôr'fit) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To lose, or lose the right to, by some fault, offence, or crime. [subject to forfeiture.]

Forfeitable, (fôr'fit-a-bl) *a.* Liable to be forfeited.

Forfeiture, (fôr'fit-ur) *n.* Act of forfeiting;—that which is forfeited; fine; mulct; penalty.

Forge, (fôrj) *n.* [F.] A place where iron is wrought by heating and hammering; a smithy;—a workshop; a place where any thing is produced, shaped, or devised.

Forge, (fôrj) *v. t.* To form by heating and hammering;—to form or shape out in any way;—to make falsely; to counterfeit;—*v. i.* To commit forgery;—to move slowly, as a ship after the sails are furled.

Forger, (fôrj'er) *n.* One who makes or forms; a fabricator; especially, one guilty of forgery.

Forgery, (fôrj'er-ê) *n.* The act of counterfeiting, as a signature, or issuing, as false notes or coin;—that which is forged.

Forging, (fôrj'ing) *n.* The act of beating into shape;—the act of counterfeiting.

Forget, (fôr-get) *v. t.* [A.-S. *for* and *getan*.] To lose the remembrance of;—to treat with inattention; to slight; to neglect.

Forgetful, (fôr-get'fôol) *a.* Apt to forget;—heedless; careless; neglectful.

Forgetfully, (fôr-get'fôol-le) *adv.* In an oblivious or forgetful manner.

Forgetfulness, (fôr-get'fôol-nes) *n.* Quality of being forgetful;—loss of remembrance;—careless omission; heedlessness. [forgiven.]

Forgivable, (fôr-giv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being forgiven.

Forgive, (fôr-giv') *v. t.* [A.-S. *for* and *gifan*.] To cease to impute; to overlook; to pardon; to

cease to feel resentment against; to remit or relinquish, as a debt or claim.

Forgiveness, (for-giv'nes) *n.* Act of forgiving; pardon or remission of an offence, crime, debt, or penalty;—disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

Forgiving, (for-giv'ing) *a.* Disposed to forgive; mild; merciful; compassionate.

Fork, (fork) *n.* [*A.-S. forc, L. furca.*] An instrument with two or more prongs or tines;—any thing like a fork in shape.

Fork, (fork) *v. i.* To shoot into blades, as corn;—to divide into two branches;—*v. t.* To raise with a fork, as hay; to dig with a fork;—to form into a fork-like shape; to bifurcate.

Forkedness, (fork'ed-nes) *n.* The quality of being forked.

Forky, (fork'e) *a.* Opening into two or more prongs, shoots, or points; forked; furcated.

Forlorn, (for-lorn') *a.* [*A.-S. forloren.*] Deserted; abandoned; solitary; friendless; miserable.

Form, (form) *n.* [*L. forma.*] The shape and structure of any thing; figure; frame; external appearance; likeness;—constitution; construction;—manner; system;—formality; ceremony;—shapeliness; comeliness; beauty;—a shape; a phantom;—mould; pattern; model;—a long bench or seat; hence, a class in a school;—the bed of a hare;—printed matter imposed and locked up in a chase.

Form, (form) *v. t.* To make out of matter; to fashion;—to plan;—to arrange;—to mould; to train;—to constitute; to establish;—to be a part or element of;—to compile;—to enact;—to provide with a lair, as a hare;—*v. i.* To assume position;—to be arranged.

Formal, (form'al) *a.* Belonging to the form, appearance, or organization;—essential; express;—proper; regular; methodical;—having the form without the substance; external;—conventional; ceremonious.

Formalism, (form'al-izm) *n.* Quality of being formal, especially in matters of religion; formality.

Formalist, (form'al-ist) *n.* One who observes forms or outward ceremonies of religion without the power or spirit of it.

Formality, (for-mal'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being formal, regular, precise, &c.;—ceremony; conventionality;—customary order; decorum. [essentially; regularly; precisely.]

Formally, (form'al-le) *adv.* In a formal manner;

Formation, (form-a'shun) *n.* Act of giving form or being to;—structure; construction;—the series of rocks belonging to an age, period, or epoch;—arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.

Formative, (form'at-iv) *a.* Giving form; plastic;—serving to form; derivative.

Formative, (form'at-iv) *n.* That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical.

Former, (form'er) *a. comp.* [*A.-S. forma.*] Preceding in time; hence, ancient; long past;—first-mentioned; preceding; foregoing.

Formerly, (form'er-le) *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.

Formidable, (form'id-a-bl) *a.* [*L. formido.*] Exciting fear or apprehension; fearful; terrible; frightful. [manner.]

Formidably, (form'id-a-ble) *adv.* In a formidable manner.

Formless, (form'les) *a.* [*From form.*] Shapeless; without a determinate form.

Formula, (form'ü-la) *n.* [*L. formula.*] A prescribed or set form; an established rule;—a written confession of faith;—a rule or principle expressed in algebraic language;—a prescription or recipe;—an expression, by means of symbols and letters, of the constituents of a compound.

Formulary, (form'ü-lär-e) *n.* A book containing stated and prescribed forms.

Fornicate, (for'ne-kät) *v. i.* [*L. fornicari.*] To have unlawful sexual intercourse.

Fornicated, (for'ne-kät-ed) *a.* [*L. fornix, arch, vault.*] Vaulted; arched.

Fornication, (for'ne-kä'shun) *n.* The incontinence or lewdness of an unmarried person; also, criminal conversation; adultery;—idolatry;—an arching; the forming of a vault.

Forray, (for-rä') *v. t.* To ravage.

Forray, (for-rä) *n.* The act of ravaging; a predatory excursion.

Forsake, (for-säk') *v. t.* [*A.-S. forsecan.*] To quit or leave entirely; to abandon; desert; renounce; reject.

Forsaking, (for-säk'ing) *n.* The act of deserting; dereliction.

Forsooth, (for-soöth') *adv.* [*A.-S. for and sooth.*] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well—often used ironically.

Forswear, (for-swär') *v. t.* [*A.-S. forswerian.*] To renounce earnestly or with protestations;—to deny upon oath;—*v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Forswearer, (for-swär'er) *n.* One who swears a false oath; a perjurer.

Fort, (fort) *n.* [*F. L. fortis.*] A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a fortress.

Fort, (fort) *n.* [*It. forte, F. fort.*] The strong point; that in which one excels.

Forth, (forth) *adv.* [*A.-S. forðh.*] Forward; onward in time or in place;—beyond the boundary; away; abroad;—out and out.

Forthcoming, (forth'kum-ing) *a.* Ready to come forth or appear; making appearance.

Forthgoing, (forth-gö'ing) *n.* A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from.

Forthright, (forth'rit) *adv.* Straightforward; in a straight direction.

Forthwith, (forth-'with') *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly.

Fortieth, (for'te-eth) *a.* Constituting one of forty parts into which any thing is divided.

Fortieth, (for'te-eth) *n.* One of forty equal parts into which one whole is divided.

Fortification, (for-te-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of fortifying;—the works erected to defend against attack; a fortified place; citadel; bulwark.

Fortify, (for'te-fi) *v. t.* [*L. fortis and facere.*] To add strength to;—to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art;—to establish in resolution; to confirm.

Fortillage, (for'te-läj) *n.* A block house; a fort.

Fortissimo, (for-tes-sä-mö) *adv.* [*It.*] Very loud; with the utmost strength of tone or voice.

Fortitude, (for'te-tüd) *n.* [*L. fortitudo.*] Strength of mind;—power to confront trial or adversity; strength to endure pain or suffering;—resolution; firmness; unshaken confidence.

Fortnight, (fort'nit) *n.* [Contracted from *fourteen nights.*] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Fortnightly, (fort'nit-le) *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

Fortress, (fort'res) *n.* [*F. forteresse.*] A fortified place; a stronghold;—place of resort in danger; security; defence.

Fortress, (fort'res) *v. t.* To guard; to fortify.

Fortuitous, (for-tū-it-us) *a.* [*L. fortuitus.*] Happening by chance; accidental; casual; incidental.

Fortuitously, (for-tū-it-us-le) *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

Fortunate, (for-tū-nāt) *a.* [*L. fortunatus.*] Coming by good luck;—successful; prosperous; lucky;—betokening success; auspicious.

Fortunately, (for-tū-nāt-le) *adv.* In a fortunate manner; luckily; successfully; happily.

Fortune, (for-tūn) *n.* [*L. fortuna.*] Chance; accident; luck;—fate; destiny;—that which befalls one; good or ill;—estate; possessions; especially, large estate; great wealth.

Fortune, (for-tūn) *r. i.* To happen.

Fortune-hunting, (for-tūn-hunt-ing) *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

Fortuneless, (for-tūn-less) *a.* Luckless; destitute of fortune or portion.

Fortune-teller, (for-tūn-tel-er) *n.* One who pretends to reveal the future events of one's life.

Forty, (for-tē) *n.* [*A.-S. feower and tig.*] Four times ten;—an indefinite number.

Forty, (for-tē) *n.* The sum of forty units;—a symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl.

Forum, (for-um) *n.* [*L.*] A market-place;—a public place in Rome where causes were judicially tried, and political orations delivered;—a tribunal; a court;—jurisdiction.

Forward, (for-ward) *adv.* [*A.-S. forweard.*] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; in advance; progressively.

Forward, (for-ward) *a.* Near or at the forefront;—ready; prompt; willing;—quick; impulsive;—advanced beyond the usual degree; early in season.

Forward, (for-ward) *r. t.* To help onward; to advance; to promote;—to send forward; to transmit.

Forwarder, (for-ward-er) *n.* One who promotes or advances;—one who transmits goods.

Forwarding, (for-ward-ing) *n.* Act or employment of transmitting merchandise or other property.

Forwardly, (for-ward-le) *adv.* Eagerly; hastily;—boldness;—eagerness;—boldness;—state of advance beyond the season;—urgency;—progressively; onward; forward.

Forwardness, (for-ward-ness) *n.* Cheerful readiness; promptness;—eagerness;—boldness;—urgency;—state of advance beyond the season;—urgency;—progressively; onward; forward.

Forwardness, (for-ward-ness) *adv.* Straight before;—boldness;—eagerness;—boldness;—urgency;—state of advance beyond the season;—urgency;—progressively; onward; forward.

Foss, (fos) *n.* [*L. fossa.*] A ditch or moat;—a non-artificial depression in a bone.

Fossil, (fos-sil) *a.* [*L. fossilis.*] Dug out of the earth;—pertaining to or resembling fossils; petrified.

Fossil, (fos-sil) *n.* A petrified form of a plant or animal in the strata composing the surface of the globe.

Fossiliferous, (fos-sil-if-er-us) *a.* [*L. fossilis and ferre.*] Containing fossil or organic remains.

Fossiliat, (fos-sil-iat) *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; a paleontologist.

Fossilize, (fos-sil-iz) *r. t.* To convert into a fossil or petrification;—*r. i.* To become changed into a fossil;—to become antiquated or fixed beyond change or progress.

Fossorial, (fos-sō-re-al) *a.* Adapted for digging and burrowing in the earth, as moles.

Foster, (fos-ter) *r. t.* [*A.-S. fōstrian.*] To feed; to nourish; to rear up;—to promote the growth of;—to encourage; to stimulate.

Foster-brother, (fos-ter-brath-er) *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

Foster-child, (fos-ter-child) *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

Foster-daughter, (fos-ter-daw-ter) *n.* A female brought up as a daughter, though not so by birth.

Foster-earth, (fos-ter-erth) *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.

Foster-father, (fos-ter-fā-ther) *n.* One who takes the place of a father in bringing up and educating a child.

Fosterling, (fos-ter-ling) *n.* A foster-child.

Foster-mother, (fos-ter-muth-er) *n.* One who takes the place of a mother in the care of a child.

Foster-sister, (fos-ter-sis-ter) *n.* A female nursed at the same breast, or reared by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

Foster-son, (fos-ter-sun) *n.* One fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth.

Foul, (foul) *a.* [*A.-S. fūl, sordid.*] Thick; muddy;—impure; filthy; profane; obscene;—detestable; abominable, as deeds;—ugly; loathsome, as appearance;—coarse; gross;—cloudy and stormy, as weather;—unfair, as a stroke in a game;—entangled, as a rope;—covered with barnacles, as a ship's bottom;—full of weeds, as a garden.

Foul, (foul) *v. t.* [*A.-S. fylan.*] To make filthy; to defile; to soil;—to bring into collision with something that impedes motion;—*r. i.* To become entangled or clogged.

Foulard, (fōo-lārd) *n.* [*F.*] A thin fabric of silk or silk-cotton.

Foully, (foul-le) *adv.* In a foul manner; filthily; shamefully; unfairly; dishonestly.

Foul-mouthed, (foul-mouthd) *a.* Habituated to the use of abusive terms and epithets.

Foulness, (foul-ness) *n.* The quality of being foul; filthiness; pollution; impurity;—ugliness; deformity;—hatefulness;—unfairness; dishonesty.

Foumart, (fōo-mārt) *n.* [*A.-S. fūl and marten.*] The pole-cat; the fitchew; a small carnivorous quadruped, secreting in its glands a fetid liquor.

Found, (found) *r. t.* [*F. fonder.*] To lay the basis of; to fix firmly;—to build; to raise;—to constitute; to establish;—to originate; endow.

Found, (found) *r. t.* [*F. fonder.*] To form by melting a metal, and pouring it into a mould; to cast.

Foundation, (foun-dā-shun) *n.* The act of founding or establishing;—groundwork; basis;—original; rise;—establishment; settlement;—an endowment;—an endowed institution or charity.

Foundationer, (foun-dā-shun-er) *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school.

Founder, (found-er) *n.* One who lays a foundation; one who begins or originates or endows;—one who casts metals in various forms.

Founder, (found-er) *r. i.* [*F. fonder.*] To fill or be filled with water and sink, as a ship;—to trip; to fall; to stumble and go lame, as a horse;—*r. t.* To cause inflammation and soreness in the feet of a horse.

Foundery or Foundry, (found-er-ē) *n.* The art of founding or casting metals;—the house and works occupied for casting metals.

Founding, (found-ing) *n.* The act of forming from smelted metal any articles from given designs or patterns.

Foundling, (found-ling) *n.* [*Found.*] A child found without a parent or owner; child deserted or exposed.

Fount, (fount) *n.* A font of type.

Fountain, (fount'än) *n.* [L. *fons*.] A spring or natural source of water;—an artificial jet or stream of water; also the structure or works in which such a jet or stream rises or flows;—origin; first cause; source.

Fountain-head, (fount'än-hed) *n.* Primary source; original; first principle.

Four, (fôr) *a.* [A.-S. *fóder*, L. *quatuor*.] Twice two.

Four, (fôr) *n.* The sum of four units;—a symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv.

Fourfold, (fôr'fôld) *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told.

Fourfold, (fôr'fôld) *n.* Four times as much.

Fourfooted, (fôr'fôot-ed) *a.* Having four feet; quadruped.

Fourscore, (fôr'skôr) *a.* Four times twenty;

Fourscore, (fôr'skôr) *n.* Eighty units; twenty taken four times.

Foursquare, (fôr'skwär) *a.* Having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular.

Fourteen, (fôr'tên) *n.* [A.-S. *fóder*, *tyne*, *tyr*.] The sum of ten and four;—a symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.

Fourteen, (fôr'tên) *a.* Four and ten more.

Fourteenth, (fôr'tenth) *a.* Making one of fourteen parts into which any thing is divided.

Fourteenth, (fôr'tenth) *n.* One of fourteen equal parts into which one whole is divided;—the octave of the seventh.

Fourth, (fôrth) *a.* Forming one of four parts into which any thing is divided.

Fourth, (fôrth) *n.* One of four equal parts into which one whole is divided.

Fourthly, (fôrth'ly) *adv.* In the fourth place.

Fowl, (fowl) *n.* [A.-S. *fugol*.] A bird;—a barn-door fowl; a cock or hen;—birds collectively.

Fowl, (fowl) *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.

Fowler, (fowl'er) *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowl or takes or kills them for food.

Fowling, (fowl'ing) *n.* The practice of shooting or catching fowls; falconry.

Fowling-piece, (fowl'ing-pēs) *n.* A light gun for shooting fowl or birds.

Fox, (foks) *n.* [A.-S.] An animal of the genus *Canis*, with a straight bushy tail, erect ears, and straw-coloured hair—it burrows in the earth, preys on lambs, poultry, birds, &c., and is remarkable for its cunning;—a sly, cunning fellow.

Fox-brush, (foks'brush) *n.* The tail of a fox.

Fox-chase, (foks'chäs) *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

Foxed, (fokst) *a.* Discoloured or stained—said of timber and also of the paper in printed books.

Fox-glove, (foks'gluv) *n.* A handsome biennial plant of the genus *Digitalis*, with purple or white flowers. Its leaves are used extensively in medicine—externally for ulcers or tumours, and internally as a sedative and diuretic.

Fox-hound, (foks'hound) *n.* A variety of hound for chasing foxes.



Fountain.



Fox.



Fox-glove.

Fox-hunt, (foks'hunt) *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.

Foxy, (foks'e) *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily;—of a reddish-brown colour;—sour; not properly fermented.

Fracas, (frak-kä) *n.* [F.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

Fraction, (frak'shun) *n.* [L. *fractio*.] A portion; a fragment;—a division or aliquot part of a unit or whole number.

Fractional, (frak'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to fractions;—comprising or expressing a part or parts into which an integer or whole body is divided.

Fractionary, (frak'shun-ar-o) *a.* Fractional.

Fractionous, (frak'she-us) *a.* [Probably from *frack*, forward, eager.] Apt to break out into a passion; quarrelsome; cross; irritable.

Fractionally, (frak'she-us-le) *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.

Fractionousness, (frak'she-us-nes) *n.* A cross or fracture, (frak'tür) *n.* [L. *fractura*, from *frangere*, to break.] Act of breaking or snapping asunder; rupture; breach;—the breaking of a bone;—the appearance of a freshly-broken mineral; or the mode in which it breaks, by which its texture is displayed.

Fracture, (frak'tür) *v. t.* To break; to crack; to separate continuity; to burst asunder.

Fragile, (fraj'il) *a.* [L. *fragilis*.] Brittle; easily broken or destroyed;—liable to fail; infirm; weak; frail.

Fragility, (fraj'il-e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being fragile;—brittleness;—weakness; frailty.

Fragment, (frag'ment) *n.* [L. *frangere*.] A part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect part; a bit; a scrap.

Fragmental, (frag'ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to or composed of fragments; fragmentary.

Fragmentary, (frag'ment-ar-e) *a.* Composed of fragments; broken up; not complete or entire.

Frangence, (frä'grans) *n.* Quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; grateful odour.

Fragrant, (frä'grant) *a.* [L. *frangens*.] Sweet-smelling; odorous; odoriferous; balmy; aromatic.

Fragrantly, (frä'grant-le) *adv.* With sweet scent.

Frail, (fräl) *a.* [F. *frêle*.] Easily broken; fragile; liable to fail; infirm;—weak in resolution.

Frail, (fräl) *n.* [Norm. F. *fraille*.] A basket made of rushes;—a rush for weaving baskets.

Frailness, (fräl'nes) *n.* Weakness; infirmity.

Frailty, (fräl'te) *n.* Condition or quality of being frail; bodily infirmity;—sin of infirmity; imperfection; failing; foible.

Frame, (främ) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fremman*.] To construct; to adjust and put together; to compose;—to originate; to devise; in a bad sense, to fabricate;—to provide with a frame.

Frame, (främ) *n.* Any thing composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; a structure;—any kind of case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as a window, door, picture, or looking-glass;—a loom;—the bodily structure; the skeleton;—form; system;—particular state, as of the mind; humour.

Framer, (främ'er) *n.* One who frames; a maker.

Frame-work, (främ'wuk) *n.* That which supports or incloses any thing else; a framing;—fabric made in a loom.

Framing, (främ'ing) *n.* The manner or style of putting together; a frame or frame-work.

Franc, (frangk) *n.* [F.] A silver coin of France, equal to about tenpence.

Franchise, (fran'chiz) *n.* [F. *franc*, *franche*.] A

particular privilege conferred by grant, and vested in an asylum or sanctuary:—the right of voting for members of parliament.

Franchise, (fran'chiz) *v. t.* To make free.

Franchisement, (fran'chiz-ment) *n.* Release; deliverance; freedom.

Franciscan, (fran-'sis-kan) *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis, founded in 1209.

Frangibility, (fran-'je-bil-'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being frangible.

Frangible, (fran-'je-bl) *a.* [*L. frangere*, to break.] Capable of being broken; brittle; fragile.

Frangipanni, (fran-'je-pan-'no) *n.* A perfume derived from or imitating the odour of a flower produced by a West India tree.

Frank, (frangk) *a.* [*F. franc.*] Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering sentiments; undisguised;—liberal; generous;—free; without payment; unconditioned.

Frank, (frangk) *v. t.* To send free of expense;—to exempt from charge for postage.

Frank, (frangk) *n.* A letter free of postage; also, that which made a letter free, as the signature of a member of parliament.

Frank, (frangk) *n.* One of the German tribes inhabiting Franconia;—the people of Western Europe. [seed hogs in; a sty.]

Frank, (frangk) *n.* [*Norm. F. franc.*] A place to **frankfort-black**, (frangkfort-blak) *n.* A very superior black pigment, applied successfully in copperplate printing.

Frankincense, (frangk'in-sens) *n.* A dry, resinous substance, produced from various trees, and used as a perfume.

Frankly, (frangk'le) *adv.* In a frank manner; openly; plainly; freely; liberally.

Frankness, (frangk'nes) *n.* Plainness of speech; candour; openness; ingenuousness; fairness.

Frank-tenement, (frangk'ten-e-ment) *n.* An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman.

Frantic, (fran'tik) *a.* [*G. phrenētikos.*] Mad; raving; furious; outrageous;—characterized by violence, fury, and disorder.

Frantically, (fran'tik-'le) *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Fraternal, (fra-ter'nal) *a.* [*L. fraternus.*] Pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers; brotherly. [manner.]

Fraternally, (fra-ter'nal-'le) *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

Fraternity, (fra-ter'ne-te) *n.* Brotherhood;—a body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure;—a religious community. [fraternizing.]

Fraternization, (fra-ter-niz-'a-shun) *n.* The act of fraternizing.

Fraternise, (frat'er-niz) *v. i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character. [involving, fraticide.]

Fratricidal, (frat're-sid-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or

fratricide, (frat're-sid) *n.* [*L. frater and cædere.*] The crime of murdering a brother;—one who kills a brother.

Fraud, (frawd) *n.* [*L. fraus.*] Deception deliberately practised to gain an advantage;—guile; craft; wile; circumvention; imposition; cheat. [erous; trickish.]

Fraudful, (frawd'fool) *a.* Full of fraud; treacher-
Fraudfully, (frawd'fool-'le) *adv.* In a fraudful manner; treacherously.

Fraudless, (frawd'les) *a.* Free from fraud; destitute of cunning or guile.

Fraudulence, (frawd'ū-lens) *n.* Quality of being fraudulent; deceitfulness; trickishness.

Fraudulent, (frawd'ū-lent) *a.* [*L. fraudulentus.*] Using fraud;—dishonest; designing;—performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous;—cheating; knavish. [lent manner.]

Fraudulently, (frawd'ū-lent-'le) *adv.* In a fraudulent manner.

Fraught, (frawt) *a.* Freight; laden;—filled; stored.

Fraxinus, (fraks'in-us) *n.* A genus of arborescent plants of several species, including the common ash.

Fray, (frā) *n.* [*F. fracas.*] Affray; broil; contest;—a frof or chafe in cloth; a place injured by friction.

Fray, (frā) *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify.

Fray, (frā) *v. t.* [*F. frayer.*] To rub; to wear off by rubbing; to fret, as cloth;—*v. i.* To wear out easily by rubbing; to ravel.

Freak, (frēk) *n.* [*A.-S. free, Icel. freka.*] A sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind; capricious prank; humour;—whim; fancy; caprice.

Freak, (frēk) *v. t.* [*Prov. Eng. freken, spot, Ger. fleck.*] To variegate; to check.

Freakish, (frēk'ish) *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

Freakishly, (frēk'ish-'le) *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously.

Freakishness, (frēk'ish-'nes) *n.* The quality of being freakish; capriciousness; whimsicalness.

Freckle, (frēk'l) *n.* [*From freak.*] A spot of a yellowish colour on the skin;—any small spot or discolouration.

Freckle, (frēk'l) *v. t.* To colour with freckles or small discoloured spots; to spot.

Freckly, (frēk'le) *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

Free, (frē) *a.* [*Icel. frí, Ger. frei.*] Being at liberty; unrestrained; unconfined;—liberated; set at large;—open; unobstructed;—permitted; allowed;—candid; frank; ingenuous;—rude; familiar;—liberal;—gratuitous; unbought;—guiltless; innocent;—exempt from;—unencumbered;—invested with the franchise; enjoying immunities, as a citizen;—not arbitrary or despotic—disunited, said of parts of plants.

Free, (frē) *v. t.* To make free; to release;—to disengage; to disentangle; to clear;—to manumit; to give a slave his freedom;—to absolve from duty or obligation; to exempt;—to clear from water, as a leaky ship.

Freebooter, (frē'bōot-er) *n.* [*Ger. freibeuter.*] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber.

Freedman, (frēd'man) *n.* A man who has been a slave, and is manumitted.

Freedom, (frē'dum) *n.* [*A.-S. frēdōm.*] State of being free; liberty; franchise; immunity;—exemption from constraint or necessity;—ease; facility of address;—frankness; boldness;—license; improper familiarity.

Free-hearted, (frē'hārt-ed) *a.* Open; frank; liberal; generous.

Freehold, (frē'hōld) *n.* An estate in real property of inheritance or for life, or the tenure by which it is held. [freehold.]

Freeholder, (frē'hōld-er) *n.* One who owns a freehold.

Freely, (frē'le) *adv.* Without restraint or compulsion; voluntarily; willingly; readily; liberally; generously; largely; plentifully.

Freeman, (frē'man) *n.* One who enjoys liberty; one not a slave or vassal;—one who enjoys or is entitled to a peculiar privilege or franchise.

Freemason, (frē'mā-an) *n.* One of a secret association, at first composed of masons, but now of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

Freemasonry, (frē-mā-sū-re) *n.* The institutions or the practices of freemasons.

Freedom, (frē-nēs) *n.* The state or quality of being free; freedom; liberty;—openness; frankness;—liberality; generosity;—gratuitousness.

Freestone, (frē-stōn) *n.* A stone composed of sand or grit—so called because easily cut or wrought.

Freethinker, (frē-thīngk-er) *n.* One who forms his opinions independently of authority; a deist; one who denies the truths of revelation; an unbeliever; a sceptic.

Freethinking, (frē-thīngk-ing) *n.* Practice or system of freethinkers; deism; scepticism.

Free-trade, (frē-trād) *n.* Trade or commerce free from all restrictions or prohibitory duties.

Free-will, (frē-wil) *n.* The power of choosing or willing without the restraints of natural or physical necessity.

Free-will, (frē-wil) *a.* Spontaneous; voluntary.

Freeze, (frēz) *v. i.* [*A.-S. frysan.*] To become congealed by cold; to be hardened into ice;—to become chilled with cold;—*v. t.* To congeal; to harden into ice;—to chill.

Freight, (frāt) *n.* [*Ger. fracht.*] The cargo of a ship; lading; any part of the cargo;—transportation of goods;—money charge for conveying goods.

Freight, (frāt) *v. t.* To load with goods, as a ship or vehicle of any kind;—to burden.

Freightage, (frāt-āj) *n.* Charge for transportation;—freight; cargo; lading.

Freighter, (frāt-er) *n.* One who loads a ship;—one for whom freight is transported.

French, (frensh) *a.* Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

French, (frensh) *n.* The language spoken by the people of France; the people of France.

French-bean, (frensh-bēn) *n.* The dwarf bean; scarlet runner.

French-chalk, (frensh-chawk) *n.* A variety of talc, of a pearly-white or grayish colour.

French-horn, (frensh-horn) *n.* A brass wind-instrument of music.

Frenchify, (frensh'e-fi) *v. t.* [*From French, and L. facere.*] To make French; to Gallicize.

Frenchman, (frensh'man) *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of France.

French-polish, (frensh-pol'ish) *n.* A varnish for furniture composed of shell-lac, gum-copal, and gum-arabic dissolved in spirits of wine.

Frenzy, (fren'ze) *n.* [*F. frénésie.*] Any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction; madness; delirium.

Frequency, (frē-kwen-sē) *n.* Condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated.

Frequent, (frē-kwent) *a.* [*L. frequens.*] Happening at short intervals;—often seen or done; often repeated or occurring.

Frequent, (frē-kwent) *v. t.* [*L. frequentare.*] To visit often; to resort to habitually.

Frequentation, (frē-kwent-ā-shun) *n.* The habit of frequenting.

Frequentative, (frē-kwent'āt-iv) *a.* Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action.

Frequentative, (frē-kwent'āt-iv) *n.* A word which expresses the frequent repetition of an action.

Frequently, (frē-kwent-le) *adv.* At frequent or short intervals; many times; often; commonly.

Fresco, (fres'kō) *n.* [*It.*] Coolness; shade;—a method of painting on walls on a freshly laid stucco-ground of lime or gypsum.

Fresco, (fres'kō) *v. t.* To paint in fresco, as walls.

Fresh, (fresh) *a.* [*A.-S. fresc.*] Brisk; strong,

as a breeze;—pure and cool, as water;—recent; just arrived, as news or goods come to hand;—sweet; not stale, as butter;—newly cut, as vegetable products;—florid; ruddy, as complexion;—unfaded; unimpaired, as recollection;—repaired; invigorated, as strength;—raw; unpractised;—unsalted; uncured; untainted;—tipsy. [*water.*]

Fresh, (fresh) *n.* A pool or spring of fresh.

Freshen, (fresh'n) *v. t.* To make fresh; to take saltiness from any thing;—to refresh; to revive;—*v. i.* To grow fresh; to lose saltiness;—to grow brisk or strong.

Freshly, (fresh'le) *adv.* In a fresh manner; newly.

Freshman, (fresh'man) *n.* A novice; a student during his first year's residence at a university.

Freshness, (fresh'nes) *n.* State of being fresh; newness; vigour; briskness; liveliness; rawness.

Fret, (fret) *v. t.* [*A.-S. fretan.*] To eat away; to corrode; to chafe;—to agitate or disturb;—to irritate; to vex. [*A.-S. frät'ran.*] To ornament with raised work;—to variegate; to diversify;—*v. i.* To be worn away; to be corroded; to chafe;—to be agitated;—to be vexed; to be irritated; to utter peevish expressions.

Fret, (fret) *n.* Agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause;—agitation of mind; irritation;—a superstitious notion or practice;—in architecture, small fillets intersecting each other at right angles;—a short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of a guitar.

Fretful, (fret'fūl) *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humoured; irritable; peevish; uneasy; waspish; cross. [*peevially.*]

Fretfully, (fret'fūl-le) *adv.* In a fretful manner.

Fretfulness, (fret'fūl-nes) *n.* State of being fretful; peevishness.

Fretted, (fret'ed) *a.* Rubbed or worn away; variegated; ornamented with fretwork.

Fretty, (fret'e) *a.* Adorned with fretwork.

Fretwork, (fret'wurk) *n.* Work adorned with frets.

Friable, (fri'a-bl) *a.* [*L. friabilis.*] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder.

Friableness or Friability, (fri'a-bl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being friable.

Friar, (fri'er) *n.* [*F. frere.*] A brother or member of any religious order;—one of the Romish secular clergy; a monk.

Fribble, (fri'b'l) *a.* [*F. frivole, L. frivolus.*] Frivolous; trifling; silly.

Fribble, (fri'b'l) *n.* A frivolous fellow; a fop.

Fribble, (fri'b'l) *v. i.* To trifle;—to totter.

Fricassee, (frik-as-sē) *n.* [*F.*] A dish of fowl or small animals cut into pieces and stewed with a rich sauce.

Friction, (frik'ahun) *n.* [*L. frictio.*] Act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition;—the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves;—medicinal rubbing of the body with a flesh brush or with unguents.

Friday, (fri'dā) *n.* [*A.-S. frīgedag.*] The sixth day of the week.

Friend, (frend) *n.* [*A.-S. freond.*] One who is attached to another by esteem, respect, and affection; a well-wisher; an intimate associate;—a favourer; a promoter;—a kindly or familiar term of salutation;—one of the sect called Quakers. [*forlorn.*]

Friendless, (frend'les) *a.* Destitute of friends.

Friendliness, (frend'le-nes) *n.* Condition of

quality of being friendly: a disposition to favour or befriend; good-will.

Friendly, (*frɪndli*) *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend;—kind; favourable;—amicable;—conciliatory; social; neighbourly.

Friendship, (*frɪndʃɪp*) *n.* An attachment to a person proceeding from intimate acquaintance, or from a favourable opinion of the estimable qualities of his mind;—a mutual relation or intimacy;—favour; personal kindness;—friendly aid, office, or kindness.

Frize, (*frɪz*) *n.* [*F. frieze*.] A coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side;—the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice, usually enriched with sculptured figures.

Frize, (*frɪz*) *v. t.* To make a nap on, as on cloth.

Frigate, (*frɪɡət*) *n.* [*L. fabricata*.] A ship of war larger than a corvette or sloop of war, and less than a ship of the line;—formerly with two decks and mounting from 50 to 60 guns.



Frigate.

Fright, (*frɪt*) *n.* [*A.-S. frīhtu*.] A sudden and violent fear; alarm; dread;

—an ugly or frightful object.

Fright or Frighten, (*frɪt*) *v. t.* To alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; terrify; scare; dismay; intimidate.

Frightful, (*frɪt'fʊl*) *a.* Full of terror;—exciting alarm; terrible; horrible; shocking.

Frightfully, (*frɪt'fʊl-lɪ*) *adv.* In a frightful manner; dreadfully; horribly;—shockingly.

Frightfulness, (*frɪt'fʊl-nɪs*) *n.* Quality of being frightful; power of impressing terror.

Frigid, (*frɪd*) *a.* [*L. frigidus*.] Cold; of low temperature;—unfeeling; passionless;—stiff; formal; forbidding;—dull; lifeless; spiritless;—impotent.

Frigidity, (*frɪd-ɪ-ti*) *n.* Condition or quality of being frigid; coldness;—want of warmth, affection, vivacity, virility, or the like.

Frigidly, (*frɪd-ɪ-lɪ*) *adv.* Coldly; dullly; without affection.

Frigorific, (*frɪɡ-ə-rɪfɪk*) *a.* [*L. frigus and facere*.] Cold.

Frill, (*frɪl*) *n.* An edging of linen, lace, or other material;—a ruffle.

Frill, (*frɪl*) *v. t.* To decorate with frills;—*v. i.* To shake or shiver, as with cold.

Fringe, (*frɪn*) *n.* [*F. frange*.] A kind of trimming consisting of loose threads;—something resembling fringe; a border; a confine.

Fringe, (*frɪn*) *v. t.* To adorn or border with fringe or edging.

Frippery, (*frɪp-ər-ɪ*) *n.* [*F. friperie*.] Old clothes; cast dresses; trumpery;—a place where old clothes are sold;—the traffic in old clothes.

Frisk, (*frɪsk*) *v. i.* [*Ger. frisch, Icel. frískr*.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol in frolic and gaiety.

Frisk, (*frɪsk*) *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

Frisket, (*frɪsk-et*) *n.* [*F. frisque*.] The light frame in a hand press which keeps the sheet of paper upon the tympan, and raises it from the type when printed.

Friskiness, (*frɪsk-ɪ-nɪs*) *n.* State or quality of frisky; of the hair.

Frisky, (*frɪsk-ɪ*) *a.* Jumping with gaiety; frolicsome; gay.

Frizzle, (*frɪz-əl*) *n.* [*F.*] A crispation or curling.

Firth, (*frɪθ*) *n.* [*Dan. & Norw. fjord*.] A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary.

Firch, (*frɪθ*) *n.* [*W. frith or friz*.] A forest; a

woody place; a small field taken out of a common.

Fritter, (*frɪt-ər*) *n.* [*L. fringere*.] A pancake; a piece of meat fried;—a fragment; a shred; a small piece.

Fritter, (*frɪt-ər*) *v. t.* To cut, as meat, into small pieces for frying;—to break into fragments;—to diminish; to spend in trifling.

Frivolity, (*frɪ-və-l-ɪ-ti*) *n.* The condition or quality of being frivolous; acts or habits of trifling.

Frivolous, (*frɪ-və-l-əs*) *a.* [*L. frivolus*.] Slight; trivial;—of little worth or importance;—vain; foolish; petty; silly.

Frivolously, (*frɪ-və-l-əs-lɪ*) *adv.* In a frivolous or trifling manner.

Frivolousness, (*frɪ-və-l-əs-nɪs*) *n.* Quality of being friz.

Friz, (*frɪz*) *v. t.* [*F. friser*.] To form into small curls, as hair; to crisp;—to form into little burs or knobs, as the nap of cloth;—also **Frizz**.

Friz, (*frɪz*) *n.* That which is frizzed; any thing crisped or curled.

Frizzle, (*frɪz-l*) *v. t.* [*Diminutive of friz*.] To curl or crisp, as hair; to friz.

Frizzle, (*frɪz-l*) *n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

Fro, (*frɪ*) *adv.* [*A.-S. fra, Scot. frae*.] From; away; back or backward.

Frock, (*frok*) *n.* [*F. froc*.] An outer garment; a loose garment worn by men over their other clothes; or a gown, open behind, worn by women and children.

Frock-coat, (*frok-kōt*) *n.* A body-coat with broad skirts, cut like a surcoat, but shorter and lighter.

Frog, (*frog*) *n.* [*A.-S. frogga*.] An amphibious animal, with a naked body, and without a tail

—it swims rapidly in water, moves on land by long leaps, and is torpid in winter;—a tender, horny substance in the middle of a horse's foot;—an ornamental fastening or loop to a professional or official gown; a tag or tassel.

Frogged, (*frogd*) *a.* Ornamented with tassels.

Frog-hopper, (*frog-hop-ər*) *n.* A small insect living on plants, and remarkable for its powers of leaping.

Frolic, (*frol-ɪk*) *a.* [*Ger. frō and lich*.] Full of levity; full of pranks; gay; merry.

Frolic, (*frol-ɪk*) *n.* A wild prank; a flight of levity and fun;—a scene of gaiety and mirth; a merry-making.

Frolic, (*frol-ɪk*) *v. i.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety; to sport.

Frolicsome, (*frol-ɪk-sʊm*) *a.* Full of gaiety and mirth; sportive.

Frolicsomeness, (*frol-ɪk-sʊm-nɪs*) *n.* Quality of frolicsome.

From, (*frɒm*) *prep.* [*A.-S. fram*.] Away; at a distance in time or space; out of, as an effect from a cause; in relation or reference to; consequently, as an inference; in opposition or contrariety to; by aid of—expressing generally the idea of distance or remoteness from a source or origin, or of departure and procession.

Fromward, (*frɒm-wəd*) *adv.* [*A.-S. fram and weard*.] Away from; in a contrary direction.

Frond, (*frɒnd*) *n.* [*L. frons*.] A leafy branch or bough;—the union of the leaf and the branch, as in the ferns.

Frondescence, (*frɒnd-es-ens*) *n.* The act of burst-

Frondiferous, (*frɒnd-ɪf-er-əs*) *a.* [*L. frons and ferre*.] Producing fronds.

Frons, (*frɒnz*) *n.* [*L.*] The region of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex; the forehead.

Front, (*frʌnt*) *n.* [*L. frons*.] The forehead or brow; the whole face, as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; boldness; impudence;—

the forepart, as of a house;—the van of an army;—the most conspicuous portion or particular;—a front-piece of hair worn by ladies.

Front, (frunt) v. t. To oppose face to face; to meet;—to adorn in front;—v. i. To stand foremost;—to have the face or front toward any point.

Front, (frunt) a. Of, or relating to, the forward part; having a position in front; foremost.

Frontage, (frunt'aj) n. The front part of an edifice or lot. [or front part.]

Frontal, (front'al) a. Belonging to the forehead.

Frontal, (front'al) n. [L. *frontale*.] A front piece; something worn on the forehead or face;—a little pediment over a door or window.

Fronted, (frunt'ed) a. Formed with a front.

Frontier, (front'er) n. [L. *frons*.] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the marches; the border.

Frontier, (front'er) a. Lying on the exterior part; bordering; contiguous.

Frontispiece, (front'is-pēs) n. [L. *frons* and *spicere*.] The principal face of a building;—an ornamental figure or engraving fronting the title page of a book.

Frontless, (frunt'les) a. Shameless; impudent.

Frontlet, (frunt'let) n. [Eng. *front* and termination *let*.] An ornament worn on the forehead;—a fillet used by the Jews consisting of four pieces of vellum with a text inscribed on each;—a medical brow-band or bandage.

Front-view, (frunt'vü) n. In *perspective*, a representation of the front part of a building or other object.

Frost, (frost) n. [A.-S. *forst*.] The act of freezing; congelation of fluids;—severe cold or freezing weather;—frozen dew—called also *hoar-frost* or *white-frost*;—decorative work in imitation of frost. [resembling hoar-frost.]

Frost, (frost) v. t. To cover with any thing re-

Frost-bitten, (frost'bit-n) a. Nipped or affected by frost. [cold; coldly; ungraciously.]

Frostily, (frost'e-le) adv. With frost or excessive frostiness.

Frostiness, (frost'e-nes) n. State or quality of being frosty.

Frosting, (frost'ing) n. The composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

Frosty, (frost'e) a. Producing frost; containing frost;—without warmth of affection; chilling in manner; cold; cutting;—appearing as if covered with hoar-frost; white; gray-haired.

Froth, (froth) n. [A.-S. *freodhan*.] A collection of bubbles in liquors; spume; foam;—an empty show of wit or eloquence;—light, unsubstantial matter.

Froth, (froth) v. t. To cause to foam;—to cover with froth;—v. i. To throw up foam.

Frothily, (froth'e-le) adv. In a frothy manner; with foam.

Frothy, (froth'e) a. Full of foam or froth; spumous;—soft;—vain; empty; unsubstantial.

Frounce, (frouns) v. t. [F. *froucer*.] To curl or fizzle about the face or head, as the hair.

Frounce, (frouns) n. A wrinkle, plait, or curl;—an ornament of dress; a flounce.

Frow, (frow) n. [Ger. *frau*.] A woman.

Forward, (frö'wärd) a. [A.-S. *framweard*.] Perverse; obstinate; wayward; ungraceful; refractory; petulant; peevish. [near.]

Forwardly, (frö'wärd-le) adv. In a froward manner.

Frowardness, (frö'wärd-nes) n. Perverseness; waywardness; obstinacy; sullen resistance.

Frown, (frown) v. i. [F. *regroger*.] To contract

the brow; to scowl; to put on a stern or surly look;—to look threatening; to lower;—v. t. To rebuke with a look; to repel haughtily.

Frown, (frown) n. A wrinkling of the brow in displeasure, rebuke, sternness, &c.; a scowl;—any expression of displeasure.

Frowning, (frown'ing) a. Knitting of the brow in anger; threatening; lowering.

Frowningly, (frown'ing-le) adv. Sternly; with severe or displeased aspect.

Frozen, (fröz'n) a. Subject to frost, or to long and severe frost; chilly; ice-cold.

Fructification, (fruk-tif-e-kä'ahun) n. [L. *fructificatio*.] Act of forming or producing fruit;—those parts of a plant, taken collectively, which compose the flower and fruit;—the process by which these parts develop so as to produce the fruit.

Fructify, (fruk'te-fi) v. t. [L. *fructus* and *facere*.] To make fruitful; to render productive;—to fertilize;—v. i. To bear fruit.

Frugal, (frö'gäl) a. [L. *frugalis*.] Sparring saving; economical in the use of money, time, means, or resources; thrifty.

Frugality, (frö'gäl'e-te) n. Quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; thrift.

Frugally, (frö'gäl-le) adv. With economy; with good management; sparingly; thriftily.

Frugiferous, (frö'jif-er-us) a. [L. *frux* and *ferre*.] Producing fruit; fruitful.

Frugivorous, (frö'jiv'er-us) a. [L. *frupa* and *voro*.] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds.

Fruit, (frööt) n. [L. *fructus*.] The produce of the earth; the produce of a tree or plant;—the seed of a plant, or the part which contains the seed; especially the part which is eaten for food;—offspring of the womb; young of an animal;—effect or consequence of an action;—advantage; profit; good derived;—desert after meat.

Fruit, (frööt) v. i. To yield or bear fruit.

Fruitage, (frööt'aj) n. Fruit collectively.

Fruiterer, (frööt'er-er) n. One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

Fruitory, (frööt'er-e) n. Fruit collectively taken;—a repository for fruit; fruit-loft.

Fruitful, (frööt'foöl) a. Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly;—bearing children; prolific.

Fruitfully, (frööt'foöl-le) adv. Plentifully abundantly.

Fruitfulness, (frööt'foöl-nes) n. State or quality of being fruitful; exuberant abundance;—the quality of being prolific; fecundity;—productiveness of the intellect.

Fruition, (fröo-ish'un) n. [F. *fruition*.] Pleasure derived from possession or use; gratification; enjoyment.

Fruitless, (frööt'les) a. Lacking or not bearing fruit;—barren; unprofitable; abortive; inefficacious; vain. [manner; idly; vain.]

Fruitlessly, (frööt'les-le) adv. In a fruitless manner.

Fruitlessness, (frööt'les-nes) n. The quality of being fruitless.

Fruit-loft, (frööt'loft) n. A place for the preservation of fruit.

Fruit-tree, (frööt'tré) n. A tree cultivated for fruit. [of fruit.]

Fruity, (frööt'e) a. Resembling fruit or the taste of fruit.

Frump, (frump) n. A stiff, formal, old woman.

Frush, (frush) v. t. [F. *fröisser*.] To bruise; dash violently to pieces.

Frush, (frush) a. Broken or crushed.

Frush, (frush) n. [Ger. *frösch*, *frog*.] A toad

substance in the middle of the sole of a horse; the frog;—also called Thrush.

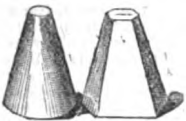
Frustrate, (frus'trät) *v. t.* [*L. frustra.*] To bring to nothing; to prevent a purpose;—to make null or of no effect;—to disappoint.

Frustrate, (frus'trät) *a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; null; void.

Frustration, (frus-trä'shun) *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

Frustulent, (frus'tül-lent) *a.* [*L. frustum.*] Abounding in fragments.

Frustum, (frus'tam) *n.* [*L. piece, bit.*] The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top by a plane parallel to the base;—a crum; a fragment.



Frustams.

Frutescent, (fröö-tes'-ent) *a.* [*L. frutex.*] Becoming shrubby, or having the appearance of a shrub.

Fry, (fri) *v. t.* [*F. frire, L. frigere.*] To dress food in a flat pan laid with butter or lard, and placed over the fire;—*v. i.* To suffer the action of fire;—to bubble and hiss, as meat heated in lard;—to be in a state of excitement.

Fry, (fri) *n.* [*F. frai.*] Swarm of little fish just spawned;—any swarm of animals;—a dish of any thing fried.

Frying-pan, (fri'ing-pan) *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

Fuchsia, (fü'she-a) *n.* A genus of beautiful flowering plants, named in honour of *Fuchs*, a German botanist.

Fucus, (fü'kus) *n.* [*L.*] A paint; dye; false show;—a cryptogam plant; sea-wrack, &c.

Fuddle, (fud'l) *v. t.* [Perhaps a diminutive of *full*.] To make foolish or disordered by drink;—*v. i.* To drink to excess.

Fudge, (fudj) *n.* [From *fudge*.] A made-up story; stuff; nonsense;—an exclamation of contempt.

Fuel, (fü'el) *n.* [*F. feu, L. focus.*] Any combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c.;—any thing that serves to feed flame, heat, or excitement.

Fugacious, (fü-gä'she-us) *a.* [*L. fugax.*] Flying or disposed to fly; volatile.

Fugacity, (fü-gä'she-te) *n.* The quality of being fugacious; volatility;—uncertainty; instability.

Fugh, (fü) *n.* An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence;—also *föh*; *phew*.

Fugitive, (fü'jit-iv) *a.* [*L. fugitivus.*] Apt to flee away;—easily blown away or absorbed;—escaping from duty, service, danger, and the like;—fleeing; wandering; volatile; evanescent.

Fugitive, (fü'jit-iv) *n.* One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger or from punishment.

Fugleman, (fü'gl-man) *n.* [Ger. *Fügelmann.*] One who stands in front of soldiers at drill as an example or model; a file-leader.

Fugue, (füg) *n.* [*F. from L. fuga, flight.*] A musical composition in which a passage or phrase is delivered by one part of the chorus and repeated by the other parts at alternating intervals.

Fugalist, (füg'ist) *n.* A musician who composes and performs fugues.

Fulcrum, (ful'krum) *n.* [*L. from fulcire.*] A



A Fulcrum.

prop or support;—the point upon or by which a lever rests or is sustained, or the point about which it moves.

Full, (föö'l) *v. t.* [*Full and fl.*] To fill up; to make complete;—to accomplish or carry into effect; to bring to pass; to effectuate;—to execute as a design, promise, prophecy, law, &c.; to perform.

Fulfilment, (föö'l-fl'ment) *n.* Accomplishment; completion;—execution; performance.

Fulgency, (ful'jen-ss) *n.* Brightness; splendour.

Fulgent, (ful'jent) *a.* [*L. fulgere.*] Exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling.

Fulguration, (ful-gür-a'shun) *n.* [*L. fulguratio.*] The act of flashing;—gleam; coruscation.

Fuliginous, (fü-lij'in-us) *a.* [*L. fuligo.*] Pertaining to soot; dark; dusky;—pertaining to smoke; smoky.

Full, (föö'l) *a.* [*A.-S. full.*] Filled up; replete; ample; rich;—plump; fat, as the body;—well-stored, as the mind;—large; satisfying, as a meal;—strong; loud; clear; distinct, as sound or voice;—mature; ripe, said of years;—adequate; sufficient, as compensation;—complete; entire; expressing much, as a statement or account;—abundant; plenteous, as supply;—final, as a stop;—exhibited in all its dimensions, as a view or representation; showing its whole surface, as the moon.

Full, (föö'l) *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent; highest state or degree;—whole; total; state of being satiated or satisfied;—time when the moon presents its whole orbit to the earth.

Full, (föö'l) *adv.* Quite; completely; exactly; entirely; directly.

Full, (föö'l) *v. t.* [*A.-S. fullian.*] To cleanse, scour, and thicken in a mill, as cloth; to mill.

Full-blown, (föö'l-blön) *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom.

Fuller's-earth, (föö'l'er-erth) *n.* A variety of clay, marly and friable, useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes grease and oil.

Fullery, (föö'l'er-e) *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

Full-grown, (föö'l-grön) *a.* Grown to full size; having reached its proper dimensions.

Fulling, (föö'l'ing) *n.* The art of thickening cloth in a mill, and making it firm and compact.

Full-length, (föö'l'length) *a.* Embracing the whole person, as a portrait.

Full-pay, (föö'l-pä) *n.* A retiring allowance, or liberty to retire on an allowance, equivalent to the pay when in active service.

Fully, (föö'l'e) *adv.* In a full manner or degree; completely; entirely; plentifully; amply; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly; perfectly.

Fulminate, (ful'min-ät) *v. i.* [*L. fulmen.*] To thunder; to explode;—to issue denunciation or censure;—*v. t.* To cause to explode;—to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure.

Fulminate, (ful'min-ät) *n.* A compound which explodes by percussion, friction, or heat.

Fulmination, (ful-min-a'shun) *n.* Act of fulminating; detonation;—menace or censure.

Fulminic, (ful-min'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or capable of, detonation.

Fullness, (föö'l'nes) *n.* The state of being full or filled; repletion; completeness; abundance; sufficiency; affluence; perfection.

Fulsome, (ful'sum) *a.* [*A.-S. fül and some.*] Offending or disgusting by excess or grossness;—nauseous; rank.

Fulsomeness, (ful'sum-nes) *n.* The quality of

being fulsome; nauseousness; offensive grossness; rankness.

Fulvous, (ful'vus) *a.* [*L. fulvus.*] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

Fumble, (fum'bl) *v. i.* [*Prov. Eng. fumble*, to do imperfectly, *O. Eng. fambles*, hands.] To feel or grope about;—to seek awkwardly;—to handle much; to turn over and over;—*v. t.* To manage awkwardly.

Fume, (fūm) *n.* [*L. fumus.*] Vapour from combustion or exhalation; smoke; reek;—rage; heat of mind.

Fume, (fūm) *v. i.* To smoke; to throw off vapour or exhalations;—to pass off in vapours;—to be in a rage;—*v. t.* To smoke; to dry in smoke;—to throw off in vapour, or in the form of vapour; to perfume.

Fumigate, (fū-me-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. fumigare.*] To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas, as in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c.;—to perfume.

Fumigation, (fū-me-gā'shun) *n.* Act of fumigating or applying gas or smoke to purify from infection;—vapour; scent raised by fire.

Fumy, (fūm'y) *a.* [*L. fumus.*] Producing fume; full of vapour; vaporous.

Fun, (fun) *n.* [*A.-S. fean.*] Sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement.

Funambulist, (fū-nam'bū-list) *n.* A rope-dancer.

Function, (fungk'shun) *n.* [*L. functio.*] Act of executing; performance; discharge;—duty; office; employment; especially the duty proper to a particular character, relation, or official station;—trade; business;—the organic action of a part or member in an animal or vegetable body;—in mathematics, the relation of one quantity to another as being dependent on and subordinate to its mutations.

Functional, (fungk'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to functions; performed by or involved in the appropriate action.

Functionary, (fungk'shun-ar-e) *n.* One charged with the performance of a function;—one who holds an office or trust; an official.

Fund, (fund) *n.* [*L. fundus.*] A stock or capital; an invested sum whose income is devoted to a specific object;—a store laid up from which one may draw at pleasure; a supply; hence, abundance; ample stock or store;—*pl.* The stock of a national debt; public securities.

Fund, (fund) *v. t.* To provide and appropriate a fund for payment of the interest of;—to place in a fund.

Fundament, (fun'da-ment) *n.* [*L. fundamentum.*] The seat; the lower part of the body on which one sits; the anus.

Fundamental, (fun-da-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; hence, essential, as an element, principle, or law; elementary; primary.

Fundamentally, (fun-da-ment'al-le) *adv.* Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation.

Funereal, (fū-neb're-al) *a.* Pertaining to funerals;—solemn; melancholy; doleful;—also **Funerious**.

Funeral, (fū'ner-al) *n.* The ceremony of burying a dead human body; obsequies; burial;—the procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.

Funeral, (fū'ner-al) *a.* [*L. funus.*] Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.

Funereal, (fū-nē're-al) *a.* [*L. funereus.*] Suiting a funeral; dismal; dark; mournful.

Fungia, (fun'je-a) *n.* A genus of corals resembling a mushroom in their form.

Fungous, (fung'gus) *a.* [*L. fungosus.*] Like fungus or a mushroom; excrecent;—growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

Fungus, (fung'gus) *n.* [*L. fungus.*] A large natural order of cryptogamic plants, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools, the plants which form mould, mildew, &c.;—a spongy morbid granulation in animal bodies; prout-flesh.

Funicle, (fū'ne-kl) *n.* [*L. funiculus.*] A small cord or ligature; a fibre.

Funicular, (fū-nik'ū-ler) *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre;—dependent on the tension of a cord.

Funk, (fungk) *v. i.* To emit an offensive smell;—to be in great fear and shrink back.

Funnel, (fun'el) *n.* [*L. infundibulum.*] A kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe, used in filling vessels or bottles with narrow mouths; a tunnel;—the shaft through which smoke ascends; a stove-pipe.

Funny, (fun'e) *a.* [*From fun.*] Droll; comical.

Fur, (fur) *n.* [*L. F. furrure*, fur.] The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals;—the skins of certain wild animals;—dress made or skited with fur;—a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in fever.

Fur, (fur) *v. t.* To line, face, or cover with fur;—to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.

Furbelow, (fur'bē-lō) *n.* [*F. It. falbala.*] A flounce; an ornamental border to a gown.

Furbish, (fur'bish) *v. t.* [*F. fourbir.*] To rub or scour to brightness; to burnish—usually that which has been disused or neglected.

Furcated, (fur'kāt-ed) *a.* [*L. furca.*] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

Furcation, (fur-kā'shun) *n.* A branching like the tines of a fork; divarication.

Furfur, (fur'fur) *n.* [*L.*] Scurf; dandruff.

Furfuraceous, (fur-fū-rā'she-us) *a.* [*L. furfuraceus.*] Made of bran; like bran; scurfy.

Furious, (fū're-us) *a.* [*L. furiosus.*] Rushing with violence; raging; transported with passion;—frenzied; impetuous; frantic.

Furiously, (fū're-us-le) *adv.* In a furious manner; violently; vehemently; madly.

Furiousness, (fū're-us-ness) *n.* The state of being furious; violent agitation; madness; frenzy.

Furl, (furl) *v. t.* [*F. ferler.*] To draw up; to contract;—to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast.

Furlong, (fur'long) *n.* [*A.-S. furlang*, from *fur*, furrow, and *lang*, long.] The eighth part of a mile.

Furlough, (fur'lō) *n.* [*Sw. förlof.*] Leave given to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.

Furlough, (fur'lō) *v. t.* To grant leave of absence to an officer or soldier.

Furnace, (fur'nās) *n.* [*L. furnax.*] An inclosed place where a hot fire is maintained for smelting ores, for warming a house, for baking bread, or other purposes;—fire-place; oven; stove;—a place of trial or affliction;—a place of torment; hell.

Furnish, (fur'nish) *v. t.* [*F. fournir.*] To supply with any thing necessary; to provide;—to offer for use;—to fit up; to supply with the proper goods, domestic articles and utensils, or ornamental appendages;—to store; to stock.

Furnished, (fur'nisht) *a.* Supplied; provided with; well stored or stocked.

Furniture, (fur'ne-tūr) *n.* [*F. fourniture.*] Supply or provision;—movables; chattels; whatever is put into a house or apartment for use or

ornament; domestic articles or utensils; decorations; appendages;—materials for work; apparatus for a machine, a carriage, &c.; implements; tools;—trappings for a horse.

Furrier, (fūr-ēr) *n.* A dealer in furs; one who dresses furs.

Furriery, (fūr-ēr-ē) *n.* Furs in general;—the business of a furrier; trade in furs.

Furrow, (fūr-rō) *n.* [A.-S. *fur*.] A trench in the earth made by a plough;—any channel or groove; a wrinkle on the face.

Furrow, (fūr-rō) *v. t.* To cut a furrow in; to plough;—to mark with channels or with wrinkles. [grooves or channels.]

Furrowed, (fūr-rōd) *a.* Marked with, or cut into.

Furry, (fūr-ē) *a.* Covered with fur; dressed in fur;—consisting of fur.

Further, (fūr-ther) *a. comp.* [A.-S. *forth*.] More remote; more in advance; farther;—additional.

Further, (fūr-ther) *adv.* To a greater distance; moreover.

Further, (fūr-ther) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fytrhian*.] To help forward; to promote; to advance; to assist.

Furtherance, (fūr-ther-ans) *n.* Act of furthering; help; promotion; advancement.

Furthermore, (fūr-ther-mōr) *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

Farthest, (fūr-ther-mōst) *a.* Most remote; furthest.

Farthest, (fūr-ther) *a. superl.* Most remote;—most distant in time or space. [tance.]

Farthest, (fūr-ther) *adv.* At the greatest distance.

Furtive, (fūr-tiv) *a.* [L. *furtivus*.] Stolen; obtained by stealth; secret; clandestine.

Furtively, (fūr-tiv-ly) *adv.* By stealth; secretly.

Fury, (fūr-ē) *n.* [L. *furor*.] A violent rushing; impetuous motion, as of wind or storm;—rage; passion of anger; tumult of the mind approaching to frenzy;—in mythology, a goddess of vengeance;—hence, a violent woman; a termagant.

Furze, (fūr-zē) *n.* [A.-S. *fyrs*.] A thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers—also *gorse* and *chia*.

Furry, (fūr-zē) *a.* Overgrown with furze.

Fuscous, (fūs-kūs) *a.* [L. *fuscus*.] Of a dark colour; brown or grayish-black.

Fuse, (fūz) *v. t.* [L. *fundere*.] To liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to melt;—*v. i.* To be melted.

Fuse, (fūz) *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting or in discharging a shell, &c.

Fuse, (fū-zē) *n.* [F. *fuséau*.] The conical wheel of a watch or clock round which the chain is wound, designed to equalize the power of the main-spring.

Fuse, (fū-zē) *n.* [F. *fusée*.] A small, light musket; a fusil;—a fuse;—the track of a buck.

Fusibility, (fūz-e-bil-ē-ty) *n.* The quality of being fusible.

Fusible, (fūz-e-bl) *a.* [F. from L. *fundere*.] Capable of being melted or liquefied.

Fusil, (fū-zil) *n.* [F.] A light musket or firelock.

Fusilier, (fū-zil-ēr) *n.* [F. *fusillier*.] Formerly a soldier armed with a fusil, but in modern

times an infantry soldier distinguished by wearing a bear-skin cap like that of a grenadier.

Fusillade, (fū-zil-ād) *n.* A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms in a military exercise.

Fusillade, (fū-zil-ād) *v. t.* To shoot by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

Fusion, (fū-zhun) *n.* [L. *fusio*.] Act or operation of melting without the aid of a solvent;—state of being melted;—union or blending of things into one. [tumult; a bustle; ado; stir.]

Fuss, (fus) *n.* [A.-S. *fūs*, ready, quick.] A Fuss, (fus) *v. t.* To make a bustle or ado.

Fussiness, (fus-e-nes) *n.* Bustling activity;—in a bad sense, making much ado about nothing.

Fussy, (fus-ē) *a.* Making a fuss; disposed to make an unnecessary ado about trifles.

Fusted, (fust-ed) *a.* Mouldy; ill-smelling.

Fustian, (fust-yan) *n.* [F. *futaine*.] A kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velvet, &c.;—an inflated style of writing; bombast.

Fustian, (fust-yan) *a.* Made of fustian;—swelling; too pompous; turgid; inflated; bombastic.

Fustic, (fus-tik) *n.* [L. *fustia*.] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, used in dyeing yellow.

Fustigate, (fust-e-gät) *v. t.* [L. *fustis*, stick, and *agere*, to do, use.] To beat with a stick; to cudgel. [mouldiness.]

Fustiness, (fus-te-nes) *n.* A fusty state or quality;

Fusty, (fus-ē) *a.* Mouldy; musty; rank; rancid.

Futile, (fū-til) *a.* [L. *fatilis*.] Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no purpose; failing of effect; inconsequential.

Futilely, (fū-til-ly) *adv.* In a futile manner; vainly; to no purpose; without effect.

Futility, (fū-til-ē-ty) *n.* Want of importance or effect; triflingness; uselessness;—want of weight or solidity, as in arguments;—quality of producing no good effect or of coming to nothing.

Futtock, (fut-tok) *n.* [Corrupted either from *foot-lock* or from *foot-hook*.] One of the middle timbers between the floor and the upper timbers.

Future, (fū-tūr) *a.* [L. *futurus*.] About to be; liable to be or come hereafter.

Future, (fū-tūr) *n.* Time to come; time subsequent to the present;—in grammar, a tense expressing the future act or condition conveyed by the verb.

Futurity, (fū-tūr-ē-ty) *n.* The state of being yet to come;—future time; the future;—a future event.

Fuze, (fūz) *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, used both in blasting and discharging a shell.

Fuzz, (fuz) *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles.

Fuzz, (fuz) *n.* [Ger. *fase*, fibre, *fusang*, light, fibrous.] Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

Fuzz-ball, (fuz-bawl) *n.* A fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust.

Fy, (fi) *interj.* [F. *fy*, G. *phuk*.] A word which expresses dislike, disapprobation, or contempt.

G.

G (F), the seventh letter and the fifth consonant of the English alphabet, has two sounds—one simple (called *hard*) as in *gate*, *go*, *sell*; the other compound (called *soft*) being

nearly equivalent to *dzh*, as in *gem*, *pin*, *gyve*, *dingy*. As a numeral it denotes 400, and with a dash (G) 40,000. G is the name of the fifth tone of the natural or model scale—called

also *sol.* G ♯ (G sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A.

Gab, (gab) n. [Dan. *gab*, Ir. *gab*.] The mouth; hence, idle prate; loquacity.

Gab, (gab) v. i. [A.-S. *gabban*.] To talk idly; to prate;—to lie.

Gabardine, (gab'ar-dēn) n. [Sp. *gabardina*, It. *gavardina*.] A kind of coarse frock or loose upper garment.

Gabble, (gab'l) v. i. [D. *gabberen*.] To talk noisily or without meaning; to prate;—to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; to cackle.

Gabble, (gab'l) n. Loud or rapid talk without meaning;—inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

Gabbling, (gab'ling) n. Indistinct and rapid utterance; chattering; prating.

Gaberlunzie, (gab'er-lūn-e) n. A beggar.

Gabion, (gä'be-un) n. [F.] A hollow wicker cylinder filled with earth, used in constructing parapets to shelter from the enemy's fire.

Gable, (gä'bl) n. [Ger. *giebel*.] The end of a house, as opposed to the side;—the vertical triangular end of a building, from the eaves to the top.

Gad, (gad) n. [A.-S. *gād*.] The point of a spear, or an arrow-head;—a style; a graver;—a goad;—a wedge of iron or steel.

Gad, (gad) v. i. [Ir. *gad*, Gael. *goid*.] To rove or ramble idly. [about idly.]

Gadder, (gad'er) n. A Rambler; one who roves.

Gadfly, (gad'fli) n. [A.-S. *gad* and *fly*.] An insect of the genus *Extrus*, which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin;—also called *breeze-fly*.

Gadwall, (gad'wawl) n. [From *gad*, to walk about, and *wall*.] A bird of the genus *Anas*, with long pointed wings and a sharp, loud voice, frequenting marshes and aquatic herbage.

Gael, (gäl) n. A Scotch Highlander of Celtic origin—often used collectively for the Celtic race.

Gaelic, (gäl'ik) a. Belonging to the Gael tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland. [landers of Scotland.]

Gaelic, (gäl'ik) n. The language of the High-Gaels.

Gaff, (gaf) n. [F. *gaffe*.] A boom or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.

Gaffer, (ga'fer) n. [A.-S. *gefäder*.] An old man; a respectable old man;—a gossip;—the foreman or overseer in a workshop or manufactory.

Gag, (gag) v. t. [A.-S. *cäggian*, to lock, shut, W. *cegnu*, to choke.] To stop the mouth of by thrusting in something, so as to hinder speaking; hence, to silence.

Gag, (gag) n. Something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking.

Gage, (gä) n. [F.] A pledge or pawn; security;—a challenge to combat: a glove, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the acceptor of the challenge.

Gage, (gä) n. A measure or standard.

Gage, (gä) v. t. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage.

Gaily, (gä'le) adv. Finely; in a showy or ostentatious manner;—merrily; joyfully.

Gain, (gän) v. t. [F. *gagner*.] To attain to; to arrive at; to reach, as the summit;—to get profit or advantage;—to earn, as livelihood;—to win by superiority, as a battle, or by skill, as a prize or cause;—to procure, as favour;—to achieve; to acquire;—to receive;—to woo successfully, as a suitor;—to draw to one's side;—to obtain strength or influence; to increase;



—v. i. To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness;—to encroach;—to make up with; to overtake, as in a pursuit or chase;—to prevail against;—to obtain influence with.

Gain, (gän) n. That which is gained; profit; advantage; benefit; winning;—acquisition.

Gain, (gän) a. [A.-S. *gean*, *gegan*, against.] Straight; direct; forward; ready; dexterous.

Gainer, (gän'er) n. One who gains or obtains.

Gainful, (gän'fööl) a. Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous;—lucrative.

Gainfully, (gän'fööl-le) adv. In a gainful manner; profitably.

Gainfulness, (gän'fööl-nes) n. The quality of being gainful; profit; advantage.

Gainings, (gän'ings) n. pl. Wealth acquired by labour or enterprise; winnings.

Gainless, (gän'les) a. Not producing gain; unprofitable.

Gainlessness, (gän'les-nes) n. Unprofitableness; want of advantage; uselessness.

Gainly, (gän'le) adv. [From *gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterously.

Gainsey, (gän'sä) v. t. [A.-S. *gedu* and *sey*.] To contradict; to oppose in words; to controvert; to dispute.

Gainseyer, (gän'sä-er) n. One who gainsays, contradicts, or denies; an opposer.

Gait, (gät) n. Walk; march; way;—manner of walking or stepping.

Gaiter, (gät'er) n. [F. *guêtre*.] A covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe.

Gaiter, (gät'er) v. t. To dress or furnish with gaiters. [show, or festivity.]

Gala, (gä'la) n. [F. *gala*, It. *gala*, *fiery*.] Pomp.

Galactometer, (gal-ak-tom'et-er) n. [G. *gala* and *metron*.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk by its specific gravity.

Galantine, (gal'an-tin) n. A dish of veal or poultry, with a border of jelly.

Galaxy, (gal'ak-se) n. [G. *galaxias*.] The Milky Way;—an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Galbanum, (gal'ban-um) n. Gum-resin, with a fetid odour, imported from the Levant and India. [breeze and a storm.]

Gale, (gäl) n. [Ir. *gal*.] A wind between a *stiff* and *galea*, (gä'le-a) n. A genus of sea hedge-hogs or echini, found only in the fossil state.

Galeated, (gäl'ë-ät-ed) a. [L. *galeatus*.] Covered, as with a helmet;—having a flower like a helmet.

Galena, (gä-lä'na) n. [L.] Sulphuret of lead: the principal ore from which lead is extracted.

Galipot, (gal'e-pot) n. [F.] A white resinous juice which flows from pine or fir trees.

Gall, (gawl) n. [A.-S. *galla*.] The bitter, alkali line, viscid liquor found in the gall-bladder beneath the liver;—bitterness; spite; malignity.

Gall, (gawl) n. [L. *galla*.] A vegetable excrecence produced by an insect in the bark of a plant, as the oak-apple, &c.

Gall, (gawl) v. t. [F. *galer*.] To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to chafe;—to vex; to chagrin.

Gall, (gawl) n. A wound in the skin by rubbing.

Gallant, (gal'lant) a. [F. *galant*.] Showy; splendid;—noble in bearing or spirit; heroic;—courageous; brave;—courtous; courtly;—polite and attentive to ladies.

Gallant, (gal'lant) n. A gay or sprightly man;—a courtly or fashionable man;—one who is polite and attentive to ladies;—a wooer; a suitor.

Gallant, (gal-lant') *v. t.* To attend or wait on, as a lady;—to handle with grace, as a fan.

Gallantly, (gal-lant'-le) *adv.* In a gallant manner; nobly; bravely;—in a polite or courtly manner; like a gallant or wooer.

Gallantry, (gal-lant'-re) *n.* [*F. galanterie.*] Showy appearance;—nobleness;—bravery; heroism;—civility or polite attentions to ladies; honourable courtship;—lewdness; debauchery.

Galloon, (gal'-lo-un) *n.* [*Sp. galcon.*] A large ship with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards.

Gallery, (gal'-e-ri) *n.* [*F. galerie.*] A long corridor or connecting passage-way;—any apartment whose length exceeds its breadth, or a succession of such for the exhibition of works of art; hence, also, a collection of paintings, sculptures, &c.;—a platform attached to one or more sides of the interior of a building, and supported by brackets or columns;—a long portico with columns on one side;—the upper floor of a theatre, church, hall, &c.; the seats in such.

Galley, (gal'-e) *n.* [*F. galère.*] A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars;—a light open boat;—the cooking room of a ship of war.

Galley-slave, (gal'-e-sláv) *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

Galliard, (gal'-yárd) *n.* A brisk young fellow;—a lively measure or dance.

Gallie, (gal'-ik) *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallican.

Gallicism, (gal'-e-izm) *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation;—use of French idioms in English writing or speech.

Galligaskins, (gal'-le-gas'-kinz) *n. pl.* [*Gallie Gascons.*] Large open hose or leather guards.

Gallimaufry, (gal'-le-maw'-fry) *n.* [*F. galimafree.*] A hash of various kinds of meats; a ragout;—any inconsistent or ridiculous medley;—a woman.

Gallinaceous, (gal'-in-á'-she-us) *a.* [*L. gallina.*] Belonging to an order of birds including the common domestic fowls.

Gallipot, (gal'-le-pot) *n.* [*D. gleye and pot.*] A small glazed earthen pot, used by apothecaries for containing medicines.

Gallon, (gal'-un) *n.* [*Norm. F. falon.*] A measure of capacity, usually for liquids, and containing four quarts.

Galleon, (gal'-lón) *n.* [*F. galon.*] Gold and silver lace used in embroidery;—a tape-like tissue of cotton, silk, &c., used for binding hats, shoes, &c.

Galloper, (gal'-up) *v. i.* [*F. galoper.*] To move or run with leaps or bounds, as a horse; to move very rapidly;—hence, to run or pass over without notice.

Galloper, (gal'-up) *n.* The springing or leaping movement of a quadruped;—the pace of a horse, lifting alternately his fore feet and his hind feet simultaneously with a forward spring or bound—a dance.

Gallopade, (gal'-lup-ád) *n.* [*F.*] A kind of dance, and a kind of music appropriate to the dance.

Galloway, (gal'-ló-wá) *n.* A horse, or a species of horses, of a small size, first bred in Galloway, characterized by great spirit, endurance, and easiness of gait.

Gallows, (gal'-us) *n.* [*A.-S. gealga.*] An instrument of punishment consisting of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, to which a criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck;—*pl.* A pair of suspenders or braces.

Galls, (gawlz) *n. pl.* Wounds on a horse induced by the friction of the harness.

Gally or **Galley**, (gal'-le) *n.* [*Pg. gale, F. galée.*] A printer's frame, ledged on three sides into which composed matter is put, and from which proofs are taken for correction.

Galoeche, (gal'-lōsh) *n.* [*F., Sp. galocha, a clog.*] An overshoe;—a gaiter to cover the leg and upper part of the foot.

Galvanic, (gal'-van'-ik) *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting galvanism. *Galvanic battery*, any apparatus for generating electricity by chemical action.

Galvanism, (gal'-van-izm) *n.* [*From Galvani, the discoverer.*] Electricity developed by chemical action between different substances without the aid of friction. [*ism.*]

Galvanist, (gal'-van-ist) *n.* One versed in galvanism. *Galvanize*, (gal'-van-iz) *v. t.* To affect with galvanism;—to plate or coat with metal by galvanism;—to restore to consciousness by galvanic action.

Galvanometer, (gal'-van-om'-et-er) *n.* [*From galvanism and G. metron, measure.*] An instrument for measuring the force of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

Gambit, (gam'-bit) *n.* [*F.*] A mode of opening the game in chess playing.

Gamble, (gam'-bl) *v. i.* [*Diminutive of game.*] To play or game for money or other stake;—*v. t.* To lose or squander by gaming.

Gambler, (gam'-blér) *n.* One who gambles.

Gambling, (gam'-bling) *n.* The act or practice of playing for money.

Gambooge, (gam'-bōf) *n.* A concrete vegetable juice or gum-resin of a beautiful reddish-yellow colour, used as a pigment and a cathartic.

Gambol, (gam'-bol) *v. i.* To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk;—to jump for joy; to frolic.

Gambol, (gam'-bol) *n.* [*F. gambade.*] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop.

Gambrel, (gam'-brel) *n.* [*F. jambe.*] The hind leg of a horse;—a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers.

Gambroon, (gam'-bróon) *n.* A kind of twilled linen cloth for lining.

Game, (gám) *n.* [*A.-S. gamen.*] Sport of any kind; jest; frolic;—mockery; derision;—hence, object of ridicule; butt;—an exercise or play for amusement or for stakes; trial of strength, skill, or hazard;—a single match at play;—advantage in playing;—a scheme pursued; measure planned;—field sport; chase; falconry, &c.;—animals pursued or shot at, as deer, hares, grouse, &c.;—*pl.* Public contests or diversions for the gratification of the people.

Game, (gám) *a.* Ready to fight to the last; brave; plucky;—pertaining to animals hunted for game.

Game, (gám) *v. i.* To play at any sport or diversion;—to play for a stake or prize;—to gamble.

Gameful, (gám'-fúol) *a.* Full of game; sportive; frolicsome.

Gamekeeper, (gám'-kēp-er) *n.* One who has the care of game, especially in a park or preserve.

Gamey, (gám'-le) *adv.* In a game or courageous manner; pluckily.

Gamesome, (gám'-sum) *a.* Gay; sportive.

Gamester, (gám'-stér) *n.* [*Eng. game, and A.-S. steora.*] One addicted to gaming for money or other stakes; a gambler;—partner in a game.

Gamin, (gam'-in) *n.* [*F.*] A neglected and unruly child in the streets; a city arab.

Gaming, (gām'ing) *n.* Act of contesting a game for a prize or stake;—practice of playing cards, dice, &c., for money; gambling. [*wife*].

Gammer, (gam'mer) *n.* [*A.-S. gameder.*] An old gammon, (gam'un) *n.* [*Sp. jamon.*] The thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried;—backgammon;—an imposition or hoax; humbug.

Gammon, (gam'un) *v. t.* To make bacon of;—*v. t.* To beat in the game of backgammon;—to impose on by improbable stories; to humbug.

Gammoning, (gam'un-ing) *n.* Lashing; seizing;—especially the lashing of the bowsprit.

Gamut, (gam'ut) *n.* [*G. gamma and ut.*] The scale—so called from the first tone of the model scale of Guido, which was represented by *gamma*.

Gamy, (gām'e) *a.* Having the flavour of dead game when kept uncooked until tainted;—showing an unyielding spirit to the last.

Gander, (gan'der) *n.* [*A.-S. gandra, Ger. gans, L. anser.*] The male of the goose.

Gang, (gang) *n.* [*A.-S.*] A going;—a number going in company; a crew; a band; a troop;—portion of a ship's crew detailed for special service;—in mining, a course or vein;—the substance which contains the ore; a gangue.

Gang, (gang) *v. i.* To go; to walk. [*Scot.*]

Gang-board, (gang'börd) *n.* A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a vessel.

Ganglion, (gang'gion) *n.* [*G. gaggion.*] A collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibres are given off in one or more directions;—a tumour, situated on a tendon, generally about the wrist. [*ganglion.*]

Ganglionie, (gang-gle-on'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a Gangrene, (gang'grën) *n.* [*F. grainein, to gnaw, eat.*] The first stage of mortification of living flesh.

Gangrene, (gang'grën) *v. t.* To mortify;—*v. i.* To become mortified or putrescent; to lose vitality. [*fied*—said of living flesh].

Gangrenous, (gang'grën-us) *a.* Mortified; putrid.

Gangue, (gang) *n.* [*Ger. gang.*] The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein.

Gangway, (gang'wä) *n.* A thoroughfare or narrow passage of any kind;—a strip of planking from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle-deck;—the part of a ship's side by which one enters or leaves it; also the ladder or steps attached thereto.

Gannet, (gan'et) *n.* [*A.-S. ganet.*] The Solan goose, a sea-fowl of the genus *Pelecanus*, nearly three feet in length, with a long, straight bill, and palmed feet.

Gantlet, (gant'let) *n.* [*D. gant and loopen.*] A military or naval punishment in which the offender is made to run between two files of men facing one another, who strike him as he passes;—also Gantlope.

Gaol, (jäl) *n.* A place of confinement for criminals and debtors.

Gap, (gap) *n.* [*Isel. gap.*] An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; a passage; a breach; a flaw; a chasm.

Gape, (gäp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gæpan.*] To open the mouth for food; to crave; to look and long for; to desire earnestly;—to stretch from weariness; to yawn;—to gaze with wonder or surprise; to stare;—to utter with open mouth;—to divide or separate with fissures or crevices;—to have a hiatus, as between vowels, or a break in the words.

Gape, (gäp) *n.* The act of gaping;—the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.

Gar, (gär) *n.* [*A.-S. gar, dart.*] A fish of the pike family, having a long, pointed head.

Gar, (gär) *v. t.* [*Go. goera.*] To force; to compel.

Garb, (gärb) *n.* [*Norm. F. garba.*] Clothing, especially, official or appropriate dress;—fashion or mode of dress; external appearance; looks.

Garbage, (gärb'ä) *n.* [*O. Eng. garbaah, F. garber, to make fine.*] Refuse parts of flesh; offal; the refuse matter from a kitchen;—gross or immoral language or writing.

Garble, (gärb'l) *v. t.* [*F. garbeler.*] To sift or bolt;—to pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate; to corrupt.

Garboard, (gärb'börd) *n.* The first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.

Garden, (gär'dn) *n.* [*A.-S. geard.*] A piece of ground for the cultivation of fruits, flowers, or vegetables;—a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country.

Garden, (gär'dn) *v. i.* To lay out or to cultivate a garden; to labour in a garden. [*a garden.*]

Garden, (gär'dn) *a.* Belonging to or produced in Gardener, (gär'dn-er) *n.* One who makes and tends a garden; a horticulturist.

Gardening, (gär'dn-ing) *n.* The art of laying out and cultivating gardens.

Gar-fish, (gär'fish) *n.* A long and slender marine fish, with a sharp, pointed snout.

Gargarism, (gär'gar-izm) *n.* A liquid preparation to gargle the throat.

Gargle, (gär'gl) *v. t.* [*Ger. gurgel.*] To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat.

Gargle, (gär'gl) *n.* A liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

Gargoyle, (gär'goll) *n.* [*F. gargouille.*] A projecting water-spout in ancient buildings, carved grotesquely.

Gariah, (gär'iah) *a.* [*A.-S. gar.*] Gaudy; showy; fine;—glaring; glittering;—extravagantly gay; flighty.

Gariably, (gär'iah-le) *adv.* Gaudily; showily.

Gariabness, (gär'iah-ness) *n.* Finery; gaudiness; ostentation in dress or manner.

Garland, (gär'land) *n.* [*F. guirlande.*] A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, &c.; a coronal;—a collection of little printed pieces; an anthology. [*a garland.*]

Garland, (gär'land) *v. t.* To crown or deck with

Garlic, (gär'lik) *n.* [*A.-S. gärlæc.*] A plant of the genus *Allium*, having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acid, pungent taste.

Garment, (gär'ment) *n.* [*F. garnir.*] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.;—*pl.* Clothing in general; dress.

Garner, (gär'ner) *n.* [*F. grenier.*] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored.

Garner, (gär'ner) *v. t.* To store in a granary.

Garnet, (gär'net) *n.* [*F. grenat.*] A mineral of a deep-red colour, occurring in symmetrical twelve-sided crystals;—a tackle fixed to the main-stay, and used to hoist the cargo.

Garnish, (gär'nish) *v. t.* [*F. garnir.*] To adorn; to embellish;—to ornament, as a dish with something laid about it.

Garnish, (gär'nish) *n.* Decoration; ornament;—something set round a dish as an embellishment.

Garniture, (gär'ne-tür) *n.* That which garnishes; embellishment;—furniture;—dress.

Garret, (gär'et) *n.* [*Sp. garita.*] That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic.

Garreter, (gär'et-ér) *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author; a literary hack.

Garrison, (gär'en) *n.* [F. *garnison*.] A body of troops in a fort or fortified town; to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection;—a strong place in which troops are quartered;—the state of being placed in a fort for its defence.

Garrison, (gär'en) *v. t.* To place troops in, as in a fortress for its defence;—to secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops.

Garrote, (gär-rót) *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct.

Garrote, (gär-rót) *v. t.* To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize by the throat from behind with a view to choke and rob.

Garroter, (gär-rót-ér) *n.* One who seizes a person by the throat from behind with a view to choke and rob him.

Garrulity, (gär-ül'e-te) *n.* Quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

Garrulous, (gär-ül-las) *a.* [L. *garrulus*.] Talkative; loquacious; chattering.

Garrulously, (gär-ül-las-le) *adv.* In a garrulous or talkative manner.

Garter, (gär'tér) *n.* [F. *jarretière*.] A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg;—the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, instituted by Edward III.;—the order itself;—the herald attached to the order —Garter king-at-arms.

Garter, (gär'tér) *v. t.* To bind with a garter;—to invest with the order of the Garter.

Garth, (gärth) *n.* [W. *gardd*.] A yard; a court; a garden;—a dam or wear for catching fish.

Gas, (gäs) *n.* [F. *gaz*; perhaps from Ger. *geist*, spirit.] Any aeriform elastic fluid;—carburetted hydrogen, commonly obtained from coal, and used for illuminating purposes.

Gasifier, (gäs'a-lér) *n.* A chandelier to burn gas.

Gascogne, (gäs'kon) *n.* A native of Gascony, in France; a boaster;—also Gascognader.

Gasconade, (gäs'kon-äd) *n.* [F.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado.

Gasconade, (gäs'kon-äd) *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

Gascon, (gäs'kon-us) *a.* In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid;—lacking substance or solidity; saucy.

Gas-fitter, (gäs'fit-ér) *n.* One who puts up and adjusts pipes, brackets, &c., for gas-lights.

Gas, (gäs) *v. t.* [F. *gache*.] To make a gas or long, deep incision in, particularly in flesh.

Gas, (gäs) *n.* [From the verb.] A deep and long cut, particularly in flesh.

Gasification, (gäs-if-e-kä'shun) *n.* The act or process of converting into gas.

Gasify, (gäs'e-fi) *v. t.* [Eng. *gas* and L. *facere*.] To convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes.

Gasket, (gäs'ket) *n.* [F. *garcelle*.] A flat, plaited cord, used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard when furled.

Gaskins, (gäs'kins) *n. pl.* Wide, open hose.

Gas-meter, (gäs'mët-ér) *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed at a particular place.

Gasometer, (gäs-om'et-ér) *n.* A reservoir for coal gas;—chemical instrument for holding, testing, or mixing gases.

Gasp, (gasp) *v. i.* [Sw. *gäspa*, Dan. *gispe*, to gape, yawn.] To open the mouth in panting for breath;—to respire convulsively;—to pant with eagerness;—to long for;—*v. t.* To emit breath with open mouth and spasmodic action of the lungs.

Gasp, (gasp) *n.* A laboured respiration; a painful catching of the breath, especially in the agonies of death.

Gasping, (gasp'ing) *n.* Catching breath by opening the mouth wide;—a passionate wish or desire.

Gastric, (gäs'trik) *a.* [G. *gaster*.] Belonging to the stomach. [matron of the stomach.]

Gastritis, (gäs-tri'tis) *n.* [G. *gaster*.] Inflammation of the stomach.

Gastrology, (gäs-trol'ö-je) *n.* [G. *gaster* and *logos*.] A treatise on the stomach.

Gastronomer, (gäs-tron'ö-mër) *n.* [G. *gaster* and *nomos*.] One who is fond of good living; an epicure; a glutton.

Gastronomy, (gäs-tron'ö-me) *n.* The art or science of good eating; epicurism.

Gate, (gät) *n.* [A.-S. *geat*.] A passage-way in the wall of a city, a grand edifice, and the like; also, the frame of timber, &c., which closes the passage;—a frame stopping the passage of water through a dam or lock.

Gate-house, (gät'hous) *n.* A structure forming an entrance to a park, public building, or mansion; a lodge.

Gate-way, (gät'wä) *n.* A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also a frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung.

Gather, (gäth'ér) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gaderian*.] To bring together; to assemble; to congregate;—to harvest; to cull; to pick;—to gain; to acquire;—to unite in one body or interest; to consolidate; to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread; to pucker; to plait;—to derive, as an inference; to infer; to conclude;—*v. i.* To come together; to collect;—to increase;—to come to a head, as a sore;—to draw an inference.

Gather, (gäth'ér) *n.* A plait or fold in cloth; a pucker. [collects.]

Gatherer, (gäth'ér-ér) *n.* One who gathers or gathering, (gäth'ér-ing) *n.* That which is gathered or brought together;—a crowd; an assembly;—a tumour suppurated or matured; 'an abscess. [worthless finery; a trinket.]

Gaud, (gawd) *n.* [L. *gaudium*.] A piece of Gaudily, (gawd'e-le) *adv.* In a gaudy manner; ostentatiously. [showiness; finery.]

Gaudiness, (gawd'e-nes) *n.* Quality of being gaudy.

Gaudy, (gawd'e) *a.* Ostentatiously fine; showy;—gay; merry; feotal.

Gauge, (gäj) *v. t.* [F. *jauger*.] To measure or to ascertain the contents of, as of a pipe, puncheon, hoghead, or the like;—to measure the capacity or ability of; to estimate; to ascertain by test or trial.

Gauge, (gäj) *n.* An instrument to determine dimensions or capacity; a standard of any kind;—estimate;—the depth to which a vessel sinks in the water;—the distance between the rails of a railway;—the calibre of a gun; the size of metallic wire or rods.

Gauger, (gäj'ér) *n.* One who gauges or measures the contents of casks, barrels, &c.;—an excise officer who measures the quantity and tests the quality of casks of excisable liquor.

Gauging, (gäj'ing) *n.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels.

Gaul, (gawl) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Gaul or of ancient France.

Gaunt, (gánt) *a.* [A.-S. *gewaned.*] Lean; meagre; pinched and grim.

Gauntlet, (gánt'let) *n.* [F. *gant.*] A large glove with plates of metal on the back, worn as part of the defensive armour in ancient times;—a long glove covering the wrist.



Gauze, (gawz) *n.* [F. *gaze.*]

A very thin, alight, transparent stuff of silk or linen.

Gauntlet.

Gauzy, (gaw'ze) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling gauze; thin as gauze.

Gavot, (ga-vot') *n.* [F. *garotte*, It. *garotta.*] A lively dance performed after the minuet.

Gawk, (gawk) *n.* [A.-S. *geac.*] A cuckoo;—a simpleton; a booby;—*Scot.*, *gowk*.

Gawky, (gawk'e) *a.* Foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish.

Gay, (gä) *a.* [F. *gai.*] Airy; merry; cheerful;—showy; bright; gaudy;—addicted to sensual pleasure; loose; dissipated.

Gayety, (gä'e-to) *n.* Cheerfulness; mirth; merriment; acts or entertainments prompted by or inspiring merry delight—often plural.

Gayly, (gä'le) *adv.* With mirth and frolic; merrily;—splendidly; showily.

Gaze, (gäs) *v. i.* [Go. *geisan.*] To fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look; to gaze; to stare;—*v. t.* To behold with earnest attention; to view steadfastly.

Gaze, (gäs) *n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration;—the object gazed on.

Gazelle, (ga-zel') *n.* [F.] A small, swift, elegantly formed species of antelope, celebrated for the lustre and soft expression of its eyes.

Gazer, (gäz'er) *n.* One who gazes or looks steadfastly.

Gazette, (ga-zet') *n.* [F.] A newspaper; especially an official newspaper or journal.

Gazette, (ga-zet') *v. t.* To insert or publish in a gazette; to announce officially.

Gazetteer, (gaz'et-tēr) *n.* A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority;—the title of a newspaper; a gazette;—a geographical dictionary; a book of topography;—a descriptive work in alphabetical form on subjects of general or useful knowledge.

Gazing-stock, (gäz'ing-stok) *n.* A person gazed at with curiosity—usually as an object of loathing or contempt.

Gean, (gēn) *n.* [F. *guigne.*] The wild cherry.

Gear, (gēr) *n.* [A.-S. *geara.*] Apparatus; furniture; dress; ornaments;—harness for horses or oxen; draught traces or tackle;—riches; possessions;—a toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively.

Gear, (gēr) *v. t.* To dress; to harness.

Gearing, (gēr'ing) *n.* Harness; a train of toothed wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery.

Geat, (jät) *n.* [D. *gat.*] The hole through which metal runs into a mould in casting.

Geek, (gek) *v. i.* To jest at; to flout; to sneer at.

Gee, (jē) *v. i.* [A.-S. *gegan.*] To turn to the off-side or from the driver—said of cattle or a team—used in the imperative.

Gehenna, (gē-hen'na) *n.* [G. *Geenna.*] The valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia;—in the New Testament, hell.

Gelatinate, (jē-lat'in-ät) *v. t.* To convert into gelatine or into a substance resembling jelly;—*v. i.* To be converted into gelatine;—also **Gelatinize**.

Gelatination, (jē-lat'in-ä'shun) *n.* Act or process of converting or being turned into gelatine.

Gelatine, (jel'a-tin) *n.* [F. *gelatine.*] An animal substance or organic tissue, soluble in hot water, and congealing into a tremulous jelly.

Gelatinous, (jel-at'in-us) *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatine; resembling jelly; viscous;—also **Gelatine**.

Geld, (geld) *v. t.* [Ger. *gelten.*] To castrate; to emasculate;—to deprive of any thing essential;—to expurgate.

Gelding, (geld'ing) *n.* Act of castrating;—a castrated animal; especially, a horse.

Gelid, (jel'id) *a.* [L. *gelidus*, from *gelu*, frost, cold.] Cold as ice; very cold.

Gem, (jem) *n.* [L. *gemma.*] A bud;—a precious stone of any kind; a jewel.

Gem, (jem) *v. t.* To adorn with gems or precious stones;—to embellish; to stud;—*v. i.* To bud; to germinate.

Geminate, (jem'in-at) *a.* Doubled; formed or existing in pairs;—also **Gemineous**.

Gemini, (jem'e-ni) *n. pl.* [L., *pl. of geminus.*]

A constellation of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars, *Castor* and *Pollux*;—the third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 25th of May.

Gemmate, (jem'mät) *a.* [L. *gemma.*] Having buds; reproducing by buds.

Gemination, (jem-mä'shun) *n.* Budding;—the arrangement of buds on the stalk;—the period of the expansion of buds.

Gemmeous, (jem's-us) *a.* [L. *gemmeus.*] Pertaining to or resembling gems.

Gemmy, (jem'e) *a.* Full of gems; bright;—sparkling like a gem; neat; smart; spruce.

Gendarme, (zhäng-därm') *n.* [F. *gens d'armes*, men at arms.] An armed policeman in France.

Gender, (jen'dēr) *n.* [F. *genre.*] Sex, male or female;—in *grammar*, a difference in words to express distinction of sex;—kind; sort.

Gender, (jen'dēr) *v. t.* To beget; to engender;—*v. i.* To copulate.

Genealogical, (jen-ä-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.

Genealogist, (jen-ä-loj'ik-sist) *n.* One who traces the descent of persons or families.

Genealogy, (jen-ä-loj'ik-je) *n.* [G. *genex* and *logos.*] An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; a pedigree;—lineage.

Genera, (jen'er-a) *n., pl. of genus.*

Generable, (jen'er-a-bl) *a.* [L. *generabilis*, *generare.*] Capable of being generated or produced.

General, (jen'er-al) *a.* [F. from L. *genus.*] Relating to a genus or kind; pertaining to a whole class or order;—comprehending many species or individuals;—lax in signification; not precise or particular; abstract; not specific; universal;—



Gazelle.



Gemini

common; public; vulgar; — widely spread; extensive; prevalent; usual.

General, (jen'gr-al) *n.* The whole; the total; — the main or chief part; — the public; the vulgar; — the chief or head of a body or community; — the commander of an army; — a military officer commanding a brigade or division of an army.

Generalissimo, (jen'gr-al-iss-mō) *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or military force.

Generality, (jen'gr-al-e-te) *n.* The state of being general; a general or vague statement or phrase; — the main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

Generalization, (jen'gr-al-e-zā'shun) *n.* Act of bringing individuals or particulars under genera or classes.

Generalize, (jen'gr-al-iz) *v. t.* To bring under a genus or genera; — to make universal in application, as a formula or rule; — to derive, as a genus, or as a general conception, or principle; — *v. i.* To take general or comprehensive views.

Generally, (jen'gr-al-le) *adv.* In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; — in the main; without detail; upon the whole.

Generalship, (jen'gr-al-ship) *n.* Office of a general; — skill and conduct of a general officer.

Generant, (jen'gr-ant) *n.* [L. *generans*.] That which generates; productive principle or force.

Generate, (jen'gr-āt) *v. t.* [L. *generare*.] To beget; to procreate; — to propagate; — to originate by chemical process; to produce; to cause.

Generation, (jen'gr-ā'shun) *n.* Act of begetting; procreation; — production; formation; — progeny; offspring; — race; breed; kind; stock; — period of generation; the whole number of human beings living within a certain time; an age, usually calculated at 83 years; each successive period and race of men; — family; genealogy.

Generative, (jen'gr-āt-iv) *a.* Having the power of generating or producing; prolific.

Generator, (jen'gr-āt-er) *n.* One who or that which generates; — a vessel in which steam is generated; — the principal musical sound or sounds by which others are produced.

Genic, (jē-nē'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a genus or kind; — very comprehensive — opposed to specific.

Generically, (jē-nē'ik-al-le) *adv.* With regard to a genus or an extensive class.

Generosity, (jen'gr-ē-sē-te) *n.* [L. *generositas*.] Magnanimity; nobleness of heart and feeling; — liberality in giving; munificence; bountifulness.

Generous, (jen'gr-us) *a.* [L. *generosus*.] Noble; honourable; — magnanimous; high-spirited; — liberal; bountiful; — full of spirit, as wine; — abundant, as hospitality; — sprightly, as a steed.

Generously, (jen'gr-u-le) *adv.* Honourably; nobly; freely; liberally; handsomely.

Genesis, (jē-nē'sis) *n.* [G.] Act of giving birth or origin; production formation; — the first book of the Old Testament.

Genet, (jen'et) *n.* [Sp.] A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse. [F. *genette*.] A carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, of a gray colour.

Genetic or Genetical, (jenet'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the creation or mode of production of any thing.

Generva, (jē-nē'va) *n.* [I. *genièvre*.] A spirit distilled from grain and flavoured with juniper-berries.

Genial, (jē-ne-al) *a.* [L. *genialis*.] Contributing to or concerned in propagation or production; — sympathetically cheerful and cheering; — festive; enlivening; cordial.

Geniality, (jē-ne-al'e-te) *n.* Quality of being genial; gayety; sympathetic cheerfulness.

Genially, (jē-ne-al-le) *adv.* By genius or nature; naturally; cheerfully.

Geniculation, (jē-nik-ū-lā'shun) *n.* State of being bent abruptly at an angle; knottiness.

Genii, (jē-nē-i) *n.* One of a fabulous class of beings, created of fire, and capable of assuming any form, or of becoming invisible at pleasure.

Genital, (jen'it-al) *a.* [L. *genitalis*, from *gignere*, to beget.] Pertaining to generation.

Genitals, (jen'it-alz) *n. pl.* [L. *genitalia*, sc. *membra*.] The sexual organs.

Genitive, (jen'e-tiv) *n.* [L. *genitivus*.] A case in the declension of nouns expressing such relations as are expressed in English by *of* or belonging to; possessive case.

Genitive, (jen'e-tiv) *a.* Pertaining to or indicating source, origin, possession, and the like.

Genitor, (jen'it-er) *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

Genius, (jē-ne-us) *n.* [L., from *gignere*.] A tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's life and fortune; — the animating spirit of a people or generation; — peculiar structure of mind; individual talent or faculty; disposition; inclination or aptitude for any kind of intellectual labour; — a special gift or strength of mind; uncommon intellectual powers; gift of imagination; power of invention; intuitive perception; — a man endowed with the highest mental gifts; a thinker or writer of the highest order; — prevailing character; spirit; tendency.

Gen, (jent) *n.* Abbreviation for gentleman.

Genteel, (jen-tē'l) *a.* [F. & Sp. *gentil*.] Possessing or exhibiting the qualities belonging to high birth and breeding; well-bred; — elegant; graceful; — polite; refined; polished.

Genteelly, (jen-tē'le) *adv.* In a genteel manner.

Genteelness, (jen-tē'nes) *n.* Quality of being genteel; elegance; politeness.

Gentian, (jen'she-an) *n.* [F. *gentiane*.] A genus of plants of several species. The root is used as a tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and febrifuge.

Gentile, (jen'til) *n.* [L. *gentilis*.] One of a gentile or non-Jewish nation; a worshipper of false gods; a heathen; a pagan.

Gentile, (jen'til) *a.* Belonging to the nations at large as distinguished from the *Jews*; of pagan or heathen people; — denoting a race or country.

Gentilism, (jen'til-izm) *n.* Heathenism.

Gentility, (jen'til-e-te) *n.* [L. *gentilitas*.] Politeness of manner; graceful and easy mien or behaviour; state or quality of being genteel.

Gentle, (jen'til) *a.* [L. *gentilis*.] Well-born; of good family; — soft and refined in manners; bland; mild; — quiet and docile; — soothing; treating with mildness.

Gentlefolk, (jen'til-fōk) *n. pl.* [Gentle and folk.] Persons of good breeding and family.

Gentleman, (jen'til-man) *n.* A man who is well-born; one of gentle or refined manners; — one who bears arms but has no title; — the attendant of a man of rank.

Gentlemanly, (jen'til-man-le) *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman; polite; complaisant.

Gentlemanliness, (jen'til-man-le-nes) *n.* The act of being gentlemanly; well-bred behaviour.

Gentleness, (jen'til-nes) *n.* State of being well-born or well-bred; — gentility; sweetness of disposition; mildness; tenderness; — considerate treatment.

Gentlewoman, (jen'tl-wóom-an) *n.* A woman of good family or of good breeding;—a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

Gently, (jen'tle) *adv.* Meekly; mildly; tenderly;—softly; slowly;—without roughness or violence.

Gentry, (jen'tre) *n.* [For *gentletry*.] People of birth and good breeding; the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar.

Genuflection, (jē-nū-flek'shun) *n.* [*L. genu* and *flectere*.] Act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

Genuine, (jen'ū-in) *a.* [*L. genuinus*.] Belonging to the original stock; native; natural; real; true; unadulterated;—authentic; pure.

Genuinely, (jen'ū-in-le) *adv.* In a genuine manner; naturally; sincerely.

Genuineness, (jen'ū-in-nes) *n.* State or quality of being genuine; purity; reality; sincerity.

Genus, (jē'nus) *n.* [*L. G. genus*.] A race; a class; a kind;—in *logic*, a class embracing several particulars; a universal predicable of different subjects or qualities;—in natural science, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common; a tribe of animal, mineral, or vegetable bodies, larger than a species, but subordinate to an order or family;—in *music*, the general name for any scale.

Geocentric, (jē-ō-sent'rik) *a.* [*G. gē*, earth, and *keutron*, centre.] Having reference to the earth as centre; seen from the earth, in contradistinction to *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun.

Geode, (jē-ōd) *n.* [*G. gē* and *eidōs*.] A rounded nodule of stone, containing a small cavity, usually lined with crystals.

Geodesy, (jē-ōd'-se) *n.* [*G. gē* and *daiein*.] Mathematical survey and measurement of the earth's surface.

Geognostic, (jē-og-nos'tik) *a.* Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

Geognosy, (jē-og'-no-se) *n.* [*G. gē* and *gignōskein*.] Science or study of the structure of the earth.

Geogony, (jē-og'-ō-ne) *n.* [*G. gē* and *gonē*.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

Geographer, (jē-ō-gra-fer) *n.* One who is versed in geography. [*geography*.]

Geographical, (jē-ō-grafik-al) *a.* Pertaining to **Geographically**, (jē-ō-grafik-al-le) *adv.* In a geographical manner.

Geography, (jē-ō-gra-fe) *n.* [*G. gē* and *graphē*.] A general description of the earth, its physical divisions into seas, rivers, mountains, plains, &c., and the minerals, plants, and animals in each; its political divisions into countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c.;—a work or book containing such. [*logy*.]

Geological, (jē-ō-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to **Geologist**, (jē-ō-lo'-jist) *n.* One versed in geology.

Geologize, (jē-ō-lo'-jiz) *v. i.* To study geology; to make geological investigations.

Geology, (jē-ō-lo'-je) *n.* [*G. gē* and *logos*.] The science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, the different strata of which it is composed, the changes that have taken place in its organic and inorganic matter, the causes that have produced these, the effect they have had in altering its outward configuration, the duration of each geological era or epoch, and the antiquity of the globe.

Geomancy, (jē-ō-man-se) *n.* [*G. gē* and *manteia*.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines.

Geometrical, (jē-ō-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or determined by geometry.

Geometrically, (jē-ō-met'rik-al-le) *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

Geometrician, (jē-ō-m-e-trish'-e-an) *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Geometry, (jē-ō-m'e-tre) *n.* [*G. gē* and *metrein*.] The science of extension, magnitude, or quantity;—that branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.

Geoponical, (jē-ō-pon'ik-al) *a.* [*G. gē* and *ponos*.] Pertaining to agriculture.

Geoponics, (jē-ō-pon'iks) *n. sing.* [*G. ta geōponika*.] The art or science of cultivating the earth.

Georama, (jē-ō-rā'ma) *n.* [*G. gē* and *orama*.] An invention for exhibiting, on a hollow sphere, a general view of the earth's surface.

Georgian, (jor'j'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to the reigns of the four Georges in Great Britain.

Georgic, (jor'jik) *n.* [*G. gē* and *erpon*.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on husbandry.

Gerah, (gē'ra) *n.* [*H. gērah*.] A small coin among the ancient Jews—nearly three halfpence.

Geranium, (jē-rā'ne-um) *n.* [*L.*] A genus of plants having a beak-like torus or receptacle. Most of the species have showy flowers and a pungent odour—popularly called *crane's bill*.

Germ, (jerm) *n.* [*L. germen*.] That which is to develop an embryo; an ovary; a bud;—that from which any thing springs; origin; first principle. [*related*; near of kin.]

German, (jerm'an) *a.* [*L. germanus*.] Closely **German**, (jerm'an) *a.* Belonging to Germany.

German, (jerm'an) *n.* [*L. Germanus*.] A native or inhabitant of Germany;—the German language.

Germane, (jerm'an) *a.* [*L. germanus*.] Literally, near akin; closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

Germanic, (jerm-an'ik) *a.* Pertaining to German. [*German language*.]

Germanism, (jerm'an-izm) *n.* An idiom of the **German-silver**, (jerm'an-sil-ver) *n.* An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

Germinal, (jerm'in-al) *a.* *L. germen*.] Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

Germinant, (jerm'in-ant) *a.* [*L. germinant*.] Sprouting; sending forth germs or buds.

Germinate, (jerm'in-āt) *v. i.* [*L. germinare*.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot.

Germination, (jerm-in-ā'shun) *n.* Act of sprouting;—the time in which seeds vegetate.

Gerund, (jerm'und) *n.* [*L. gerere*.] A kind of verbal neuter noun, governing *as* like a participle.

Gestation, (jes-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. gestatio*.] The act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy;—exercise in which one is borne or carried about.

Gestatory, (jes-tā-tor-e) *a.* Capable of being carried or worn;—pertaining to pregnancy.

Gestic, (jes'tik) *a.* [*L. gestus*.] Pertaining to feats of arms;—relating to bodily motion.

Gesticulate, (jes-tik'-ū-lē) *v. i.* [*L. gesticulari*.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to posture;—*v. t.* To represent by gesture.

Gesticulation, (jes-tik'-ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of gesticulating;—a gesture—antic tricks or motions.

Gesticulator, (jes-tik'-lāt'-gr) *n.* One who gesticulates.

Gesticulatory, (jes-tild-lā-tor-e) *a.* Representing by or belonging to gestures.

Gesture, (jes'tür) *n.* [*L. gerere*.] A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion;—carriage; graceful movement of the body.

Get, (get) *v. t.* [*A.-4 getan*.] To procure; to

obtain possession of; to acquire; to win, by almost any means;—to have; to possess;—to beget; to procreate;—to learn; to commit to memory;—to prevail on; to induce;—to betake; to remove; to go—in a reflexive use;—*r. i.* To arrive at any place, state, or posture; to go; to repair;—to put one's self in any condition or relation. [*for procreates.*]

Getter, (get'er) *n.* One who obtains, acquires, getting.

Getting, (get'ing) *n.* Act of one who gets; obtaining; acquiring; acquisition;—thing got; gain.

Gewgaw, (gū'gaw) *n.* [*O. Eng. gūgawe, F. joujou.*] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble.

Geyser, (gī'zer) *n.* [*Icel. geyss.*] A fountain in Iceland, which spouts forth boiling water.

Ghastliness, (gast'le-ness) *n.* State of being ghastly; a death-like look.

Ghastly, (gast'le) *a.* [*A.-S. gæstlic.*] Ghost-like; death-like;—horrible; shocking.

Ghastly, (gast'le) *adv.* In a ghastly manner.

Ghant, (gaw't) *n.* [*Hind. ghāt.*] A pass through a mountain;—a range of mountains in India.

Gherkin, (ger'kin) *n.* [*Ger. gurke.*] A small species of cucumber used for pickling.

Ghost, (gōst) *n.* [*A.-S. gāst.*] The spirit; the soul of man;—the soul of a deceased person; an apparition. *Holy Ghost*, the Holy Spirit; the third person in the Trinity.

Ghastly, (gōst'le) *a.* Relating to the soul; spiritual;—pertaining to apparitions.

Ghoul, (gōol) *n.* [*Per. ghōl.*] An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, supposed to prey upon human bodies.

Giant, (jī'ant) *n.* [*A.-S. gīgant.*] A man of extraordinary bulk and stature;—a person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.

Giantess, (jī'ant-es) *n.* A female giant.

Giant-killer, (jī'ant-kil'er) *n.* Destroyer of giants—term in nursery literature.

Giant's-causeway, (jī'ante-kawz-wā) *n.* A vast collection of basaltic columns in the county of Antrim, Ireland.

Giaour, (jōur) *n.* [*Turk. gīdour, Per. gīvēr.*] An infidel—a term applied by the Turks to disbelievers in the religion of Mahomet, and especially to Christians.

Gib, (jīb) *n.* A piece or slip, in a machine or structure, to hold other parts together.

Gibber, (gīb'er) *v. i.* [*Allied to jabber and gabble.*] To speak rapidly and inarticulately.

Gibberish, (gīb'er-ish) *n.* [*From gibber.*] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unmeaning words.

Gibberish, (gīb'er-ish) *a.* Unmeaning, as words.

Gibbet, (jīb'et) *n.* [*F. gibet.*] A kind of gallows; an upright post with an arm projecting from the top on which malefactors were hanged;—any transverse beam;—the projecting beam of a crane.

Gibbet, (jīb'et) *v. t.* To hang on a gallows, as an infamous punishment;—to expose to infamy.

Gibbon, (gīb'bon) *n.* A kind of ape remarkable for the length of its arms.

Gibbosity, (gīb-os'e-te) *n.* State of being gibbous; protuberance; convexity. [*swelling.*]

Gibbous, (gīb'us) *a.* [*L.*] Protuberant; convex.

Gibe, (jīb) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gabban.*] To rail; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to sneer;—*v. t.* To deride; to scoff at; to taunt.

Gibe, (jīb) *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a sneer; a taunt.

Giber, (jīb'er) *n.* One who derides or makes cutting, sarcastic, or sneering reflections; a scoffer.

Gibingly, (jīb'ing-le) *adv.* In a taunting or sneering manner; scornfully; sarcastically.

Giblets, (jīb'lets) *n. pl.* [*F. giblet.*] Those parts of a fowl which are removed before cooking, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c.

Giddily, (gid'e-le) *adv.* In a giddy manner.

Giddiness, (gid'e-ness) *n.* A swimming in the head; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling round;—inconstancy;—levity.

Giddy, (gid'e) *a.* [*A.-S. gīdig.*] Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; light-headed; dizzy;—whirling;—inconstant; changeable;—thoughtless.

Giddy-headed, (gid'e-hed-ed) *a.* Heedless; volatile; unsteady; thoughtless;—also giddy-brained.

Gier-eagle, (jēr'e-gl) *n.* [*Ger. gieradler.*] A bird of the eagle kind mentioned in Leviticus xi. 18.

Gift, (gift) *n.* [*A.-S. gifan.*] A present; any thing given or bestowed;—act of bestowing or conferring;—power or right to give;—a religious offering; oblation;—a reward; a bribe;—faculty; endowment; power given to man by God.

Gift, (gift) *v. t.* To endow with some power or faculty. [*able; capable.*]

Gifted, (gift'ed) *a.* Endowed by nature; talented;

Gig, (gig) *n.* [*F. gigue.*] A top or whirlingig;—a light carriage with one pair of wheels;—a long, light boat;—a playful or wanton person;—a rotatory cylinder, with wire teeth, for teasing woollen cloth;—a dart or harpoon.

Gigantic, (jī-gant'ik) *a.* [*L. gigas.*] Of extraordinary size; huge; enormous; colossal.

Giggle, (gig'l) *n.* A kind of laugh with short catches of the voice or breath.

Giggle, (gig'l) *v. i.* [*D. gīgchelen.*] To laugh with short catches of the breath; to titter.

Giggler, (gig'ler) *n.* One who giggles or titters.

Giglot, (gig'lot) *n.* [*A.-S. gīglot.*] A wanton girl; a romping, flirting girl.

Giglot, (gig'lot) *a.* Giddy; light; wanton.

Gild, (gild) *v. t.* [*A.-S. gīldan.*] To overlay with a thin covering of gold-leaf or dust; to cover with a gold-like colour;—to illuminate;—to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to.

Gilder, (gild'er) *n.* One who gilds or overlays with gold-leaf or dust;—a Dutch coin of 20 stivers, equal to 1s. 9d. sterling;—also Guilder.

Gilding, (gild'ing) *n.* Art or practice of overlaying with gold-leaf;—a thin surface of gold covering some other substance.

Gill, (gil) *n.* [*A.-S. gīgel.*] A ciliated organ of respiration in fishes and other water animals;—the flap below the beak of a bird.

Gill, (jil) *n.* [*L. gillo.*] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.

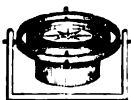
Gill, (jil) *n.* The ground-ivy;—malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

Gillie, (gil'le) *n.* A running footman; a menial attending in sporting or deer-stalking.

Gilly-flower, (jil'e-flow'er) *n.* [*F. gīroflée.*] A native flowering plant blooming in July.

Gilt, (gilt) *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

Gimbal, (gim'bal) *n.* [*L. gemellus, double.*] Two brass rings or hoops, moving each perpendicularly to its plane about two axes, which are at right angles to each other—used for suspending the ship's compass.



Gimbal.

Gim-crack, (jim'krak) *n.* [O. Eng. *jim* and *crack*.] A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing.

Gimlet, (gim'let) *n.* [F. *guimblet*.] A small instrument with a screw point for boring holes in wood.

Gimmer, (gim'er) *n.* [Go. *gemma*.] A two-year-old ewe;—movement; machinery.

Gimp, (gimp) *n.* [F. *guiper*.] A kind of silk, cotton twist, or edging, used as trimming.

Gin, (jin) *n.* [Contracted from *Geneva*.] A distilled spirit or alcoholic liquor, flavoured with juniper berries.

Gin, (jin) *n.* [A contraction of *engine*.] A machine or instrument for raising or moving heavy weights, &c., or driving piles;—a machine for separating the seeds from cotton;—a snare; a trap.

Gin, (jin) *v. t.* To clear of seeds by a machine.

Ginger, (jin'jer) *n.* [L. *zingiber*.] A plant found in both the East and West Indies, the hot and spicy root of which is extensively used in cookery and in medicine.

Gingerbeer, (jin'jer-bēr) *n.* An effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar, &c.

Gingerbread, (jin'jer-bred) *n.* A kind of plain sweet cake flavoured with ginger.

Gingerly, (jin'jer-le) *adv.* [Prov. Eng. *ginger*.] Nicely; cautiously; fastidiously; daintily.

Gingerwine, (jin'jer-wīn) *n.* Wine made from ginger by fermentation with other ingredients.

Gingham, (ging'ham) *n.* [F. *guingam*.] A kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.

Gipsy, (jip'se) *n.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*.] One of a nomadic tribe of Indian origin, coming by way of Egypt into Europe in the fourteenth century; in this country they live by tinkering, fortune-telling, and stealing;—a reproachful name for a person of dark complexion;—playful name for a woman, suggesting artifice or wile.

Gipsyism, (jip'se-izm) *n.* The arts and practices of gipsies; deception; cheating; flattery.

Giraffe, (zhe-raf, jē-raf) *n.* [A. *zīrafah*.] An African quadruped; the camelopard.

Gird, (gerd) *n.* [A.-S. *gird*.] The stroke of a rod; hence, a severe twitch or pang;—a cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe;—in Scotland, a hoop.

Gird, (gerd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gyrdan*, Ger. *gürten*.] To encircle with any flexible band; to make fast by binding;—to surround; to inclose;—*v. i.* To gibe; to sneer.

Girder, (gerd'er) *n.* One who girds;—the principal piece of timber or iron in a floor, girding or binding the others together.

Girdle, (gerd'l) *n.* [A.-S. *gyrdel*.] That which girds or encircles; especially, a band which encircles the body;—inclosure;—a fillet round the shaft of a column.

Girdle, (gerd'l) *v. t.* To bind with a belt or sash;—to inclose; to environ.

Girl, (gerl) *n.* [A.-S. *ceort*.] A female child or young woman. [being a girl.]

Girlhood, (gerl'hōod) *n.* The state or time of girlhood.

Girlish, (gerl'ish) *a.* Like or befitting a girl;—pertaining to the youth of a woman.

Girlishness, (gerl'ish-ness) *n.* The quality of being girlish; the character or manners of a girl.

Girn, (germ) *v. i.* To grin;—to gnash the teeth; to fret.

Girt, (ger't) *v. t.* To gird; to surround.

Girt or Girth, (ger't) *n.* [A.-S. *gyrd*.] A band or

strap; especially, one by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse;—the measure round the waist; the circumference of any thing.

Gist, (jist) *n.* [F. *gist*.] The main point of a question; the point on which an action rests; the pith.

Give, (giv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gīvan*.] To bestow; to impart;—to transmit; to deliver;—to utter;—to communicate;—to pay the value of;—to lend, as attention;—to yield to; to expose;—to allow; to permit;—to afford; to supply;—to pronounce;—to produce or show, as a result;—to omit; to send forth;—to apply; to devote;—to pledge, as one's word; to offer, as one's hand;—to allow or admit;—*v. i.* To yield to pressure;—to move; to recede—used in many of the senses of the transitive verb with a proposition following.

Giver, (giv'er) *n.* One who gives; a donor.

Giving, (giv'ing) *n.* Act of bestowing; contribution;—false assertion or allegation; pretence.

Gizzard, (giz'erd) *n.* [F. *gésier*.] An enlarged part of the alimentary canal in birds.

Glabrous, (glä'brus) *a.* [L. *glaber*.] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.

Glacial, (glä'she-al) *a.* [L. *glacies*.] Pertaining to ice or its action; pertaining to glaciers.

Glacier, (glä'she-er) *n.* [F. from L. *glacies*.] An immense mass of ice formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving down mountain slopes or valleys.

Glacia, (glä'sia) *n.* [F., Ger. *glatt*.] An easy, insensible slope; especially, a sloping bank serving as a parapet to the covered way.

Glad, (glad) *a.* [A.-S.] Happy;—well contented; joyous; pleased;—wearing a bright appearance; cheerful;—pleasing; exhilarating;—animated; radiant; joyful.

Glad, (glad) *v. t.* To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden.

Gladden, (glad'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gladian*.] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate;—*v. i.* To be or become glad; to rejoice.

Glade, (gläd) *n.* [W. *goleu*, clear.] An open passage through a wood; a cleared space in a forest. [sword-player; a prize-fighter.]

Gladiator, (gläd'e-ät-er) *n.* [L. *gladiatus*.] A gladiator.

Gladly, (gläd'le) *adv.* With pleasure; joyfully.

Gladness, (gläd'nes) *n.* State or quality of being glad; joy; cheerfulness.

Gladsome, (gläd'sum) *a.* Pleased; joyful; cheerful;—causing pleasure or cheerfulness; pleasing.

Gladsomeness, (gläd'sum-nes) *n.* The state of being gladsome; pleasure of mind.

Glair, (glär) *n.* [A.-S. *gläre*.] The white of an egg;—any similar viscous, transparent substance.

Glair, (glär) *v. t.* To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.

Glairy, (glär'e) *a.* Like glair.

Glance, (glans) *n.* [Ger. *glanz*.] A sudden shoot of light or splendour;—a sudden look; a quick turn of the eye;—momentary view; a glimpse.

Glance, (glans) *v. i.* To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendour;—to fly off in an oblique direction;—to snatch a momentary or hasty view;—to make an incidental or passing reflection; to allude;—to twinkle;—*v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely.

Glancingly, (glans'ing-le) *adv.* By glancing;—obliquely;—transiently.

Gland, (gländ) *n.* [L. *glaus*, acorn.] A cell or

collection of cells, having the power of secreting some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids.

Glanders, (glan'ders) *n.* [From *gland*.] A contagious disease of the mucous membrane in the nostrils of horses.

Glandular, (glan'dü-lär) *a.* Containing or supporting glands; consisting of glands.

Glandulation, (glan'dü-lä'shun) *n.* The situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

Glandule, (glan'dül) *n.* [F. *glandule*.] A small gland or secreting vessel.

Glar, (glär) *n.* [Dan. *glar*.] A bright dazzling light;—a fierce, piercing look.

Glar, (glär) *v. i.* To shine with a bright, dazzling light;—to look with fierce, piercing eyes;—to be ostentatiously splendid;—*v. t.* To shoot out or emit, as a dazzling light.

Glaring, (glär'ing) *a.* Clear; brilliant; notorious; open and bold; barefaced.

Glaringly, (glär'ing-le) *adv.* In a glaring manner; openly; clearly; notoriously.

Glass, (glas) *n.* [A.-S. *gläs*.] A hard, brittle, transparent substance formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalis;—a looking-glass; a mirror;—a glass filled with running sand for measuring time; hence, measure of time; destined period of life;—a drinking glass; a tumbler; wine glass;—the quantity contained therein; draught;—telescope; spy glass; opera glass, &c.;—barometer;—*pl.* Spectacles.

Glass, (glas) *v. t.* To see, as in a glass;—to reflect, as in a mirror;—to glaze.

Glass-blower, (glas'blö-er) *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

Glass-blowing, (glas'blö-ing) *n.* Act or process of making glass vessels by inflation.

Glassful, (glas'fööl) *n.* The contents of a glass.

Glass-furnace, (glas'fur-näs) *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.

Glass-house, (glas'hous) *n.* A house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass.

Glassiness, (glas'e-nes) *n.* Quality of being glassy or smooth.

Glass-work, (glas'wurk) *n.* Manufacture of glass;—*pl.* The place where glass is made.

Glassy, (glas'e) *a.* Made of glass; vitreous;—resembling glass in its properties.

Glaucous, (glaw'se-sent) *a.* [G. *glaukos*, blue-gray.] Having something of a bluish-hoary appearance.

Glaucous, (glaw'kūs) *a.* [L. *glauca*.] Of a sea-green colour;—covered with a fine bloom, as a plant.

Glaive, (gläv) *n.* [F. *glaipe*.] A broadsword;—a curved cutting weapon used by infantry in repelling cavalry.

Glass, (glas) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *glase*.] To furnish with glass, as a window;—to cover or overlay with a thin surface, as earthenware;—to make smooth and glossy, as cloth.

Glass, (glas) *n.* The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain; glazing.

Glazier, (gläs'er) *n.* A workman who glazes pottery, &c.

Glazier, (gläs'zher) *n.* [From *glaze* or *glass*.] A dealer in glass;—one who sets glass, especially, window glass.

Glazing, (gläzing) *n.* The act or art of setting window glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance, or of polishing, smoothing, or rendering glossy;—the glass-like substance with which any surface is incrustated or overlaid.

Gleam, (glēm) *n.* [A.-S. *gleam*.] A shoot of light; a beam; a ray;—brightness; splendour. **Gleam**, (glēm) *v. i.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light;—to shine; to cast light;—to flash.

Gleaming, (glēm'ing) *n.* A shoot or shooting of light; a sudden flash. [flashing.]

Gleamy, (glēm'e) *a.* Darting beams of light; **Glean**, (glēn) *v. t.* [F. *glaner*, to glean, W. *glan*, clean.] To gather after a reaper, as grain;—to collect with patient and minute labour; to cull the best or fairest portion of;—*v. i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

Glean, (glēn) *n.* A collection made by gathering here and there.

Gleaner, (glēn'er) *n.* One who gathers after reapers; one who collects, as parts or numbers.

Gleaning, (glēn'ing) *n.* Collecting what is left by reapers; gathering in small parcels;—that which is collected or gathered.

Glebe, (glēb) *n.* [F. *glèbe*.] Turf; soil; ground;—the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

Gleby, (glēb'e) *a.* Pertaining to the glebe.

Glede, (glēd) *n.* [A.-S. *glida*.] The common kite of Europe, a rapacious bird.

Glee, (glē) *n.* [A.-S. *gleo*.] Joy; merriment; mirth;—a composition for three or more voices; a part song; a catch; a round.

Gleeful, (glē'fööl) *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.

Glen, (glēn) *n.* [A.-S. *glen*.] A secluded and narrow valley; a dale.

Glenlivet, (glēn-liv-et) *n.* A superior Scotch whisky, named from the district in which it is made. [—voluble; fluent; flippancy.]

Glib, (glīb) *a.* [D. *glippen*.] Smooth; slippery; **Glibly**, (glīb'le) *adv.* In a glib manner.

Glibness, (glīb'nes) *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness;—volubility of the tongue.

Glide, (glīd) *v. i.* [A.-S. *glidan*.] To move gently or smoothly; to flow gently.

Glidingly, (glīd'ing-le) *adv.* In a smooth, flowing manner.

Glimmer, (glīm'er) *v. i.* [Ger. *glimmern*.] To give feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly and unsteadily.

Glimmer, (glīm'er) *n.* A faint light; feeble, scattered rays of light;—mica; glint.

Glimmering, (glīm'er-ing) *n.* A faint gleam of light; a faint view; a notion or faint idea.

Glimpse, (glīm'pse) *n.* [D. *glimpen*.] A flash or gleam of light; transient brightness;—a brief passing view;—a faint resemblance; an inkling.

Glint, (glīnt) *v. i.* To glance; to peep forth, as a flower from the bud.

Glist, (glīst) *n.* Mica; glimmer.

Glisten, (glīs'n) *v. i.* [A.-S. *glisian*.] To sparkle or shine; especially, to shine with a mild, subdued, and fitful lustre.

Glisten, (glīs'ter) *n.* Glitter; lustre; splendour.

Glisten, (glīs'ter) *v. i.* [Ger. *glistern*.] To be bright; to sparkle; to shine; to glisten.

Glitter, (glīt'er) *v. i.* [A.-S. *gliternan*.] To sparkle with light;—to be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive.

Glitter, (glīt'er) *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliancy; splendour; lustre; sparkling show.

Gloaming, (glōm'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *glomung*.] The fall of the evening; dusk; twilight.

Gloat, (glōt) *v. i.* [Sw. *glutta*.] To look covertly or with side glances; to gaze with eagerness, desire, or lust.

Gloating, (glōt'ing) *a.* Looking with earnestness; gazing greedily, lustfully, or malignantly.

Globated, (glób'át-ed) *a.* [*L. globare.*] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

Globe, (glób) *n.* [*L. globus.*] A round or spherical body; an orb; a ball; a sphere;—the earth;—*pl.* Two spheres of metal, paper, or other matter, on whose convex surfaces are drawn a map or figure of the earth or of the heavens.



Globe.

Globose, (glób'ös) *a.* Round; spherical; globular.

Globular, (glób'ü-lér) *a.* Globe-shaped; spherical, or nearly so. [*globular*; sphericity.

Globularity, (glób'ü-lär'e-te) *n.* State of being globular.

Globule, (glób'ül) *n.* [*L. globulus.*] A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form—term applied to small red particles which swim in a thin liquor, called *serum*, and constitute the blood.

Glomerate, (glom'er-ät) *v. t.* [*L. glomerare.*] To gather or wind into a ball or rounded mass.

Glomerate, (glom'er-ät) *a.* Gathered into a head or heap;—formed of a congeries or number.

Glomeration, (glom'er-ä'shun) *n.* The act of forming into a ball or spherical body.

Gloom, (glóóm) *n.* [*A.-S. glóm.*] Obscurity; thick shade; partial darkness;—cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; sadness; sullenness.

Gloom, (glóóm) *v. i.* To shine obscurely;—to appear dark, dismal, or gloomy; to be dejected or sullen. [*dismally.*]

Gloomily, (glóóm'e-le) *adv.* Obscurely; dimly;

Gloominess, (glóóm'e-nes) *n.* State of being gloomy; obscurity.

Gloomy, (glóóm'e) *a.* Dark; imperfectly illuminated; dim; dusky;—dejected; downcast; heavy at heart.

Glorification, (gló-re-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of giving glory;—state of being glorified.

Glorify, (gló're-fi) *v. t.* [*L. gloria and facere.*] To make glorious; to exalt;—to praise in words; to laud;—to praise, magnify, or extol in worship; to give all the glory to, as God;—to raise to a heavenly state; to make eternally blessed.

Glorious, (gló're-us) *a.* [*F. glorieux.*] Possessing divine attributes; all perfect; entitled to highest adoration, as God;—noble; excellent; renowned;—proud; haughty;—grand; splendid; magnificent. [*her.*]

Gloriously, (gló're-us-le) *adv.* In a glorious manner.

Glory, (gló're) *n.* [*L. gloria.*] Brightness; splendour; magnificence;—honour; praise; fame; renown;—the divine presence;—the divine perfections;—adoration due to God;—heavenly state; the happiness of the redeemed;—circle of rays round a head or figure in painting;—cause or ground of excellence or of honourable pride;—boastfulness; arrogance.

Glory, (gló're) *v. i.* To exult with joy; to rejoice;—to boast; to be proud of.

Glorying, (gló're-ing) *n.* The act of boasting; exultation; manifestation of pride.

Gloss, (glos) *n.* [*Ger. glosse.*] Brightness or lustre from a smooth surface; polish;—a specious appearance or representation;—interpretation; comment; explanation.

Gloss, (glos) *v. t.* To make smooth and shining;—to render specious and plausible;—to illustrate; to explain;—*v. i.* To comment; to make explanatory remarks. [*tion.*]

Glossarial, (glos-sä're-al) *a.* Containing explanations.

Glossarist, (glos'ar-ist) *n.* A writer of glosses or of a glossary.

Glossary, (glos'ar-e) *n.* [*F. glossaire.*] A vocabulary of words requiring special elucidation;—a dictionary of obscure or antiquated terms.

Glossiness, (glos'e-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being glossy.

Glossologist, (glos-ol'o-jist) *n.* One who defines and explains terms.

Glossology, (glos-ol'o-je) *n.* [*G. glóssa and logos.*] Definition and explanation of terms;—science of language; comparative philology.

Glossy, (glos'e) *a.* Smooth and shining.

Glotis, (glot'is) *n.* [*G. glotta, glossa.*] The narrow opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords.

Glove, (gluv) *n.* [*A.-S. glóf.*] A cover for the hand with a separate sheath for each finger.

Glove, (gluv) *v. t.* To cover with a glove.

Glover, (gluv'ér) *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

Glow, (gló) *v. i.* [*A.-S. glówan.*] To shine with an intense or white heat;—to be bright or red;—to feel the heat of passion; to burn; to rage.

Glow, (gló) *n.* Shining heat or white heat;—brightness of colour; redness;—intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence; ardour.

Glower, (glour) *v. i.* [*Scot.*] To stare; to gaze in wonder at.

Glow-worm, (gló'wurm) *n.* A coleopterous insect;—the female emits, in the night-time, a shining green light.

Glose, (glóz) *v. i.* [*A.-S. glécan.*] To flatter; to wheedle;—to talk smoothly;—to smooth over; to palliate or extenuate.

Glose, (glóz) *n.* Flattery; adulation.

Glozer, (glóz'ér) *n.* A flatterer; a fawner.

Glue, (glóó) *n.* [*L. gluten.*] A hard, brittle, brownish gelatine, obtained by boiling the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals.

Glue, (glóó) *v. t.* To join with glue;—to hold together; to unite.

Gluey, (glóó'e) *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

Glum, (glum) *a.* Sullen; moody; silent.

Glume, (glóóm) *n.* [*L. gluma.*] The floral covering of grain or grasses.

Glump, (glump) *v. i.* [*From glum.*]

To exhibit sullenness; to be out of humour.

Glut, (glut) *v. t.* [*L. glutire.*] To swallow greedily; to gorge;—to satiate; to eat.

Glut, (glut) *n.* That which is swallowed down;—full supply; superabundance;—any thing that fills up or obstructs a passage.

Gluten, (glóó'ten) *n.* [*L.*] The viscid, tenacious substance found in grain which gives adhesiveness to dough;—the cohesive element in blood.

Glutinate, (glóó'tin-ät) *v. t.* [*L. glutinare.*] To unite with glue; to cement.

Glutinative, (glóó'tin-ät-iv) *a.* Tenacious; viscous; glutinous.

Glutinous, (glóó'tin-us) *a.* [*L. glutinosus.*] Resembling glue; viscous; viscid; tenacious.

Glutinousness, (glóó'tin-us-nes) *n.* The quality of glue; tenacity.

Glutton, (glut'n) *n.* [*L. glutto.*] One who eats voraciously; hence, one eager for any thing to excess;—a carnivorous mammal, at one time regarded as inordinately voracious; the wolverine.

Gluttonize, (glut'n-iz) *v. i.* To eat voraciously to indulge the appetite to excess; to gormandise.



Glume.

Gluttonous, (glut'n-us) *a.* Belonging to gluttony; given to excessive eating.

Gluttonously, (glut'n-us-le) *adv.* In a gluttonous or voracious manner; excessively.

Glutiny, (glut'n-e) *n.* Act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating; voracity.

Glycerine, (gis'er-in) *n.* [G. *glukus*.] A sweet viscid liquid formed from fatty substances.

Glyphography, (glif'og-ra-fe) *n.* [G. *gluphein* and *graphein*.] A process of etching by means of voltaic electricity.

Glyptic, (glipt'ik) *a.* Figured.

Glyptic, (glipt'ika) *n. sing.* The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

Glyptography, (glipt'og-ra-fe) *n.* [G. *gluptos* and *graphein*.] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

Gnarl, (narl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *gnýrran*.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl;—also **Gnar**.

Gnarl, (narl) *a.* A knot in wood;—also **Gnar**.

Gnarled, (narl'd) *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

Gnash, (nash) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *gnaste*.] To strike together, as in anger or pain;—*v. i.* To grind or strike together the teeth.

Gnashing, (nash'ing) *n.* Grinding or collision of the teeth in rage or pain.

Gnat, (nat) *n.* [A.-S. *gnálan*.] A delicate blood sucking fly of the genus *Culex*.

Gnaw, (naw) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gnagan*.] To bite or wear away by scraping with the teeth; to pick with the teeth, as a dog a bone;—to bite in pain or rage;—to fret; to corrode;—*v. i.* To use the teeth in biting.

Gneiss, (nis) *n.* [Ger. *gneis* or *gneiz*.] A crystalline rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

Gnome, (nöm) *n.* [G. *gnōmōn*.] An imaginary being, supposed to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.;—a dwarf; a goblin.

Gnomon, (nō'mon) *n.* [G.] The pin of a sun-dial, which shows by its shadow the hour of the day;—the index of the hour-circle of a globe.

Gnomonics, (nō-mon'ika) *n. sing.* The art or science of dialling.

Gnostic, (nos'tik) *n.* [G. *gnostikos*, from *gignoskein*, to know.] One of a sect in the first ages of Christianity—their system was a combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with Christianity.

Gnu, (nü) *n.* [Hottentot *gnu* or *nju*.] A South African antelope having the neck, body, and tail like those of a horse, and single, recurved horns.

Ga, (gō) *v. i.* [A.-S. *gā*.] To move, or pass from one place, station, or condition to another;—to proceed; to advance;—to travel; to journey;—to conduct; to contribute;—to be applicable or apply to;—to have recourse to;—to circulate; to spread;—to be rated or valued; to be worth;—to be in motion; to flow;—to reach; to extend;—to be in a good or ill state; to fare;—to be in a state of pregnancy;—to be loosed;—to be spent;—to depart; to die.

Goal, (gōd) *n.* [A.-S. *gōd*.] A pointed instrument to urge on a boat; hence, any thing that stimulates.

Goal, (gōd) *v. t.* To prick; to drive with a goad; hence, to urge forward; to stimulate.



Goal, (gōl) *n.* [F. *gaule*.] The point set to bound a race; the mark; the starting post;—the end or final purpose.

Goat, (gōt) *n.* [A.-S. *gōt*.] A mammiferous quadruped allied to the sheep.

Goat-head, (gōt'hēd) *n.* One who tends goats.

Goatish, (gōt'ish) *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in smell or lustfulness.

Goatskin, (gōt'skin) *n.* Skin of a goat;—dressed leather from the skin of the goat.

Goat-sucker, (gōt'suk-er) *n.* A nocturnal bird, something like the owl—so called from the notion that it sucks goats.

Gobbet, (gob'et) *n.* A small piece; a lump.

Gobble, (gob'l) *v. t.* To swallow hastily;—*r. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

Gobbler, (gob'l'er) *n.* A greedy eater.

Gobelin, (gō'bē-lin) *n.* A rich French tapestry.

Goblet, (gob'let) *n.* [F. *gobelet*.] A drinking vessel without a handle.

Goblin, (gob'lin) *n.* [F. *goblin*.] An evil spirit; a frightful phantom; an elf; a spirit.

Go-by, (gō'bī) *n.* Evasion; escape by artifice.

God, (god) *n.* [A.-S. *god*, Ger. *gott*.] The Supreme Being; Jehovah;—an idol;—a ruler;—an angel;—any person idolized sinfully;—any object esteemed as the chief good.

Godchild, (god'child) *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

Goddaughter, (god'dawt-er) *n.* A girl for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

Goddess, (god'es) *n.* A female deity or idol.

Godfather, (god'fa-ther) *n.* [A.-S. *godfader*.] A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

Godhead, (god'hed) *n.* [Eng. *god* and *head*.] Deity; divinity; divine nature or essence;—God.

Godless, (god'les) *a.* Having or acknowledging no God; atheistical;—impious;—ungodly.

Godlessly, (god'les-le) *adv.* In a godless manner.

Godlessness, (god'les-nes) *n.* The state of being godless or irreligious; impiety.

Godlike, (god'lik) *a.* Resembling God; divine; superior in excellence, purity, or goodness.

Godliness, (god'le-nes) *n.* Piety; belief in God; reverence;—devout frame or spirit;—revelation of God; truth manifested in Christ.

Godly, (god'le) *a.* Reverencing God, his character and laws;—pious; holy; devout; religious.

Godly, (god'le) *adv.* Piously; devoutly; holily.

Godmother, (god'muth-er) *n.* [A.-S. *godmōdor*.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

Gods, (godz) *n. pl.* False deities; idols;—the audience in the gallery of a theatre.

Godsend, (god'send) *n.* Something sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune. [been sponsor at the font.]

Godson, (god'sun) *n.* One for whom another has Godspeed, (god'spēd) *n.* Success; prosperous journey.

Godward, (god'wērd) *adv.* Toward God.

Goffer, (gōf'er) *v. t.* To plait or flute, as lace, &c.

Goggle, (gog'l) *v. i.* [Scot. *gogge*.] To strain or roll the eyes.

Goggle, (gog'l) *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye;—*pl.* A kind of spectacles.

Going, (gō'ing) *n.* Act of moving in any manner;—departure;—course of life;—procedure;—*pl.* Divine acts or providential dealings.

Goitre, (gōi'ter) *n.* [F. *goître*.] Bronchocele; an enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Gold, (gōld) *n.* [A.-S.] A precious metal of a reddish-yellow colour, remarkable for its

ductility and malleability;—money; riches;—a yellow colour.

Gold, (göld) *a.* Made of gold; golden.

Gold-beater, (göld'bët-er) *n.* One who beats or foliates gold for gilding. [titles.]

Gold-dust, (göld'duät) *n.* Gold in very fine particles.

Golden, (göld'n) *a.* Made of gold;—yellow;—precious; excellent; favourable.

Goldfinch, (göld'finsh) *n.* A beautiful singing-bird—so named from the colour of its wings.

Gold-fish, (göld'fish) *n.* A small fish so named from its colour. It is a native of China.

Gold-leaf, (göld'lëf) *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.

Goldsmith, (göld'smith) *n.* One who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.

Goldylocks, (göld'e-loks) *n. sing.* A plant of the genus *Chrysocoma*, having tufts of yellow flowers.

Golf, (gölf) *n.* [D. *kölf*.] A game played with a small ball and a club.

Gondola, (gon'dö-la) *n.* [It.] A flat-bottomed boat used at Venice on the canals.

Gondoller, (gon'dö-lër) *n.* A man who manages a gondola. [of percussion.]

Gong, (gong) *n.* A Chinese musical instrument

Goniometer, (gö-ne-om'et-er) *n.* [G. *gônia* and *metron*.] An instrument for measuring angles.

Goniometry, (gö-ne-om'et-re) *n.* The art of measuring solid angles.

Good, (góod) *a.* [A.-S. *god*, Ger. *gut*, G. *agathos*.] Worthy of approbation; virtuous; honest; just; true; pious;—complete; perfect, as means;—suitable;—valid;—sound; effective;—undamaged; untainted; wholesome, as food;—salutary;—useful; valuable;—favourable; convenient; safe;—qualified; able; skilful, as a leader;—kind; affectionate;—faithful;—fair; unblemished;—pleasant; agreeable;—comely; pretty;—mild; calm;—full, as weight;—clever; skilful, followed by *at*.

Good, (góod) *n.* That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is fit, excellent, kind, or the like;—welfare; prosperity; advantage; benefit;—*pl.* Wares, effects, and merchandise.

Good, (góod) *interj.* Well; right; so be it.

Good-breeding, (góod'bred-ing) *n.* Polite manners or education.

Good-bye, (góod-bí) *n. or interj.* [God be with ye.] Farewell—a form of address used at parting.

Good-day, (góod-dä) *n. or interj.* Farewell—a term of salutation at meeting or parting.

Good-friday, (góod-frí'dä) *n.* A fast in memory of our Saviour's sufferings, kept on the Friday of Passion-week. [ful state of mind.]

Good-humour, (góod'üm-ur) *n.* A happy or cheerful humoured, (góod-üm'urd) *a.* Having a cheerful spirit and demeanour; good-natured.

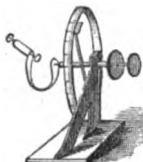
Goodliness, (góod'le-nes) *n.* Beauty of form; grace.

Goodly, (góod'le) *a.* Pleasant; agreeable;—comely; graceful;—large; swelling.

Goodman, (góod-man) *n.* A familiar appellation of civility;—master of a house or family.

Good-manners, (góod-man'nërz) *n.* Propriety of conduct or behaviour;—decorum; politeness.

Good-morning, (góod-morn'ing) *n. or interj.* A form of salutation or expression of good wish in the morning;—also Good-morrow.



Goniometer.

Good-nature, (góod-nät'ür) *n.* Natural kindness of disposition; good temper; kindly forbearance.

Goodness, (góod'nes) *n.* The quality of being good in any of its various senses; excellence; virtue; kindness; benevolence.

Good-night, (góod'nit) *n. or interj.* A form of salutation in parting for the night.

Good-Templar, (góod-tem'plär) *n.* A member of a lodge pledged to abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and recognition of all members as brothers.

Good-wife, (góod-wif') *n.* The mistress of a household.

Good-will, (góod-wil') *n.* Benevolence;—the custom of any trade or business.

Goose, (góos) *n.* [A.-S. *gōs*.] A well-known aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas*;—a tailor's smoothing iron;—a simpleton.

Gooseberry, (góos'bër-e) *n.* [*Gorseberry*.] The fruit of a certain thorny shrub, and the shrub itself.

Goose-quill, (góos'kwil) *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made from it.

Gopher, (gó'fer) *n.* [H. *gopher*.] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark.

Gor-cock, (gor'kok) *n.* A gallinaceous bird—the moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game.

Gordian, (gor'dë-an) *a.* Pertaining to Gordius; intricate; complicated; difficult.

Gore, (gór) *n.* [A.-S. *gor*, *gore*.] Blood; thick or clotted blood.

Gore, (gór) *n.* [A.-S. *gār*, Icel. *geir*.] A wedge-shaped piece of cloth sewed into a garment, &c., to give greater width at a particular part.

Gore, (gór) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gār*, *spear*.] To pierce with the point of a spear;—to pierce with the horns, as a bull;—to cut in a triangular form.

Gorge, (gorj) *n.* [L. *gurgies*.] The throat; the gullet;—a narrow passage between mountains;—the entrance into a bastion;—that which is swallowed.

Gorge, (gorj) *v. t.* To swallow with greediness;—to glut; to satiate;—*r. i.* To feed greedily.

Gorgeous, (gorj's-us) *a.* [F. *gorgeas*.] Showy; splendid; glittering with gay colours; magnificent. [manner; with show magnificence.]

Gorgeously, (gorj's-us-le) *adv.* In a gorgeous

Gorgeousness, (gorj's-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being gorgeous; splendour of dress or appearance; show of ornament; magnificence.

Gorget, (gor'jet) *n.* [F. *gorgette*.] A piece of armour for defending the throat or neck.

Gorgon, (gor'gon) *n.* [G. *gorpon*.] A fabulous monster of terrific aspect;—hence, any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorilla, (gor-il'a) *n.* A large monkey inhabiting the western shores of Africa, remarkable for its strength and ferocity.

Gormand, (gor'mand) *n.* [F. *gourmand*.] A greedy or voracious eater; a glutton;—an epicure; a bon-vivant.

Gormandise, (gor'mand-iz) *v. i. or t.* [F. *gourmandise*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

Gorilla.

Gorse, (gors) *n.* [A.-S. *garst*.] A thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers; furze; whin.

Gory, (góre) *a.* Covered with gore;—bloody; murderous.



Gorilla.

Goshawk, (gosh'awk) *n.* [*A.-S. goshd[uc.]*] A short-winged slender bird of the genus *Falco*, formerly used in falconry.

Goosling, (goe'ling) *n.* [*A.-S. gōs*, a goose, and termination *ling*.] A young goose.

Gospel, (gos'pel) *n.* [*A.-S. godspell*.] Glad tidings; especially, the good news concerning Christ and his salvation;—one of the historical narratives of the life and sayings of Jesus Christ;—the word of God in general;—doctrine; divinity;—any general system or form of truth.

Gospel, (gos'pel) *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel.

Gospeller, (gos'pel-er) *n.* An evangelist;—a priest who reads the gospel at the altar.

Gossamer, (gos'a-mer) *n.* [*O. Eng. gossamer*.] A filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, or stretched from blade to blade along the grass.

Gossip, (gos'ip) *n.* [*A.-S. gotsibb*.] A sponsor;—a friend or comrade;—an idle tattler;—talk or tattle; idle rumour.

Gossip, (gos'ip) *v. i.* To prate; to talk much;—to run about and tattle.

Gossiping, (gos'ip-ing) *n.* Going about to collect and report idle stories.

Goth, (goth) *n.* [*Go. guthans*, *L. gothi*.] One of an ancient tribe of Scandinavian origin, who overran the Roman empire;—a barbarian;—one destitute of taste.

Gothic, (goth'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Goths;—pertaining to a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.;—rude; barbarous.

Gothic, (goth'ik) *n.* The language of the Goths.

Gothicism, (goth'e-izm) *n.* A Gothic idiom;—conformity to the Gothic style of building;—rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

Gouda, (gou'da) *n.* A well-known kind of cheese, from Gouda, in Holland.

Gouge, (gowj, gōój) *n.* [*F. gouge*.] A chisel with a semi-cylindrical blade.

Gouge, (gowj, gōój) *v. t.* To scoop out with a gouge;—to force out, as the eye of a person.

Gourd, (gōord, gōrd) *n.* [*L. cucurbita*.] A fleshy, one-celled, many-seeded fruit.

Gourmand, (gōormangd) *n.* [*F.*] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

Gout, (gout) *n.* [*F. goutte*, *L. gutta*, drop.] A painful constitutional disease; inflammation of the joints, particularly of the great toe.

Gout, (gōd) *n.* [*F.*, *L. gustus*.] Taste; relish.

Gouty, (gout'e) *a.* Diseased with, or subject to, the gout;—pertaining to the gout.

Govern, (guv'ern) *v. t.* [*F. gouverner*.] To regulate by authority;—to direct; to manage; to keep in subjection; to restrain;—to steer, as a ship;—*v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws.

Governable, (guv'ern-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being governed; controllable; manageable.

Governance, (guv'er-nans) *n.* Direction; control; management;—hence, behaviour; deportment.

Governess, (guv'ern-ant) *n.* [*F. gouvernante*.] A lady who has the care and management of young women; a governess.

Governess, (guv'er-nes) *n.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; an instructress; preceptress; tutoress.

Government, (guv'ern-ment) *n.* Act of gov-

erning; direction; regulation;—control; restraint;—system of polity in a state or community;—territory over which rule is exercised;—administrative council or body; the executive; the ministry;—the relation of one word as depending on construed by another.

Governmental, (guv-ern-men'tal) *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government.

Governor, (guv'ern-er) *n.* He who has all power and authority;—one invested with supreme authority in a state; ruler; magistrate;—a father; a guardian; a tutor;—a pilot;—head manager or director;—a contrivance in mills or machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a variable resistance.

Gowan, (gow'an) *n.* The daisy.

Gown, (gown) *n.* [*W. gen*.] A loose flowing upper garment; the ordinary outer dress of a woman;—the official robe of professional men and scholars; a peaceful dress.

Gownpiece, (gown'pēs) *n.* Material for a gown.

Gownsmen, (gownz'men) *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown.

Grab, (grab) *v. t. & i.* [*Ger. grabben*.] To gripe suddenly; to seize; to clutch.

Grace, (grās) *n.* [*F.*, *L. gratia*.] Favour; kindness; good-will;—mercy; pardon; the free gift of God; salvation; the gospel;—state of reconciliation to God;—effect of God's spirit; sanctification; faith, love, humility, and other works of the spirit;—natural excellence; beauty; ornament; elegance in form, mien, or language; charm;—a short prayer before or after meat;—the title of a duke, archbishop, &c.;—ornamental musical trill or shake.

Grace, (grās) *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate;—to dignify; to honour.

Graceful, (grās'fōol) *a.* Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy.

Gracefully, (grās'fōol-le) *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly.

Gracefulness, (grās'fōol-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment.

Graceless, (grās'les) *a.* Wanting in grace or excellence; depraved; degenerate; corrupt.

Gracelessly, (grās'les-le) *adv.* In a graceless manner.

Gracelessness, (grās'les-nes) *n.* The state of being graceless.

Gracious, (grās'he-us) *a.* Favourable; kind;—merciful;—acceptable;—virtuous; proceeding from divine grace;—condescending; pleasing.

Graciously, (grās'he-us-le) *adv.* In a gracious manner.

Graciousness, (grās'he-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension.

Gradation, (gra-dā'shun) *n.* [*L. gradatio*.] Act of progressing by regular steps; the state of being arranged in ranks;—any degree in an order or series.

Grade, (grād) *n.* [*L. gradus*.] A step or degree in any series, rank, or order;—the rate of ascent or descent;—a gradient.

Grade, (grād) *v. t.* To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as a canal or road.

Gradient, (grā'de-ent) *a.* [*L. gradientis*.] Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination.

Gradient, (grā'de-ent) *n.* Rate of ascent or descent in a road, &c.;—a grade.

Gradual, (grad'ū-al) *a.* Proceeding by steps or degrees; progressive; slow.

Gradual, (grad'ū-al) *n.* An order of steps;—an ancient book of hymns and prayers.



Gothic-window.

Gradually, (grad'ü-al-le) *adv.* In a gradual manner; step by step; progressively; slowly.

Graduate, (grad'ü-ät) *v. t.* [*L. gradus.*] To mark with degrees; to divide into steps or intervals;—to form nice shades or distinctions;—to prepare gradually; to temper; to admit to an academical degree;—*v. i.* To receive an academical degree;—to pass by degrees; to change gradually.

Graduate, (grad'ü-ät) *n.* One who has been admitted to an academical degree.

Graduateship, (grad'ü-ät-ship) *n.* State or rank of a graduate in a university.

Graduation, (grad'ü-ä-shun) *n.* Act of conferring or receiving an academical degree;—art of dividing into degrees or other definite parts.

Graft, (graft) *n.* A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree.

Graft, (graft) *v. t.* To insert, as a cutting from one tree in a branch or stem of another; to propagate by shoots or cuttings;—to implant or incorporate;—*v. i.* To insert scions from one tree into another.

Grain, (grän) *n.* [*F., L. granum.*] A kernel; especially of corn, wheat, &c.:—corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and the like—used collectively;—any small, hard particle; a small portion;—the 20th part of a scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the 24th of a pennyweight troy;—a tint or hue;—arrangement of the particles of a body; direction of the veins or fibres;—natural temper, disposition, or inclination;—*pl.* The husks of malt or grain after distillation; any residuum.

Grain, (grän) *v. t.* To paint in imitation of the grain of wood;—to form into grains, as powder.

Grained, (gränd) *a.* Divided into small particles or grains;—died in grain; ingrained.

Grain-mill, (grän'mil) *n.* A mill for grinding the different species of grain; a grist mill.

Grains, (gränz) *n. pl.* A kind of harpoon with several barbed points—used for striking dolphins, &c.

Graip, (gräp) *n.* A spade with forks or prongs—used for digging potatoes and lifting dung.

Graminivorous, (gra-min-iv'ër-us) *a.* [*L. gramen, and vorare.*] Feeding on grass and the like food.

Grammar, (gram'ar) *n.* [*F. grammair.*] The science of language;—the art of using words in correct and proper connection;—a system of general principles or deduced rules for speaking and writing according to the forms and usage of a language;—an elementary catechism on any science or art.

Grammarian, (gram-mä're-an) *n.* [*F. grammair.*] A philologist;—one who teaches grammar.

Grammatical, (gram-mat'ik-al) *a.* Belonging to grammar;—according to the rules of grammar.

Grammatically, (gram-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar.

Gramme, (gram) *n.* [*F.*] The French unit of weight, equivalent to 15.433 grains troy or avoirdupois.

Grampus, (gram'pus) *n.* A fish of the cetaceous order, allied to the Dolphin, breathing by a spout-hole on the top of the head.

Granary, (gran'ar-e) *n.* [*L. granum.*] A store-house for grain after it is thrashed.

Grand, (grand) *a.* [*L. grandis.*] Great; illustrious;—splendid; magnificent;—principal; chief;—sublime; lofty;—majestic; stately.

Grandam, (gran'dam) *n.* A grandmother.

Grandchild, (grand'child) *n.* A son or daughter's child. [*of a son or daughter.*]

Granddaughter, (grand'daw-ter) *n.* The daughter

Grand-duke, (grand'dük) *n.* An arch-duke; a duke presently reigning;—the great horned owl

Grandee, (gran-dë) *n.* [*Sp. grande.*] A man of rank;—in Spain, a nobleman of the first rank.

Grandeur, (grand'ür) *n.* [*F.*] The quality of being grand; splendour of appearance; elevation of thought or expression, or of mien or deportment; majesty; loftiness; magnificence.

Grandfather, (grand'fa-ther) *n.* A father or mother's father.

Grandiloquence, (grand-il'ö-kwens) *n.* Lofty words or phrases; bombast; pomposity of speech.

Grandiloquent, (grand-il'ö-kwent) *a.* [*L. grandis, grand, and loqui, to speak.*] Pompous; bombastic.

Grandly, (grand'le) *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; splendidly;—sublimely.

Grandmother, (grand'muth-ër) *n.* The mother of one's father or mother. [*ancestor.*]

Grandsire, (grand'sir) *n.* A grandfather; any

Grandson, (grand'sun) *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

Grange, (gränj) *n.* [*F.*] A granary; a barn; also, a farm, with its stables, &c.

Granite, (gran'it) *n.* [*It. granito.*] A crystalline, unstratified rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

Granitic, (gran-it'ik) *a.* Like granite in composition, colour, &c.;—consisting of granite.

Granivorous, (gran-iv'ö-rus) *a.* [*L. granum, and vorare.*] Eating grain or seeds.

Granny, (gran'e) *n.* A grandmother.

Grant, (grant) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. granter.*] To allow; to yield; to concede;—to bestow or confer in answer to prayer or request;—to make conveyance of; to give the possession or title of.

Grant, (grant) *n.* Act of granting; a bestowing or conferring; admission of something as true; concession;—a gift; a boon;—a transfer of property by deed or writing. [*made.*]

Grantee, (grant-ë) *n.* One to whom a grant is

Grantor, (grant'ör) *n.* The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Granular, (gran'ü-ler) *a.* Consisting of or resembling grains or granules.

Granulate, (gran'ü-lät) *v. t.* To form into grains or small masses;—to make rough on the surface;—*v. i.* To be formed into grains.

Granulated, (gran'ü-lät-ed) *a.* Consisting of or resembling grains.

Granulation, (gran'ü-lä-shun) *n.* Act of forming into grains; development of small grain-like cells in a sore, serving to fill up the cavity and unite the sides.

Grainule, (gran'ül) *n.* A little grain; a particle.

Grape, (gräp) *n.* [*F. grappe.*] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; a single berry of the vine;—grape-shot. [*vation of grapes.*]

Grapery, (gräp'ër-e) *n.* A building for the cultivation of grapes.

Grape-shot, (gräp'shot) *n.* A number of iron balls put together by means of circular iron plates at top and bottom, with two rings and a central connecting pin and nut.

Grape-stone, (gräp'stön) *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

Grape-vine, (gräp'vin) *n.* A vine having small green flowers, lobed leaves, and fruit, called grapes, growing in clusters.

Graphic, (graf'ik) *a.* [*G. graphikos.*] Truly descriptive; forcible; telling;—pertaining to writing;—written; inscribed

Graphically, (gräf'ik-ä-le) *adv.* In a graphic or picturesque manner.

Grapple, (gräp'nel) *n.* [F. *grappin*.] A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.



Grapple, (gräp'l) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *grab*.] To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with books;—*v. i.* To contend in close fight.

Grapple, (gräp'l) *n.* A seizing; close hug in contest;—a close or hand-to-hand fight;—an iron hook by which one ship may fasten on another.

Grasp, (gräsp) *v. t.* [Ger. *graben*.] To seize and hold; to catch; to take possession of;—*v. i.* To catch at;—to struggle;—to encroach.

Grasp, (gräsp) *n.* Grips of the hand;—the power of seizing and holding;—possession;—reach of the arms; extent of power;—mental power or capacity.

Grasping, (gräsp'ing) *a.* Seizing; avaricious; greedy of gain; exacting.

Grass, (gräs) *n.* [A.-S. *gräs*.] Herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts. [turf.]

Grass, (gräs) *v. t.* To cover with grass or with **Grasshopper**, (gräs'höp'er) *n.* A well-known jumping orthopterous insect, which feeds on grass or leaves, allied to the locust family.



Grassiness, (gräs'e-neas) *n.* State of abounding with grass; a grassy state.

Grass-plot, (gräs'plot) *n.* A plot of space covered with grass; a lawn.

Grassy, (gräs'e) *a.* Covered or abounding with grass;—resembling grass; green.

Grate, (grät) *n.* [L.] A kind of lattice work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cellars;—a frame of iron bars for holding coals used as fuel.

Grate, (grät) *v. t.* To furnish with grates.

Grate, (grät) *v. t.* [F. *gratter*.] To rub;—to wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough;—to fret; to irritate;—*v. i.* To rub hard, so as to offend;—to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.

Grateful, (grät'foöl) *a.* [L. *gratus*.] Having a due sense of benefits; thankful;—agreeable; acceptable;—pleasing; delicious.

Gratefully, (grät'foöl-le) *adv.* In a grateful manner.

Gratefulness, (grät'foöl-neas) *n.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude; agreeableness to the mind or to the taste.

Grater, (grät'er) *n.* An instrument for rubbing off small particles of a body.

Gratification, (grät'e-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of gratifying;—that which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight;—recompense; reward.

Gratify, (grät'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *gratus* and *facere*.] To please by satisfying some wish;—indulge; humour; requite; recompense.

Grating, (grät'ing) *n.* A harsh sound of rubbing;—a partition of parallel or cross-bars;—a lattice-work resembling a grate.

Grating, (grät'ing) *a.* Harsh; disagreeable; irritating; vexing; jarring.

Gratingly, (grät'ing-le) *adv.* Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

Gratis, (grät'is) *adv.* [L.] For nothing; freely; gratuitously.

Gratitude, (grät'e-tüd) *n.* [L. *gratias*.] State of being grateful or thankful; thankfulness.

Gratuitous, (grä-tüt'us) *a.* [L. *gratuitus*.] Free; spontaneous; granted without claim or merit;—assumed without cause or proof.

Gratuitously, (grä-tüt'us-le) *adv.* In a gratuitous manner; without claim; without proof; freely.

Gratuity, (grä-tüt'e-te) *n.* A free gift; a present; a donation; a reward or acknowledgment of service.

Gratulate, (grät'ü-lät) *v. t.* [L. *gratulari*.] To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate.

Gratulation, (grät'ü-lä'shun) *n.* The act of gratulating or felicitating; congratulation.

Grave, (gräv) *v. t.* [F. *graver*.] To carve or cut; to engrave;—to cut with a chisel;—to clean, as a ship's bottom, and cover it with pitch;—*v. i.* To practise engraving.

Grave, (gräv) *n.* [A.-S. *gräf*.] An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; tomb; sepulchre;—any place of great mortality or slaughter; death.

Grave, (gräv) *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy.] Weighty; important; momentous;—solemn; serious;—plain;—severe; stern; slow; low in tone; deep.

Grave-clothes, (gräv'klör'ez) *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

Grave-digger, (gräv'dig'er) *n.* One who digs graves; sexton;—also *grave-maker*.

Gravel, (gräv'el) *n.* [F. *gravelle*.] Hard sand;—small stones or fragments of stone;—a disease produced by small calculeous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.

Gravel, (gräv'el) *v. t.* To cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; hence, to puzzle; to embarrass;—to hurt, as the foot of a horse, by gravel.

Gravelly, (gräv'el-le) *a.* Abounding with or consisting of gravel.

Gravely, (gräv'le) *adv.* In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously; plainly.

Graveness, (gräv'nes) *n.* Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of speech or behaviour.

Graver, (gräv'er) *n.* One who carves or engraves; a sculptor;—an engraving tool; a burin.

Grave-stone, (gräv'stön) *n.* A stone set upon or near a grave, as a memorial.

Grave-yard, (gräv'yärd) *n.* A yard for the interment of the dead; a cemetery; a necropolis.

Graving, (gräv'ing) *n.* Act of one who graves;—engraving; print; carved work;—the act of cleaning a ship's bottom.

Gravitate, (gräv'e-tät) *v. i.* To obey the law of gravitation; to tend toward the centre.

Gravitation, (gräv'e-tä'shun) *n.* Act of tending toward the centre;—the law or force by which bodies are drawn together or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth.

Gravity, (gräv'e-te) *n.* [L. *gracitas*.] Weight; heaviness;—seriousness; solemnity;—enormity; atrocity;—lowness of tone or sound;—tendency of a mass of matter toward a centre of attraction.

Gravy, (gräv'e) *n.* [A.-S. *græfa*, pot, W. *crav*, blood.] The juices obtained from meat in cooking.

Gray, (grä) *a.* [A.-S. *græg*.] Hoary; white mixed with black;—ashy;—old; mature.

Gray, (grā) *n.* Any mixture of white and black;—an animal of gray colour.

Gray-beard, (grā'berd) *n.* An old man.

Grayish, (grā'ish) *a.* Somewhat gray.

Grayling, (grā'ling) *n.* A native fish of the genus *Salmo*, of a silver gray colour on the back and sides.



Grayling.

Graywacke, (grā'wak-e) *n.* [Ger. *grau* and *wacke*.] A conglomerate rock of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together.

Graze, (grāz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *grasian*.] To rub or touch lightly in passing;—to feed or supply, as cattle, with grass;—to tend grazing cattle;—*v. i.* To eat grass or herbage;—to supply grass.

Grazier, (grā'zher) *n.* One who pastures cattle and rears them for market.

Grazing, (grāz'ing) *n.* Act of feeding on grass;—a pasture;—a light touch in passing.

Grease, (grēs) *n.* [F. *graisse*.] Fat; tallow; lard;—animal fat in a soft state;—an inflammation of the heels of a horse.

Grease, (grēs) *v. t.* To smear or anoint with grease;—to bribe.

Greasily, (grēz'e-le) *adv.* With grease or an appearance of it;—grossly; indelicately.

Greasiness, (grēs'e-nes) *n.* State of being greasy; oiliness.

Greasy, (grēz'e) *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous;—smear'd with grease;—like grease; smooth.

Great, (grāt) *a.* [A.-S., L. *grandis*.] Large in bulk or dimensions; of wide extent; big; expanded;—numerous;—long in time or duration;—superior; admirable;—strong; powerful; eminent;—weighty; important;—generous; magnanimous;—rich; sumptuous;—proud; pompous;—hard; difficult;—pregnant;—denoting consanguinity either in the ascending or descending line.

Great, (grāt) *n.* The whole; gross;—the lump. The great, people of rank or distinction.

Great-coat, (grāt'kōt) *n.* An over-coat.

Great-hearted, (grāt'hārt-ed) *a.* Undejected; high-spirited; noble.

Greatly, (grāt'le) *adv.* In a great degree; much;—nobly; illustriously; generously; bravely.

Greatness, (grāt'nes) *n.* Largeness of bulk, number, quantity, or the like; large extent, or degree;—high rank or station; power; rule;—elevation of soul or sentiment; strength of intellect;—force; intensity;—pomp; grandeur.

Greaves, (grēvz) *n. pl.* [F. *greves*.] Ancient armour for the legs;—the sediment of melted tallow.

Grebe, (grēb) *n.* [W. *crib*.] A marine bird having a straight, sharp beak, and very short wings, and expert at diving.

Grecian, (grē'shan) *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

Grecian, (grē'shan) *n.* A native of Greece; a Greek;—one well versed in the Greek language, literature, or history.

Grecism, (grēs'izm) *n.* A Greek idiom.

Greedy, (grēd'e-le) *adv.* In a greedy manner; eagerly; voraciously; ravenously.

Greediness, (grēd'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being greedy.

Greedy, (grēd'e) *a.* [A.-S. *grēdig*.] Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious;—having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain.

Greek, (grēk) *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

Greek, (grēk) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Greece;—the language of Greece.

Green, (grēn) *a.* [A.-S. *grēne*.] Having the colour of grass when fresh and growing; verdant; emerald;—full of life and vigour; flourishing;—new; recent;—immature; young; raw; awkward;—not seasoned; not dry;—pale; sickly; wan.

Green, (grēn) *n.* The colour of growing plants;—a grassy plain or plat;—*pl.* Fresh leaves or branches; wreaths;—leaves and stems of young plants dressed for food.

Green, (grēn) *v. t.* To make green.

Greenfinch, (grēn'finsh) *n.* A native bird;—called also *grossbeak*. (plum of a greenish hue.)

Green-gage, (grēn'gā) *n.* A choice variety of **Green-grocer**, (grēn'grō-sgr) *n.* A retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.

Greenhouse, (grēn'hōus) *n.* A house for preserving tender plants during winter or cold weather.

Greenish, (grēn'ish) *a.* Somewhat green.

Greenishness, (grēn'ish-nes) *n.* The quality of being greenish.

Greenness, (grēn'nes) *n.* Quality of being green; viridity;—freshness; vigour; newness;—rawness; unripeness;—inexperience.

Greenroom, (grēn'rōom) *n.* The retiring room of actors in a theatre. [lower chalk formation.]

Greensand, (grēn'sand) *n.* A stratum in the **Greenstone**, (grēn'stōn) *n.* A rock of the trap formation, consisting of hornblende and felspar.

Greensward, (grēn'swārd) *n.* Turf green with grass. [used as a caustic.]

Green-vitriol, (grēn'vit-re-ol) *n.* Sulphate of iron.

Greenwood, (grēn'wōod) *n.* Trees in spring or summer;—wood when green or undried.

Greenwood, (grēn'wōod) *a.* Pertaining to greenwood.

Greet, (grēt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *grētan*.] To hail; to address; to accost;—*v. i.* To give salutations.

Greet, (grēt) *r. i.* [Go. *graitan*.] To weep; to grieve. [Scott.]

Greeting, (grēt'ing) *n.* Salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

Gregarious, (grē-gā're-us) *a.* [L. *greg.*] Having the habit of living in a flock or herd; not solitary.

Gregariously, (grē-gā're-us-le) *adv.* In a gregarious manner.

Gregorian, (grē-gō're-an) *a.* Belonging to, or established by, Pope Gregory, as the calendar, &c.

Grenade, (grē'nād) *n.* [F. *grenade*.] A hollow ball or shell filled with powder, and fired by means of a fuse; a bomb shell.

Grenadier, (grēn-a-dēr) *n.* Formerly, a soldier who threw grenades; now, one of a company of tall, stout soldiers, who take post on the right of a battalion.

Grey, (grā) *n.* Colour

of white mingled with black;—a horse of this colour;—usually **Gray**.

Greyhound, (grā'hound) *n.* [A.-S. *grēp*, and

hund.] A slender, graceful dog, remarkable for its keen sight

and swiftness in the chase, of several varieties;—**Grayhound**.

Griddle, (grīd'l) *n.* [W. *griddell*.] A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.



Greyhound.

- Gridiron**, (grĭd'ĭ-urn) *n.* [*W. greidiarn.*] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over the fire.
- Grief**, (grĭf) *n.* [*F. & D.*] Sorrow; pain; regret;—distress of mind caused by affliction, loss of friends, &c.; sadness;—disquietude arising from sin or misconduct; anguish; repenting pain;—cause of sorrow or distress; grievance.
- Grievance**, (grĕv'ans) *n.* A cause of grief or uneasiness;—ground of complaint;—affliction; injury; injustice.
- Grieve**, (grĕv) *v. t.* To occasion grief to; to inflict mental pain upon; to wound or hurt, as the feelings;—to vex; to offend;—*v. i.* To feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn.
- Grievous**, (grĕv'us) *a.* Causing grief; painful; heavy; oppressive; distressing;—great; atrocious;—hurtful. [*manner; painfully.*]
- Grievously**, (grĕv'us-le) *adv.* In a grievous manner.
- Grievousness**, (grĕv'us-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being grievous; atrocity; enormity.
- Griſſon**, (grĭf'ſon) *n.* [*F. griffon.*] A fabled animal with the body and paws of a lion, and the head and wings of an eagle.
- Grig**, (grig) *n.* [*Sw. kräcka.*] A small eel; the small eel;—a merry little body.
- Grill**, (gril) *v. t.* [*F. griller.*] To broil on a grate or gridiron;—to torment as if by broiling.
- Grillade**, (gril-lad') *n.* [*F.*] Broiled meat; a dish cooked by broiling.
- Grilse**, (grils) *n.* A young salmon on its first return to fresh water.
- Grim**, (grim) *a.* [*A.-S. grim.*] Stern; severe; forbidding; fierce; grisly; sullen; surlly.
- Grimace**, (gre-mās') *n.* [*F. from A.-S. grim.*] A distortion of the countenance to express contempt, disapprobation, or the like; a smirk; a made-up face.
- Grimalkin**, (gre-mal'kin) *n.* [Corrupted from *gray* and *maikin*.] An old cat.
- Grim**, (grim) *n.* [*A.-S. hryme, soot.*] Foul matter; dirt; sully blackness, deeply ingrained.
- Grim**, (grim) *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply.
- Grimly**, (grim'le) *adv.* In a grim manner; fiercely; sullenly. [*ness.*]
- Grimness**, (grim'nes) *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness.
- Grimy**, (grim'e) *a.* Full of grim; dirty; foul.
- Grim**, (grim) *v. i.* [*A.-S. grinnian.*] To open the mouth and show the teeth, as in laughter, scorn, or pain;—*v. t.* To express by grinning.
- Grim**, (grim) *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them.
- Grind**, (grind) *v. t.* [*A.-S. grindan.*] To reduce to powder by friction;—to polish or sharpen;—to prepare for examination;—to oppress; to harass;—*v. i.* To perform the operation of grinding;—to drudge.
- Grinder**, (grind'er) *n.* One who, or that which, grinds;—one of the double teeth; a molar;—*pl.* The teeth.
- Grinding**, (grind'ing) *n.* The act of pulverizing, polishing, or sharpening;—oppression.
- Grindstone**, (grind'stōn) *n.* A flat circular sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools.
- Grip**, (grip) *n.* [*Ger. griff, Dan. greb.*] A grasp or pressure of the hand;—bite of pincers or other tool; hold; clutch.
- Grip**, (grip) *v. t.* To grasp and squeeze; to nip, bite, and hold fast.
- Gripe**, (grip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. gripan.*] To catch with the hand; to clutch;—to seize and hold fast;—to squeeze;—to pain the bowels;—to pinch; to distress;—*v. i.* To hold or pinch, as with a gripe; to get money by hard bargains or exactions;—to suffer gripping pains.
- Gripe**, (grip) *n.* Grasp; seizure; clutch;—oppression; exaction; spasmodic pain in the intestines—chiefly plural.
- Gripping**, (grip'ing) *n.* A pain in the bowels.
- Gris**, (grĕ) *n.* [*F.*] A kind of fur, gray in colour.
- Grisette**, (gre-zet') *n.* [*F.*] Wife or daughter of a tradesman;—in Paris, a flower girl, milliner, or shop girl, who lives, but is not kept, as a mistress—chiefly with clerks and students.
- Griſſle**, (griz'le) *a.* [*A.-S. gristle.*] Frightful; horrible; terrible.
- Grist**, (grist) *n.* [*A.-S. grist.*] That which is ground at one time;—supply; provision; hence, profit; gain.
- Gristle**, (griz'l) *n.* [*A.-S. gristl.*] A smooth elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage.
- Gristliness**, (griz'le-nes) *n.* State or condition of being gristly.
- Gristly**, (griz'tle) *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous.
- Grit**, (grit) *n.* [*A.-S. gryttl.*] The coarse part of meal;—oats or wheat coarsely ground;—sand or gravel;—a coarse-grained silicious sandstone;—spirit; resolution.
- Grit**, (grit) *v. i.* To give forth a sound as of sand under the feet;—*v. t.* To grind; to grate.
- Grittiness**, (grit'e-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being gritty.
- Gritty**, (grit'te) *a.* Containing or consisting of sand or grit;—spirited and resolute.
- Griſſle**, (griz'l) *n.* [*F. gris.*] Gray; a gray colour.
- Griſſled**, (griz'ul) *a.* Gray; of a mixed white and black.
- Griſſly**, (griz'le) *a.* Somewhat gray.
- Groan**, (grōn) *v. i.* [*A.-S. grodan.*] To give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain or sorrow;—to sigh under affliction; to labour under exactions or heavy burdens.
- Groan**, (grōn) *n.* A low, moaning sound—usually uttered in pain, sometimes in derision.
- Groaning**, (grōn'ing) *n.* The act of groaning; complaint; a sound expressive of sorrow or pain.
- Groat**, (grawt) *n.* [*D. groot.*] An old English coin equal to fourpence;—any small sum.
- Groats**, (grawts) *n. pl.* [*A.-S. grōtt.*] Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls or outer coating.
- Grocer**, (grō'ser) *n.* [*Grocer.*] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.
- Grocery**, (grō'ser-e) *n. pl.* The commodities sold by grocers;—a grocer's store.
- Grog**, (grog) *n.* A mixture of spirit and cold water, usually not sweetened.
- Groggy**, (groge) *a.* Overcome with grog; tipsy;—weakened in a fight so as to stagger;—moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to a tenderness about the feet—said of a horse.
- Grogram**, (grogram) *n.* [*F. gros-grain.*] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind of strong, coarse silk.
- Groin**, (groin) *n.* [*Icel. grein.*] The depressed part of the body between the belly and the thigh;—the angular curve made by the intersection of two arches.
- Groin**, (groin) *v. t.* To fashion into groins; to adorn with groins.
- Groined**, (groind) *a.* Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two arches.

Groined roof, (groind'róof) *n.* An arched roof or ceiling formed by the junction of two opposite sets of intersecting or groined vaults. In the figure, marked by ribs or beads leading up to the apex.



Groined roof.

Groom, (gróom) *n.* [*D. groom, A.-S. guma.*] A man or boy who has the charge of horses;—one of several officers of the English royal household;—a man recently married, or about to be married; a bridegroom.

Groom, (gróom) *v. t.* To tend, as a horse.

Groomsman, (gróomz'man) *n.* An attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.

Groove, (gróov) *n.* [*A.-S. gróf.*] A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool;—a shaft in mines. [*in; to furrow.*]

Groove, (gróov) *v. t.* To cut a groove or channel
Grope, (gróp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gropian.*] To attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person; to feel one's way;—*c. t.* To search by feeling in the dark.

Gross, (grós) *a.* [*F. gros.*] Thick; bulky;—fat; corpulent;—vulgar; indelicate;—coarse;—plain;—dense; close;—shameful;—stupid; dull;—whole; entire; total.

Gross, (grós) *n.* The main body; the bulk; the mass;—the number of twelve dozen.

Grossbeak, (grós'bék) *n.* A singing bird of the genus *Loxia*, allied to the finch and linnet.

Grossly, (grós'le) *adv.* In a gross manner.

Grossness, (grós'nes) *n.* State or quality of being gross; thickness; corpulence; coarseness; enormity.

Grot, (grót) *n.* A grotto.

Grotesque, (gró-tesk') *a.* [*F. grotto.*] Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant;—indicrous; antic. [*ludicrous image; caricature.*]

Grotesque, (gró-tesk') *n.* Whimsical figure;

Grotesquely, (gró-tesk'le) *adv.* In a grotesque manner. [*grotesque.*]

Grotesqueness, (gró-tesk'nes) *n.* State of being
Grotto, (grót'w) *n.* [*F. grotte.*] A natural cave in the earth;—an artificial structure in gardens for coolness and refreshment.

Ground, (ground) *n.* [*A.-S. & Ger. grund.*] The surface of the earth; dry land;—land; estate;—floor; pavement;—basis; foundation; hence, reason; origin;—the surface on which an object or figure is represented;—the primary colour on which others are wrought;—a tune on which variations are made;—a field of action;—advantage;—*pl.* Sediment; dregs.

Ground, (ground) *v. t.* To lay or set on the ground;—to fix or set, as on a foundation;—to instruct in elements or first principles;—*c. i.* To run aground; to strike and remain fixed.

Ground-bait, (ground'bät) *n.* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish.

Ground-floor, (ground'flör) *n.* The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.

Groundless, (ground'les) *a.* Having no foundation; wanting cause or reason; false; unauthorized.

Groundlessly, (ground'les-le) *adv.* Without cause or reason; without authority.

Groundlessness, (ground'les-nes) *n.* Want of just reason, cause, or authority.

Groundling, (ground'ling) *n.* A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water;—a spectator in the pit of the theatre; hence, a low, mean person.

Ground-nut, (ground'nüt) *n.* The pea-nut;—a plant, having an edible root of a globular shape, and sweet, aromatic taste.

Ground-plan, (ground'plan) *n.* The surface representation of the divisions of a building.

Ground-plot, (ground'plot) *n.* The ground on which a building is placed.

Ground-rent, (ground'rent) *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

Ground-sal, (ground'sæl) *n.* [*A.-S. grundaælipe.*] A native plant of the genus *Senecio*, the seeds of which are a common food for small birds.

Ground-swell, (ground'swel) *n.* A broad, deep swell of the ocean, caused by a long continued gale.

Ground-work, (ground'werk) *n.* Foundation; basis;—the essential part; original reason.

Group, (gróop) *n.* [*F. groupe.*] A cluster, crowd, or throng, either of persons or things;—an assemblage of figures or objects in a certain order or relation in painting or sculpture.

Group, (gróop) *v. t.* [*F. grouper.*] To form a group;—to arrange in a group or order.

Grouping, (gróop'ing) *n.* The arrangement of figures or objects in drawing, painting, and sculpture.

Grouse, (grous) *n.* [*Gorse.*] A native gallinaceous bird, having feathered feet, a short bill, and a red band over the eyes;—esteemed as the best game;—also called *moorfowl*.

Grout, (grout) *n.* [*A.-S. grūt, Icel. grætr.*] Coarse meal; pollard;—a thin, coarse mortar; also, a finer material used in finishing the best ceilings. [*jooints between stones.*]

Grout, (grout) *v. t.* To fill up with grout, as the
Grove, (gröv) *n.* [*A.-S. gräf.*] A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; a group of trees smaller than a forest; a temple in the woods.

Grovel, (grov'el) *v. i.* [*Icel. græftu.*] To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to act in a prostrate posture;—to be low or mean.

Groveller, (grov'el-er) *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

Grovelling, (grov'el-ing) *a.* Abject; mean.

Grow, (grö) *v. i.* [*A.-S. growan, Icel. gróa.*] To enlarge in bulk or stature;—to be produced or augmented by vegetation;—to be changed from one state to another;—to extend; to progress;—to thrive; to flourish;—to swell;—to proceed from; to spring;—to become attached or fixed to adhere;—*v. t.* To cause to grow; to cultivate to produce; to raise.

Grower, (grö'er) *n.* One who grows or produces
Growl, (growl) *v. i.* [*D. grollen.*] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound;—*v. t.* To express by growling.

Growl, (growl) *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

Growing, (growling) *n.* The act of snarling, as an ill-natured cur.

Growth, (gröth) *n.* Process of growing; gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; production;—advancement; effect result.

Grub, (grub) *v. i.* [*Go. graban.*] To dig in or under the ground; to be occupied in digging; to beg food;—*v. t.* To dig up; to eradicate.

Grub, (grub) *n.* A fleshy, dingy-coloured larva of a beetle or weevil;—food; victual.

Grubber, (gruber) *n.* One who grubs;—an instrument for uprooting trees, shrubs, &c.

Grudge, (gruj) *v. t.* [*G. grudsen.*] To envy;

to view with discontent;—to give or take reluctantly;—*v. i.* To murmur; to repine; to complain;—to be covetous or envious; to be unwilling or reluctant.

Grudge, (gruj) *n.* Uneasiness at the possession of something by another; ill will; secret enmity; dislike; spite.

Grudging, (gruj'ing) *n.* Act of envying the prosperity of another; reluctance.

Grudgingly, (gruj'ing-le) *adv.* In a grudging manner.

Gruel, (gró'el) *n.* [A.-S. *grūt.*] A light, liquid food, made by boiling meal in water.

Gruft, (gruf) *a.* [D. *grof.*] Rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; rugged; harsh.

Gruftly, (gruf'le) *adv.* Roughly; harshly; sternly.

Gruftness, (gruf'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being gruff.

Grumble, (grum'bl) *v. i.* [D. *grommen.*] To murmur with discontent;—to snarl;—to rumble; to roar. [murmurs.]

Grumbler, (grum'bler) *n.* One who grumbles or grumbles.

Grumbling, (grum'bling) *n.* A murmuring through discontent;—a rumbling sound.

Grumbly, (grum'bling-le) *adv.* In a complaining, discontented manner. [blood.]

Grupe, (gróom) *n.* [L. *grumma.*] A clot, as of grumous, (gróomus) *a.* Thick; clotted.

Grunt, (grunt) *v. i.* [A.-S. *grunten.*] To make a deep guttural noise, like a hog.

Grunt, (grunt) *n.* A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog. [kind;—a pig.]

Grunter, (grunt'er) *n.* A fish of the gurnard

Grunting, (grunt'ing) *n.* The guttural sound made by hogs or other animals.

Guan, (gwán) *n.* [Sp.] The excrement of certain sea-fowls—used as a manure.

Guarantee, (gáran-té) *n.* A promise to answer for the payment of some debt or the performance of some duty in case of the failure of another person who is primarily liable; one who binds himself to see the promises or stipulations of another fulfilled;—also written **Guaranty**.

Guarantee, (gáran-té) *v. t.* [F. *garantir.*] To warrant; to make sure; to secure the performance of;—to contract or engage for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, promise, or stipulation made by another;—to save harmless; to indemnify in case of loss.

Guarantor, (gáran-tor) *n.* A surety; a warrantor; a cautioner.

Guard, (gárd) *v. t.* [F. *garder.*] To protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to accompany for protection;—to bind;—*v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defence; to be in a state of defence or safety.

Guard, (gárd) *n.* That which guards or secures; protection; security; defence;—vigilance;—care; caution; a watch; a sentinel;—a conductor;—part of a sword hilt;—ornamental lace or hem;—a chain or cord for a timepiece;—a posture of defence in fencing. [guarded.]

Guardable, (gárd'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being guarded, (gárd'ed) *a.* Cautious; wary; circumspect;—framed with caution;—reserved.

Guardedly, (gárd'ed-le) *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner. [being guarded.]

Guardedness, (gárd'ed-nes) *n.* State or quality of guarding, (gárd'e-an) *n.* [F. *gardienn.*] One who guards, preserves, or secures; a warden;—one who has the custody of the person or property of an infant, a minor, &c.

Guardian, (gárd'e-an) *a.* Guarding; protecting.

Guardianahip, (gárd'e-an-ship) *n.* The office of a guardian.

Guava, (gwá'va) *n.* [Sp. *guayaba.*] A tropical tree or its fruit, which makes a delicious jelly.

Gudgeon, (gudj'un) *n.* [F. *goujon*, from G. *lobbia.*] A small fresh-water fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, allied to the carp;—a bait; allurements.

Gueber, (gwé'ber) *n.* A fire-worshipper.

Guerdon, (gér'dun) *n.* [F. *guerdon.*] A reward; requital; recompense.

Guerrilla, (ger-ril'la) *n.* [Sp.] An irregular mode of carrying on war by the constant attacks of independent bands.

Guess, (ges) *v. t.* [D. *gissen.*] To conjecture; to judge at random; to form an opinion on what is likely or probable;—to suppose; to think;—to conjecture rightly;—to hit upon by accident;—*v. i.* To make a random judgment; to conjecture.

Guess, (ges) *n.* Judgment without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds; conjecture.

Guess-work, (ges'wurk) *n.* Work performed at hazard; result obtained by conjecture.

Guest, (gest) *n.* [A.-S. *gest*, Go. *gasta*, L. *hostis*, stranger.] A visitor entertained for a short time; a lodger at a hotel, lodging, or boarding-house.

Guffaw, (guf-faw') *n.* A loud burst of laughter.

Guidance, (gid'ans) *n.* Act of guiding; direction; government; mode of conducting.

Guide, (gid) *v. t.* [F. *guider.*] To lead or direct; to conduct by counsel;—to order or manage, as one's own affairs;—to regulate; to superintend, as the actions of others.

Guide, (gid) *n.* One who leads another in his way; a conductor;—one who directs or regulates.

Guide-book, (gid'bók) *n.* A descriptive handbook of localities for the use of travellers.

Guide-post, (gid'pöst) *n.* A post at the junction of two or more roads to direct travellers in the way.

Guild, (gild) *n.* [A.-S. *gild.*] A corporation; a society of merchants or tradesmen united for the protection of their class and trade;—in Scotland, a corporation of freemen of the city.

Guildhall, (gild'hawl) *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assemble; the town hall.

Guilt, (gil) *n.* [A.-S. *gilt.*] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.

Guiltful, (gil'fúl) *a.* Full of guilt; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery.

Guiltfully, (gil'fúl-e) *adv.* Artfully; insidiously.

Guiltfulness, (gil'fúl-nes) *n.* Deceit; secret treachery; habit or disposition to deceive.

Guiltless, (gil'les) *a.* Free from guilt or deceit; artless; honest; frankly sincere.

Guiltlessness, (gil'les-nes) *n.* State or quality of being guiltless; freedom from deceit; simplicity.

Guillemot, (gil'lemot) *n.* [F., W. *cheilarg.*] A marine diving bird, allied to the penguins, auks, and divers.

Guillotine, (gil'ló-tèn) *n.* [F.] A machine for beheading a person by the descending stroke of a heavy axe or cutting knife.

Guillotine, (gil'ló-tèn) *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

Guilt, (gilt) *n.* [A.-S. *gylt.*] Criminality and consequent liability to punishment;—wilful violation of law, or neglect of known duty; crime; offence;—condition of being charged



Gudgeon.

with, or convicted of, crime :—in civil law, exposure to forfeiture or fine, &c.

Guiltily, (gilt'e-le) *adv.* In a guilty manner.

Guiltiness, (gilt'e-ness) *n.* State of being guilty ; criminality.

Guiltless, (gilt'les) *a.* Free from guilt ; innocent.

Guiltlessness, (gilt'les-ness) *n.* Innocence ; freedom from crime or guilt.

Gulty, (gilt'e) *a.* Criminal ; having done, or proved to have done wrong ;—sinful ; wicked ; evil.

Guinea, (gin'è) *n.* [From *Guinea*, in Africa.] An old gold coin current for twenty-one shillings.

Guinea-fowl, (gin'è-fowl) *n.* A gallinaceous bird of a dark-grey colour spotted with white, originally from Africa.

Guinea-pig, (gin'è-pig) *n.* [*Guiana-pig*.] A small Brazilian rodent, white, with spots of orange and black.

Guise, (giz) *n.* [F. *guise*.] External appearance ; garb ; behaviour ; mien ;—custom ; mode.

Guiser, (giz'er) *n.* A person in disguise ; a mummer or masker at Christmas.

Guitar, (ge-târ') *n.* [G. *kithara*.] A stringed instrument of music resembling the violin, but larger, and having six strings, with seventeen frets, played upon with the fingers.

Gules, (gûlz) *n.* [F. *gueules*.] A red colour ; red in heraldic shields.

Gulf, (gulf) *n.* [F. *golfe*.] A large bay ; a sea extending widely into the land beyond the coast-line ;—an abyss ; a deep chasm in the earth ;—a whirlpool ;—any thing insatiable.

Gulfy, (gulf'e) *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs.

Gull, (gul) *v. t.* [D. *kullen*.] To deceive ; to cheat ; to trick ; to defraud.

Gull, (gul) *n.* A trick ; fraud ;—a dupe.

Gull, (gul) *n.* [W. *gwyllan*.] A web-footed sea-fowl, with long, narrow wings, a straight beak hooked at the tip, and palmated feet with a small hind toe.

Gullet, (gul'et) *n.* [F. *goulet*.] The throat ; the passage in the animal neck through which food enters into the stomach.

Gullible, (gul'e-bl) *a.* Easily gulled or imposed on ; credulous.

Gully, (gul'e) *n.* A channel worn in the earth by a current of water ; a ditch ; a gutter ;—also, in Scotland, a large, broad knife.

Gulp, (gulp) *v. t.* [D. *gulpen*.] To swallow eagerly ;—to gulp up, to disgorge.

Gulp, (gulp) *n.* A swallow or as much as is swallowed at once ;—a disgorging.

Gum, (gum) *n.* [A.-S. *gûma*.] The hard, fleshy substance covering the jaws and investing the teeth.

Gum, (gum) *n.* [A.-S. *gûma*.] A concrete mucilage which exudes from the bark of several trees—used largely for stiffening and adhesive purposes. [or stiffen by gum.]

Gum, (gum) *v. t.* To smear with gum ; to unite.

Gum-arabic, (gum-ar'a-bik) *n.* A gum obtained from various species of the acacia, the best kind coming from Arabia. [on the gum.]

Gum-boil, (gum'boil) *n.* A boil or small abscess.

Gummiiferous, (gum-i'fer-us) *a.* [L. *gummi* and *ferre*.] Producing gum.

Gumminess, (gum'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being gummy ; viscoseness.

Gummy, (gum'e) *a.* Consisting of gum ; viscous ; adhesive ;—productive of gum ;—covered with gum.

Gumption, (gum'shun) *n.* [O. Eng. *gæum*, *gæum*.] Capacity ; shrewdness ; address.

Gum-resin, (gum'rêz-in) *n.* An inspissated sap or juice drawn from various plants by incision—composed of resin with some other vegetable compound.

Gun, (gun) *n.* [Etymology uncertain ; perhaps from the root of *engine*, or from L. *canna*, a tube.] A tube or barrel, usually of iron, for discharging balls or other missiles, by the explosion of gunpowder ; a fire-arm in general.

Gun-boat, (gun'bôt) *n.* A boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

Gun-carriage, (gun'kar-âj) *n.* A heavy wooden frame resting on wheels, on which cannon are placed.

Gun-cotton, (gun'kot-n) *n.* A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, &c., in nitric and sulphuric acids.

Gun-metal, (gun'met-al) *n.* An alloy of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for cannon, &c.

Gunner, (gun'er) *n.* One who works a gun ; also, a warrant-officer having charge of the ordnance.

Gunnery, (gun'er-e) *n.* The art and science of firing guns.

Gunny, (gun'e) *n.* [Hind. & Bengal *guni*.] A strong, coarse kind of sack.

Gunpowder, (gun'pow-der) *n.* A mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, granulated, and dried ;—a fine kind of green tea.

Gunshot, (gun'shot) *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. [gun.]

Gunshot, (gun'shot) *a.* Made by the shot of a gunsmith.

Gunsmith, (gun'smith) *n.* A maker of small arms.

Gunstock, (gun'atok) *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gunwale, (gun'wâl) *n.* [From *gun* and *wale*.] The upper edge of a ship's side ;—also **Gummed**.

Gurgle, (gur'gl) *v. i.* [Ger. *gurgeln*.] To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current.

Gurgle, (gur'gl) *n.* A gush or flow of liquid.

Gurbling, (gur'gling) *n.* A running with a broken and noisy current.

Gurnet, (gur'net) *n.* [Ir. *guirnead*.] A sea-fish, of the genus *Trigla*, having a large and spiny head, with mailed cheeks ;—also **gurnard**.

Gush, (gush) *v. i.* [A.-S. *gōtan*.] To flow copiously ; to rush forth, as a fluid from confinement ;—to act with a sudden and rapid impulse.

Gush, (gush) *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place ; the fluid thus emitted. [violence, as a fluid.]

Gushing, (gush'ing) *a.* Rushing forth with gushingly.

Gushingly, (gush'ing-le) *adv.* In a gushing manner.

Gusset, (gus'et) *n.* [F. *pousset*.] A piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

Gust, (gust) *n.* [L. *gustus*.] The sense or pleasure of tasting ; relish ;—gratification of any kind ;—intellectual appreciation ; critical taste.

Gust, (gust) *n.* [Icel. *gust*.] A sudden blast of wind ;—a sudden, violent burst of passion.

Gustatory, (gust'a-to-re) *a.* Pertaining to taste.

Gusto, (gust'o) *n.* [It. & Sp.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment ; relish ; taste ; liking.

Gusty, (gust'e) *a.* Subject to sudden blasts or storms ; windy ; stormy ; tempestuous.

Gut, (gut) *n.* [Ger. *Kuttl*.] The intestinal canal.



Gull.

of an animal;—the stomach;—a narrow passage between rocks or hills;—*pl.* The whole mass of intestines.

Gut, (gut) *v. t.* To take out the bowels from;—to destroy the interior of; to remove the contents of.

Gutta-percha, (gut'a-perch'a) *n.* An inspissated sap obtained from various trees in the Malayan archipelago—it resembles caoutchouc.

Gutter, (gut'er) *n.* [*F. gouttiere.*] Any passage for water;—a pipe for conveying rain from the roof or eaves of a building;—a hollow or channel in the earth for conveying water—usually on the side of a road or street.

Gutter, (gut'er) *v. t.* To form into small, longitudinal hollows or channels;—*v. i.* To become hollowed or channelled.

Guttural, (gut'ür-al) *a.* [*L. guttur.*] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.

Guttural, (gut'ür-al) *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat, as the Greek χ , or *ch* in the Scottish word *loch*. [*manner.*]

Gutturally, (gut'ür-al-le) *adv.* In a guttural

Guy, (gi) *n.* [*Sp. guita.*] A rope used to steady or confine other parts of a ship's tackle.

Guzzle, (guz'l) *v. t.* [*A modification of gut.*] To swallow greedily; to drink frequently;—*v. i.* To eat or drink inordinately.

Gymnasium, (jim-nä-ze-nüm) *n.* [*L.*] A place where athletic exercises are performed;—a school for the higher branches of literature and science. [*athletic exercises of the body.*]

Gymnastical, (jim-näs'tik-al) *a.* Pertaining to

Gymnastics, (jim-näs'tiks) *n. sing.* The art of performing athletic or disciplinary exercises.

Gymnosophist, (jim-nos'o-fist) *n.* [*G. gymnos, naked, and sophistes, philosopher.*] One of a sect of East Indian philosophers and religious teachers, who went almost naked.

Gymnote, (jim'nös) *n.* [*G. gymnos and nōtos.*] A genus of fresh-water fishes, having no dorsal fin, including the electric eel.

Gynarchy, (jin'är-ke) *n.* [*G. gynē and archein.*] Government by a female.

Gynocracy, (jin-ē-ok'ra-se) *n.* [*G. gynē, genitive gunaikos, woman, and kratein, to rule.*] Government administered by a woman.

Gypsaceous, (jip'sē-us) *a.* [*L. gypseus.*] Resembling or containing gypsum.

Gypsum, (jip'sum) *n.* [*L.*] A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime—*plaster of Paris.*

Gyrate, (jifrät) *v. t.* [*L. gyrate.*] To revolve round a central point; to move spirally.

Gyration, (ji-rä'shun) *n.* Act of turning or whirling around a fixed centre; rotation.

Gyratory, (jifrä-tor-e) *a.* Moving in a circle.

Gyre, (jir) *n.* [*L. gyrus.*] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn; a wheel. [*falk.*] The peregrine falcon.

Gyrfalcon, (jer'fa-kn) *n.* [*F. gerfaut, Ger. gier-falke.*]

Gyroscope, (jir'o-sköp) *n.* [*G. gyros and skopein.*] A rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, &c.

Gyve, (jiv) *n.* [*W. gefyn.*] A shackle, especially one to confine the legs; a fetter.

Gyve, (jiv) *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

H (äch), the eighth letter of the English alphabet, and usually classed as the sixth consonant. Sometimes before Vowels it is mute, as in *honest*, and also when allied with *g*, as in *bright, light*; when preceded by *w* it is pronounced before the *w*, as in *what, where*.

Ha, (hä) *interj.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief. *Ha, ha, ha*, laughter;—*he-hum*, expression of doubt.

Habeas-corpus, (hä'bē-as-kor'pus) *n.* [*L.*] A writ to bring a party before a court or judge; especially, one to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another, with the view to protect personal liberty.

Haberdasher, (hä'bēr-dash'er) *n.* [*A.-S. häbr kir das.*] Retailer of stuffs, as silks, muslins, linen, lace, &c., or of small wares, such as tapes, pins, needles, thread, &c. [*by a haberdasher.*]

Haberdashery, (hä'bēr-dash'er-e) *n.* Goods sold

Habergeon, (hä-bēr'jē-n) *n.* [*F. haubergeon.*] Defensive armour descending from the neck to the middle, and formed of little iron rings or meshes.

Habillment, (hä-bill'e-ment) *n.* [*F. habillement.*] A garment; clothing;—usually *pl.* Dress; garments.

Habit, (häbit) *n.* [*L. habitus.*] Dress; garment; clothes in general;—an upper coat or cloak worn by ladies;—custom; practice; usage;—bodily temperament;—mental condition acquired by custom or practice;—mode; manner; way; style.

Habit, (häbit) *v. t.* To dress; to clothe.

Habitable, (häbit-a-bl) *a.* [*L. habitare, to dwell.*] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; fit for occupation or residence.

Habitably, (häbit-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner to be occupied or inhabited.

Habitat, (häb'e-tat) *n.* The natural abode or locality of a plant or animal;—place of residence.

Habitation, (häb-it-ä'shun) *n.* Act of inhabiting;—place of abode; a dwelling; a residence.

Habitual, (hä-bit'ü-al) *a.* Formed or acquired by habit; customary;—rendered permanent by frequent use or practice; accustomed; usual; common.

Habitually, (hä-bit'ü-al-le) *adv.* In an habitual manner; customarily; usually; commonly.

Habituate, (hä-bit'ü-ät) *v. t.* To accustom to a practice or usage; to familiarize.

Habitude, (häb'e-tüd) *n.* [*L. habitudo.*] External form or condition of a body; customary mode; confirmed practice.

Hack, (hak) *v. t.* [*A.-S. haccan.*] To cut irregularly and awkwardly; to notch; to mangle;—to speak with hesitation;—to hire, as a hack;—*r. i.* To be exposed for hire;—to hawk; to cough.

Hack, (hak) *n.* A notch; a cut;—hesitating or faltering speech.

Hack, (hak) *n.* [*F. haque.*] A horse or carriage let out for common hire; also, a horse used in all kinds of work;—a large pick for working stone;—a rack for feeding cattle;—a frame for drying fish or cheese;—a place where bricks are dried before burning.

Hack, (hak) *a.* Hired; mercenary;—worn out by service.

Hackle, (hak'l) *v. t.* [*D. hekelen.*] To separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel;—to tear rudely asunder;—to question sharply and minutely, as a candidate for office;—also **Heckle**.

Hackle, (hak'l) *n.* [*D. hekel.*] An instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine;—any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk;—a fly for angling.

Hackly, (hak'le) *a.* Rough or broken, as if hacked.

Hackney, (hak'ne) *n.* [*F. haquenée.*] A horse for riding or driving;—a horse or a horse and carriage kept for hire;—a hack; a hiring; a prostitute.

Hackney, (hak'ne) *a.* Let out for hire;—prostitute;—much used; common; trite.

Hackney, (hak'ne) *v. t.* To use much; to accustom; to make trite or commonplace;—to carry in a hired coach.

Hackneyed, (hak'ned) *a.* Used much; practised; accustomed; worn out; commonplace.

Haddock, (had'duk) *n.* [*W. haddock.*] A sea-fish of the genus *Gadus*, abundant in the northern seas, and a common article of food.

Hades, (há'déz) *n.* [*G.*] The habitation of the dead;—the state of departed souls of men.

Hafit, (haf'it) *n.* [*Half-head.*] The side of the head;—generally *pl.* The temples.

Haft, (haft) *n.* [*A.-S. hæft.*] A handle, as of a knife, sword, or dagger; hilt. [*handle.*]

Haft, (haft) *v. t.* To furnish with or set in a Hag, (hag) *n.* [*A.-S. hāges.*] An ugly old woman; a fury;—a witch; a sorceress.

Haggard, (hag'ard) *a.* [*F. hagard.*] Wild or intractable;—lean and ghastly; having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering.

Haggard, (hag'ard) *n.* A species of hawk;—any thing wild and intractable. [*ner.*]

Haggardly, (hag'ard-le) *adv.* In a haggard manner.

Haggish, (hag'ish) *a.* Like a hag; deformed; ugly.

Haggle, (hag'l) *v. t.* [*Hag.*] To cut into small pieces; to notch;—to tense; to worry;—*v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to chaffer; to higgie.

Haggling, (hag'ling) *n.* Hacking; mangling;—chaffering; to beat down the price.

Hagiography, (há-jē-og'ra-fē) *n. pl.* [*G. hagio and graphē.*] That part of the Old Testament not embraced by the Law and the Prophets;—the lives of the saints.

Hagiology, (há-jē-ol'o-je) *n.* [*G. hagio and logos.*] A narrative of the lives of the saints.

Hah, (há) *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise or effort; ha.

Ha-ha, (há-há) *n.* [*Hav.*] A fence or bank sunk in a slope, not visible until one is close upon it.

Hail, (hail) *n.* [*A.-S. hagal, hāgel.*] Frozen rain or lumps of ice precipitated from the clouds.

Hail, (hail) *v. i.* To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapour;—*v. t.* To pour down, as hail.

Hail, (hail) *interj.* An exclamation usually of respectful, and sometimes of reverent, salutation.

Hail, (hail) *n.* [*A.-S. hāl, safety.*] A wish of health; a salutation.

Hail, (hail) *v. t.* [*Ger. halten, G. kalein.*] To call after loudly; to salute;—to name;—*v. i.* To report one's self, as when hailed from another ship at sea.

Hailstone, (hail'stōn) *n.* A frozen rain-drop.

Haily, (hail'e) *a.* Full of hail; consisting of hail.

Hair, (hair) *n.* [*A.-S. hār.*] A small filament growing from a bulbous root in the skin of an animal;—a collection or mass of such serving as a covering to the skin; hair of the head; fur; down; bristles;—a species of pubescence on plants;—any thing small or fine; exact value or distance;—course; grain.

Hair-breadth, (hārbredth) *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

Hair-breadth, (hārbredth) *a.* Having the breadth of a hair; very narrow.

Hairiness, (hā'e-ne) *n.* The state of abounding, or being covered, with hair.

Hair-splitting, (hārsplit-ing) *n.* The practice of making nice and minute distinctions in reasoning.

Hairy, (hā'e) *a.* Covered or abounding with hair;—made of hair;—resembling hair.

Hake, (hāk) *n.* [*Ger. hecht.*] A sea-fish of the cod family, having only two dorsal fins.

Halberd, (hal'berd) *n.* [*F. hallebarde.*] An ancient military weapon for cutting and thrusting; a long shaft having a steel pointed head, and a steel cross-piece, with a cutting edge.

Halberdier, (hal'berd-ēr') *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

Halcyon, (hal'se-un) *n.* [*L.*] The king-fisher.

Halcyon, (hal'se-un) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs near the sea during the calm weather; hence, calm; quiet; peaceful; happy.

Hale, (hāl) *a.* [*A.-S. hāl.*] Sound; Halberd entire; healthy; robust.

Hale, (hāl) *v. t.* To drag; to haul.

Haleness, (hāl'nes) *n.* Soundness; healthiness.

Half, (haf) *n.* [*A.-S. heaf.*] One of two equal parts of a thing.

Half, (haf) *a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.

Half, (haf) *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.

Half-binding, (hafbind-ing) *n.* A style of book-binding in which the backs and corners are in leather, and the sides in paper or cloth.

Half-blood, (haf'blud) *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both.

Half-bred, (haf'bred) *a.* Mixed; mongrel;—hence, mean; vulgar.

Half-cock, (haf'kok) *n.* The position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch.

Half-moon, (haf'moon) *n.* The moon when half its disk appears illuminated;—an outlook composed of two faces, forming a salient angle.

Half-pay, (haf'pā) *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; diminished or reduced pay.

Half-penny, (haf'pen-e) *n.* A copper coin of the value of half a penny.

Half-pennyworth, (haf'pen-e-wurth) *n.* Value of a half-penny, or what it will purchase.

Half-tide, (haf'tid) *n.* The time or state of the tide equally distant from ebb and flood.

Half-way, (haf'wā) *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance; imperfectly; partially.

Half-way, (haf'wā) *a.* Equally distant from the extremes. [*silly; foolish.*]

Half-witted, (haf'wit-ed) *a.* Weak in intellect.

Half-yearly, (haf'yēr-le) *a.* Occurring, paid, or payable twice in the year; semi-annual.



Half-yearly, (hăf'yēr-le) *adv.* Twice in the year.
Halibut, (hă'le-but) *n.* [D. *helbut*.] A native sea-fish allied to the turbot and flounder.
Hall, (haw) *n.* [A.-S. *heall*.] A covered edifice or a room, usually of stately dimensions;—a passage-way at the entrance of a house or suite of chambers;—a manor-house;—a court of justice;—a place of public assembly;—a college in a university.
Hallelujah, (hă-le-lōō'yā) *n. & interj.* [H. *hallel* and *Ja'h*.] Praise ye Jehovah.
Hall-mark, (haw'l'mărk) *n.* The official stamp of the goldsmith's company and other assay offices.
Halloo, (hă-lōō) *v. i.* [F. *haler*.] To cry out; to call by name or by the word *halloo*;—*v. t.* To encourage with shouts;—to chase with shouts.
Halloo, (hă-lōō) *n.* A shout; a call.
Halloo, (hă-lōō) *interj.* Ho, there! ho!—an exclamation to call attention or to encourage one.
Hallow, (hă'l) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hālig*.] To make holy; to consecrate; to treat as sacred; to reverence. [All Saints, or All Hallows.
Hallowmas, (hă'lō-mă) *n.* The feast of All Souls.
Hallucination, (hă-lū-sin-ā'hun) *n.* [L. *hallucina*.] Error; delusion; mistake;—an error or illusion occasioned by bodily or organic disorder.
Halo, (hă'lō) *n.* [F. *halo*, G. *halōs*.] A luminous circle round the sun or moon;—in painting, the golden circle or glory round the head of Christ or the Saints; a glorie.
Halo, (hă'lō) *v. t. or i.* To form or surround with a halo. [throat.
Halse, (hals) *n.* [A.-S. *hals*.] The neck or
Halser, (haw'sēr) *n.* [Ger. *halse*, a collar of bounds, from *hals*, neck.] A hawser.
Halt, (hawit) *v. i.* [A.-S. *healtian*.] To stop in walking or marching;—to limp;—to hesitate; to falter;—to make an irregular rhythm;—*v. t.* To cause to cease marching; to stop.
Halt, (hawit) *n.* Halting in walking; lame.
Halt, (hawit) *n.* A stop in marching;—lame-ness;—hesitation in speech; stammer.
Halter, (hawit'ēr) *n.* [A.-S. *hālfter*.] A strong strap or cord;—a strap and head-stall for leading a horse;—a rope for hanging malefactors.
Halter, (hawit'ēr) *v. t.* To put a halter on; to bind with a rope or cord, and hold fast.
Halting, (hawit'ing) *n.* The act of stopping or faltering in gait or speech.
Halve, (hăv) *v. t.* [From *half*.] To divide into two equal parts.
Halves, (hăvz) *n., pl. of half.* Two equal parts or divisions of a thing. To cry *halves*, to claim an equal share; to go *halves*, to have an equal share or risk in.
Halvyard, (hăl'yărd) *n.* [From *hale* or *haul*, and *yard*.] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards or sails;—also *Halliard*.
Ham, (ham) *n.* [A.-S. *ham*.] The inner or hind part of the knee;—the thigh of any animal; especially, the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking.
Hames, (hănz) *n.* [Celt. *cam*.] The curved pieces of wood or metal by which the traces and body-harness of a horse are attached to the collar. [his descendants.
Hamitic, (ham-it'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Ham or
Hamlet, (ham'let) *n.* [A.-S. *hām*.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.
Hammer, (ham'ēr) *n.* [A.-S. *hamer*.] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like.

Hammer, (ham'ēr) *v. t.* To beat with a hammer;—to form or forge with a hammer;—to contrive by intellectual labour, with *out*;—*v. i.* To be busy;—to be working or in agitation.
Hammer-beam, (ham'ēr-bēm) *n.* A beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters.
Hammer-cloth, (ham'ēr-kloth) *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box.
Hammer-harden, (ham'ēr-hărd'n) *v. t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering in the cold state.
Hammerman, (ham'ēr-man) *n.* One who beats or works in metal with a hammer; a hammerer.
Hammock, (ham'uk) *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*.] A kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of canvas about six feet long and three wide, gathered at the ends, and suspended by cords from hooks fixed in the beams of a vessel. In camping, the hammock is hung between two trees or posts.
Hamper, (ham'pēr) *n.* [Hanaper.] A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.
Hamper, (ham'pēr) *v. t.* To put in a hamper;—to fetter; to embarrass; to encumber.
Ham-shackle, (ham'shak-l) *v. t.* [Eng. *ham* and *shackle*.] To fasten by a rope binding the head to one of the fore legs; hence, to bind or restrain.
Hamstring, (ham'string) *n.* One of the tendons of the ham.
Hamstring, (ham'string) *v. t.* To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.
Hanaper, (han'a-pēr) *n.* [A.-S. *hnap*.] A kind of basket usually of wicker-work;—a bag in the English chancery, used to receive fees; hence, exchequer.
Hand, (hand) *n.* [A.-S. *hand*, Icel. *hand*, Go. *handus*.] The outer extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers;—a limb of certain animals;—an index or pointer of a dial;—a measure of the hand's breadth; a palm;—side; part; direction;—act; deed;—influence; agency;—skill; dexterity;—transmission; conveyance;—reach; state of nearness;—possession; property;—ministry; service;—form or cast of writing; style in artistic work;—an agent; a workman; a sailor;—prepared state; readiness;—catch or take;—rate; price;—check.
Hand, (hand) *v. t.* To give with the hand;—to guide by the hand; to conduct;—to lay hold on; to seize;—to trim or furl, as a sail;—to transmit;—to join hands;—*v. i.* To go hand-in-hand; to co-operate.
Hand-bill, (hand'bil) *n.* A loose printed sheet circulated or stuck up for some public announcement.
Hand-book, (hand'bōok) *n.* A small book of reference; a manual; a guide-book.
Hand-breadth, (hand'bredth) *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.
Handcuff, (hand'kuf) *n.* A fastening for the hands of prisoners or criminals; a manacle.
Handcuff, (hand'kuf) *v. t.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle.
Handful, (hand'fool) *n.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain;—a small quantity or number. [gallop.
Hand-gallop, (hand'gal-up) *n.* A slow and easy
Hand-gear, (hand'gēr) *n.* The contrivances in a steam-engine for working the valves by hand.
Hand-glass, (hand'glas) *n.* A small glazed frame used for protecting and forcing plants.
Handicap, (hand'e-kap) *n.* A race in which the horses are weighted, according to their age and character for speed, &c.

Handicraft, (hand'e-kraft) *n.* Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Handicraftsman, (hand'e-krafts-man) *n.* A man employed or skilled in manual occupation.

Handily, (hand'e-le) *adv.* In a handy manner; dexterously; adroitly;—easily; conveniently.

Handiness, (hand'e-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being handy;—dexterity;—readiness.

Handiwork, (hand'e-wurk) *n.* [*Handwork*.] Work done by the hands; any work or product.

Handkerchief, (hand'ker-chif) *n.* [From *hand* and *kerchief*.] A piece of silk or linen carried about the person for wiping the mouth, nose, &c.;—a piece of silk, cambric, or cotton, worn round the neck.

Handle, (hand'l) *v. t.* [*A.-S. handlian*.] To use or hold with the hand;—to wield; to manage skilfully;—to deal with;—to practise on;—to treat well or ill;—to discourse on; to discuss.

Handle, (hand'l) *n.* That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used;—instrument or means for effecting a purpose.

Hand-lead, (hand'led) *n.* A small lead for sounding in rivers, harbours, and shallow water.

Handless, (hand'les) *a.* Without a hand; incapable; awkward.

Handling, (hand'ling) *n.* A touching by the hand; mode of using the pencil or of treating a topic.

Handmaid, (hand'mäid) *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

Hand-mill, (hand'mil) *n.* Mill turned by the hand, as in grinding coffee, &c.

Hand-rail, (hand'räl) *n.* A rail, usually supported by balusters, as in staircases.

Handsel, (hand'sel) *n.* [*A.-S. handsellan*.] A first instalment; an earnest; the first act of using any new thing. [for the first time.]

Handsel, (hand'sel) *v. t.* To use or do any thing

Handsome, (hand'sum) *a.* [*D. handsome*.] Having a pleasing expression; comely; good-looking;—becoming; appropriate;—liberal; generous;—moderately large.

Handsomely, (hand'sum-le) *adv.* Skilfully; dexterously;—neatly; elegantly;—liberally.

Handsomeness, (hand'sum-nes) *n.* Beauty in form; richness in dress; gracefulness;—liberality.

Handspike, (hand'spik) *n.* A bar of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes.

Hand-stroke, (hand'strök) *n.* Stroke or blow with the hand;—act of putting the hand to work;—also *hand's-turn*.

Handwriting, (hand'rit-ing) *n.* The form of writing peculiar to each hand or person.

Handy, (hand'e) *a.* Skilful in using the hand; dexterous; adroit;—ready to the hand; near.

Hang, (hang) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hangan*.] To suspend;—to fix from above and leave free below;—to kill by suspending from a rope round the neck;—to show aloft;—to display;—to ornament with curtains, pictures, &c., fastened to the wall;—to set on hinges, as a door;—*v. i.* To be suspended;—to droop;—to swing in the air;—to hover;—to be dependent on; to cling to;—to be fixed on, as look;—to be delayed; to linger;—to be displayed;—to be suspended by a halter.

Hanger, (hang'er) *n.* One who or that which hangs;—a short, broad sword, incurvated towards the point;—that by which a thing is suspended; pot-hook.

Hang-on, (hang'er-on) *n.* One who sticks to a person or place in soliciting favours; a dependent.

Hanging, (hang'ing) *n.* Death by suspension;—linings or drapery for a room;—used chiefly in the plural.

Hangman, (hang'man) *n.* A public executioner.

Hank, (hangk) *n.* [*Dan., Icel. hanki*.] A parcel of skeins of yarn or thread tied together; also, a single skein. [sire vehemently.]

Hanker, (hangk'er) *v. i.* [*D. hunkeren*.] To dicker.

Hankering, (hangk'er-ing) *n.* Ardent longing for; restless and uneasy desire.

Hap, (hap) *n.* [*Icel. happ*.] That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; fate; lot.

Hap, (hap) *v. i.* To happen; to befall.

Hapless, (hap'les) *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

Haply, (hap'le) *adv.* By hap or chance; perhaps.

Happen, (hap'n) *v. i.* [*Eng. hap*.] To come by chance;—to take place; to occur;—to meet with; to light upon.

Happily, (hap'e-le) *adv.* By good fortune; luckily; successfully; dexterously; gracefully.

Happiness, (hap'e-nes) *n.* Felicity; pleasure;—gratification of appetite or desire; possession and enjoyment of any good;—anticipation of future bliss;—good luck; good fortune;—fortuitous gift of thought or grace in expression.

Happy, (hap'e) *a.* [*Eng. hap*.] Favoured by fortune; lucky; successful;—delighted; satisfied;—prosperous;—propitious; favourable;—dexterous; ready;—easy; agreeable;—blessed in the favour of God.

Harangue, (ha-rang') *n.* [*F. harangue*.] A speech addressed to a large assembly; a popular oration; declamation.

Harangue, (ha-rang') *v. i.* To make an address or speech to a large assembly;—*v. t.* To address by oration or formal speech.

Harass, (här'as) *v. t.* [*F. harasser*.] To fatigue to excess; to tire; to vex with importunity or perplexity;—to annoy by repeated attacks, as an enemy. [burdensome; oppressive.]

Harassing, (här'as-ing) *a.* Tiring; fatiguing;—

Harbinger, (här'bin-jer) *n.* [*Ger. herberger*.] An officer of the English royal household who precedes the court when travelling to provide lodgings, &c.;—a forerunner; a precursor;—a note, warning, or omen of the future.

Harbour, (här'ber) *n.* [*A.-S. herberga*.] A place of security and comfort;—a refuge for ships; a port or haven; security from storms and danger.

Harbour, (här'ber) *v. t.* To entertain, as a guest; to shelter;—to protect, as a ship from storms;—*v. i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to take shelter. [ment.]

Harboursage, (här'ber-ä) *n.* Shelter; entertainment.

Harbours, (här'ber-er) *n.* One who entertains or shelters.

Harbourless, (här'ber-les) *a.* Without a harbour.

Hard, (härd) *a.* [*A.-S. heort*.] Firm; solid; compact;—impenetrable; indivisible;—difficult to understand; puzzling;—arduous; laborious;—oppressive; exacting; burdensome;—harsh; stern;—unjust; unreasonable;—pinching; bitter;—meagre; scanty;—unfeeling; insensible;—keen at a bargain; gripping;—rough or harsh to the taste;—stiff; constrained;—dry and cold.

Hard, (härd) *adv.* With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; earnestly;—with difficulty;—closely; nearly; rapidly; nimbly;—forcibly; violently.

Harden, (hard'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. heardian*.] To make hard or more hard; to indurate;—to

strengthen; to inure; to confirm in wickedness, obstinacy, &c.;—*v. i.* To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity;—to be confirmed; to be inured;—to become insensible.

Hardened, (hård'nd) *a.* Made compact and firm;—confirmed in error or vice; obdurate; unfeeling.

Hardenig, (hård'n-ing) *n.* Act or process of making bodies more compact and impervious.

Hard-fisted, (hård'fist-ed) *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a labourer;—covetous; niggardly.

Hard-fought, (hård'fawt) *a.* Vigorously contested.

Hard-got, (hård'got) *a.* Obtained with labour and pains; hard-gotten.

Hard-headed, (hård'hed-ed) *a.* Strong in intellect; shrewd; intelligent. [unfeeling.]

Hard-hearted, (hård'härt-ed) *a.* Cruel; pitiless; Hardihood, (hård'e-hóod) *n.* [Eng. *hardy* and the termination *hood*.] Daring courage; boldness; intrepidity;—bodily strength acquired by exercise; robustness;—assurance; effrontery.

Hardily, (hård'e-le) *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

Hardiness, (hård'e-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being hardy;—boldness; firmness; assurance.

Hardish, (hård'ish) *a.* Somewhat hard.

Hardly, (hård'le) *adv.* With difficulty;—barely; scarcely;—painfully; severely;—harshly; roughly.

Hard-mouthed, (hård'mouthd) *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed;—coarse; harsh.

Hardness, (hård'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being hard in any sense of the word.

Hardship, (hård'ship) *n.* A hard state or condition; severe labour; want; injury; grievance.

Hard-vissaged, (hård'viz-ijd) *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance.

Hardware, (hård'wår) *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen furniture, and the like.

Hardy, (hård'e) *a.* [A.-S. *heardian*.] Bold; stout; intrepid;—strong; firm;—inured to fatigue;—able to bear exposure; stubborn; impudent.

Hare, (hår) *n.* [A.-S. *hara*.] A swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip.

Hare-bell, (hår'bel) *n.* A plant having bell-shaped flowers;—the blue bell of Scotland.

Hare-brained, (hår'brånd) *a.* Wild; giddy.

Hare-lip, (hår'lip) *n.* A lip, commonly the upper one, having a division like that of a hare.

Harem, (hå'rem) *n.* [A. *haram*.] The apartments allotted to females in the East;—the wives and concubines belonging to one man.

Haricot, (hår'e-kot) *n.* [F. *haricot*.] The kidney-bean of France.

Hark, (hårk) *v. i.* [From *hearken*.] To listen—used only in the imperative.

Harlequin, (hår'le-kwin) *n.* [F., etymology uncertain—said to be from a player.] A buffoon dressed in party-coloured clothes; a merry-andrew. [of harlequins.]

Harlequinade, (hår'le-kwin-åd) *n.* Exhibitions

Harlot, (hår'lot) *n.* [From *horelet*, A.-S. *hyrrlan*.] A prostitute; a common woman; a strumpet.

Harlotry, (hår'lot-re) *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution.

Harm, (hårn) *n.* [A.-S. *hærm*.] Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune; evil; loss.

Harm, (hårn) *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage.

Harmful, (hårn'fóol) *a.* Full of harm; injurious.

Harmfully, (hårn'fóol-e) *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously; noxiously.

Harmfulness, (hårn'fóol-nes) *n.* Hurtfulness; quality or power of injuring.

Harmless, (hårn'les) *a.* Free from harm; unhurt;—free from power or disposition to harm; inoffensive;—free from crime or guilt; innocent.

Harmlessly, (hårn'les-le) *adv.* In a harmless manner. [harmless; innocence.]

Harmlessness, (hårn'les-nes) *n.* State of being Harmless, (hår-mon'ik-al) *a.* Relating to harmony or music; harmonious;—musical;—concordant; consonant.

Harmonically, (hår-mon'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an harmonical manner;—in respect to harmony.

Harmonies, (hår-mon'iks) *n. sing. & pl.* Harmonious sounds; consonances;—the doctrine or science of musical sounds.

Harmonious, (hår-mó'ne-us) *a.* Adapted to each other; parts proportioned; symmetrical;—vocally or musically concordant; symphonious; agreeing in action or feeling; corresponding; living in peace and friendship.

Harmoniously, (hår-mó'ne-us-le) *adv.* In an harmonious manner or relation.

Harmonist, (hår-mon'ist) *n.* One who shows the agreement of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four evangelists;—a musical composer; one who sets or arranges pieces to different keys, or with variations.

Harmonium, (hår-mó'ne-um) *n.* A keyed-instrument of music, in which the tones are produced by the vibration of metallic reeds.

Harmonise, (hår-mon'iz) *v. i.* To agree in action, adaptation, or effect;—to be in peace and friendship;—to agree in vocal or musical effect;—*v. t.* To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree;—to reconcile; to set an air to music; to arrange into parts for the voice, or with instrumental accompaniments.

Harmony, (hår-mó'ne) *n.* [G. *harmonia*.] Just adaptation of parts to each other;—concord or agreement in facts, opinions, &c.;—correspondence; good understanding;—a literary work which brings together parallel passages respecting the same events, and shows their agreement;—musical concord; a combination of different musical tones, according to the laws of modulation.

Harness, (hår'nes) *n.* [W. *harnais*.] The iron dress which a soldier formerly wore; also the armour of a horse;—the equipments of a draught horse.

Harness, (hår'nes) *v. t.* To dress in armour;—to equip for defence;—to make ready for draught.

Harp, (hårp) *n.* [A.-S. *hæarp*.] A stringed instrument of music, of a triangular figure, usually played with the fingers.

Harp, (hårp) *v. i.* To play on the harp;—to dwell tediously or monotonously on.

Harper, (hårp'er) *n.* A player on the harp.

Harping, (hårp'ing) *n.* A continual dwelling on and reiteration of a subject.

Harpiet, (hårp'ist) *n.* A player on the harp.

Harpoon, (hår-póon) *n.* [F. *harpon*.] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill large fish, as whales;—gun-harpoon.

Harpoon, (hår-póon) *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon. [harpoon.]

Harpooner, (hår-póon'er) *n.* One who throws the Harpsichord, (hårp'se-kord) *n.* A harp-shaped instrument of music, superseded by the pianoforte.

Harpy, (hár'pe) *n.* [G. *harpazein*.] A fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy;—an extortioner; a plunderer;—any ravenous creature.

Harrico, (hár'e-kō) *n.* [F. *haricot*.] A dish of meat stewed with carrots or other vegetables.

Harridan, (hár'e-dan) *n.* [F. *haridelle*.] A decayed strumpet.

Harrier, (hár'e-er) *n.* [From *hare*.] A kind of hound for hunting hares;—a beagle;—[F.] A kind of hawk allied to the buzzard.

Harrow, (hár'ō) *n.* [A.-S. *hýrwe*.] An iron-toothed instrument drawn over ploughed land to level it, break the clods, and cover seed when sown.

Harrow, (hár'ō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hýrcian*.] To draw a harrow over for breaking clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown;—to lacerate; to torment.

Harrowingly, (hár'ō-ing-le) *adv.* In a tormenting manner; torturingly.

Harry, (hár'e) *v. t.* [A.-S. *herian*.] To strip; to pillage;—to worry; to agitate; to harass;—*v. i.* To make incursions for plunder.

Harsh, (hársh) *a.* [Ger. *harsch*, D. *haersch*, hoarse.] Rough to the touch; rugged;—grating; jarring;—sour; bitter; severe; austere;—rude; abusive.

Harshly, (hársh'le) *adv.* In a harsh manner.

Harshness, (hársh'nes) *n.* Quality of being harsh; roughness; sternness; asperity.

Hart, (hárt) *n.* [A.-S. *heort*.] A stag; the male of the red deer.

Hartshorn, (hárts'horn) *n.* The horn of the hart or male deer. *Spirit of hartshorn*, an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia.

Haruspice, (ha-rus'pis) *n.* [L. *haruspex*.] A diviner; a soothsayer.

Harvest, (hár'vest) *n.* [A.-S. *harfest*.] The season of gathering a crop of any kind;—that which is reaped;—the product of any labour; gain.

Harvest, (hár'vest) *v. t.* To reap or gather, as corn and other fruits, for the use of man and beast.

Harvester, (hár'vest-er) *n.* One who harvests.

Harvest-home, (hár'vest-hóm) *n.* The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself;—the time of harvest.

Harvest-moon, (hár'vest-móon) *n.* The moon near the full at the time of harvest in England, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

Hash, (hash) *v. t.* [F. *hacher*, Eng. *hack*.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.

Hash, (hash) *n.* That which is hashed or chopped up; minced meat, or meat and vegetables minced;—hence, a mess; confused or bungled state;—a repetition or second exhibition.

Hasp, (hasp) *n.* [A.-S. *háspe*.] A clasp, especially, one that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock;—a spindle to wind thread or silk on.

Hasp, (hasp) *v. t.* To fasten with a hasp.

Hassock, (has'uk) *n.* [W. *heep*.] A thick mat or bass for kneeling on in church.

Haste, (hást) *n.* [Ger. *hast*.] Celerity of motion;—speed; swiftness; despatch;—vehemence;—state of being pressed by business; urgency.

Hasten, (hús'p) *v. t.* To drive or urge forward; to push on; accelerate; to precipitate; to expedite; to hurry;—*v. i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

Hastily, (hást'e-le) *adv.* In haste; speedily; nimbly;—precipitately; rashly;—passionately.

Hastiness, (hást'e-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being hasty; precipitation; rashness; irritability; warmth of temper.

Hasty, (hást'e) *a.* Quick; speedy; expeditious;—eager; rash;—irritable; passionate;—forward; early ripe.

Hat, (hat) *n.* [A.-S. *hät*.] A covering for the head worn by men or women;—the cap worn by a cardinal; hence, the dignity of a cardinal.

Hatable, (hät'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being or deserving to be hated; odious.

Hatch, (hach) *v. t.* [Ger. *hecken*.] To produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat;—to contrive or plot;—*v. i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity. [F. *hacher*.] To cross with lines in a peculiar manner in drawing and engraving;—to chase.

Hatch, (hach) *n.* As many chickens as are produced at once; a brood;—disclosure.

Hatch, (hach) *n.* [A.-S. *hæca*.] A half door; a door with an opening over it;—the frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck;—the hatchway.

Hatchel, (hach'el) *n.* [Ger. *hechel*.] An instrument with long iron teeth set in a board for cleansing flax or hemp.

Hatchel, (hach'el) *v. t.* To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax or hemp.

Hatchet, (hach'et) *n.* [F. *hachette*.] A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand.

Hatching, (hach'ing) *n.* Act or process of producing young from eggs;—act of contriving or plotting;—a kind of drawing or engraving—usually written *etching*.

Hatchment, (hach'ment) *n.* [*Achievement*.] A frame bearing the escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse at funerals, or in a church.

Hatchway, (hach'wä) *n.* An opening in a deck or floor, affording a passage from one deck or story to another.

Hate, (hät) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hätian*.] To have a great aversion to; to dislike;—abhor; detest; loathe. [aversion; hatred.]

Hate, (hät) *n.* Strong or extreme dislike or

Hateful, (hät'foöl) *a.* Full of hate; detesting; malevolent;—odious; detestable;—abhorrent.

Hatefully, (hät'foöl-e) *adv.* Odiously; abominably;—maliciously. [being hateful.]

Hatefulness, (hät'foöl-nes) *n.* State or quality of

Hater, (hät'er) *n.* One who hates.

Hatred, (hät'red) *n.* [From *hate*.] Very great dislike or aversion;—ill-will; enmity; rancour; detestation; loathing; abhorrence.

Hatter, (hät'er) *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

Hauberk, (haw'berk) *n.* [Norm. F. *hauberc*.] A shirt of mail formed of small steel rings interwoven.

Haugh, (haw) *n.* [Ger. *hage*.] A piece of low-lying flat ground in the vicinity of a river.

Haughtily, (haw'te-le) *adv.* In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

Haughtiness, (haw'te-nes) *n.* Quality of being haughty;—arrogance; disdain; superciliousness.

Haughty, (haw'te) *a.* [F. *haut*, L. *altus*.] High; lofty;—proud;—arrogant;—imperious; supercilious.

Haul, (haw) *v. t.* [F. *haler*.] To pull or draw with force; to drag;—to steer a vessel close to the wind.

Haul, (haw) *n.* A pulling with force; a violent pull;—a draught of a net;—that which is taken at once, as by hauling a net and the like

Haulm, (hawm) *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *halm*.] The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds; also stubble; straw in general.

Haunch, (hawnah) *n.* [F. *hanche*.] The hip; part of an animal between the last rib and the thigh; the hinderpart of any thing;—the span-dril of an arch, or the part between the crown and the springing.

Hauzt, (hawnt) *v.t.* [F. *hanter*.] To frequent; to resort to frequently;—to visit, as a ghost or apparition;—*v.i.* To loiter about a place;—to abide or be found in a place. [resorts.]

Hauzt, (hawnt) *n.* A place to which one frequently

Hautboy, (hó'boy) *n.* [F. *hautbois*.] A wind instrument of music, similar in shape and tone to the clarinet, only thinner;—a sort of strawberry.

Hauter, (hó'tur) *n.* [F.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; pride; insolence.

Hautgut, (hó'góo) *n.* [F.] High taste or relish; high seasoning.

Hav, (hav) *v.t.* [A.-S. *habban*.] To own; to hold in possession;—to take; to obtain;—to accept, as a husband or wife;—to esteem; to regard;—to maintain; to keep;—to procure; to purchase;—to bring forth; to produce;—to embrace; to contain;—to be under necessity or obligation.

Haven, (häv'n) *n.* [A.-S. *hæfen*.] A harbour; a port;—a bay or inlet of the sea affording safe anchorage;—any place of shelter or security.

Haversack, (hav'er-sak) *n.* [Ger. *habersack*.] A bag or case in which a soldier carries his rations on a march.

Haves, (hav'ak) *n.* [W. *hafog*.] Wide and general destruction; devastation; waste.

Haves, (hav'ak) *v.t.* To destroy; to lay waste.

Haves, (hav'ak) *interj.* A cry originally used in hunting, but afterward in war as a call to slaughter.

Haw, (haw) *n.* [A.-S. *hæg*.] A hedge; an inclosed garden or yard;—the berry and seed of the hawthorn.

Haw, (haw) *n.* A hesitation of speech.

Haw, (haw) *v.i.* To stop, in speaking, with a haw, or to speak with hesitation.

Hawfinch, (haw'finsh) *n.* A small bird; the ground-sparrow.

Hawk, (hawk) *n.* [A.-S. *hæfoc*.] A rapacious bird of the genus *Falco*, of several species—was formerly trained and used in falconry;—a quadrangular board with a handle underneath, on which plasterers carry their mortar.

Hawk, (hawk) *v.i.* To catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to practise falconry;—to soar or strike like a hawk.

Hawk, (haw) *v.i.* [W. *hocki*.] To cough; to force up phlegm with noise.

Hawk, (hawk) *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat accompanied with noise.

Hawk, (hawk) *v.t.* [Ger. *hökten*.] To sell by outcry; to carry about wares for sale.

Hawker, (hawk'er) *n.* One who hawks; a peddler;—a falconer.

Hawk-eyed, (hawk'id) *a.* Having a keen eye.

Hawking, (hawk'ing) *n.* The sport of taking wild birds by hawks trained for the purpose;—practice of selling in the street by outcry;—act of coughing up phlegm.

Hawse, (hawz) *n.* [Norm. F. *haulser*, A.-S. *hals*, neck.] The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors; the distance ahead to which the cables extend.

Hawser, (hawz'er) *n.* A small cable, or a large rope in size between a cable and a tow-line.

Hawthorn, (hawthorn) *n.* [A.-S. *hæthorn*.] A native shrub or tree of several varieties—the common hawthorn, extensively used as a hedge plant, produces beautiful and fragrant blossoms.

Hay, (hä) *n.* [A.-S. *hæg*.] Grass cut and dried for fodder.

Hay, (hä) *v.i.* To dry grass for preservation.

Hay-maker, (hä'mäk'er) *n.* One who cuts and dries hay.

Hay-making, (hä'mäk-ing) *n.* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

Hazard, (haz'erd) *n.* [F. *hasard*.] Chance; accident; casualty;—danger; peril; risk; a game of dice.

Hazard, (haz'erd) *v.t.* To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; to imperil;—*v.i.* To encounter risk or danger; to run a risk; to stand a chance.

Hazardous, (haz'erd-us) *a.* Dangerous; perilous;—daring; adventurous; precarious; uncertain.

Haze, (haz) *n.* [Armor. *æz*.] A dry kind of vapour or mist floating in the air, and obscuring or veiling any luminous body; dimness; obscurity.

Hazel, (hä'zi) *n.* [A.-S. *hæsel*.] A shrub or plant bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste; the filbert.

Hazel, (hä'zi) *a.* Of a light brown colour, like the hazel-nut.

Haziness, (haz'e-ness) *n.* The state of being hazy.

Hazy, (haz'e) *a.* Thick with vapour; misty; cloudy;—hence, obscure; vague; uncertain.

He, (hë) *pron.* [A.-S. *he*, fem. *heo*.] The man or male person named before;—man; any male.

Head, (hed) *n.* [A.-S. *hæfd*.] The top; the highest part; the summit;—the highest part of the human body; the foremost part of animals;—the seat of the perceptive and sensitive faculties; brain; understanding; intellectual capacity;—face; front;—presence; countenance;—a chief; a leader;—the first place; seat of honour or command;—opposition to; resistance;—source; spring; origin;—topic of discourse; theme of discussion;—pitch; height; crisis;—force; strength;—liberty; freedom to go;—an individual;—a rounded mass of foam on beer, &c.;—the top of corn or other grain;—the point of maturation, as in a pimple or boil;—the hair of the head.

Head, (hed) *a.* Chief; principal; first.

Head, (hed) *v.t.* To act at the head of; to lead; to direct;—to fit or furnish with a head;—to get into the front of, so as to stop; to lop off;—to decapitate or behead;—*v.i.* To originate; to spring from;—to go or tend to;—to form a head.

Headache, (hed'äk) *n.* Pain in the head.

Head-band, (hed'band) *n.* A fillet; a band for the head;—the band at each end of a book.

Head-dress, (hed'dres) *n.* A dress or ornamental covering worn on the head.

Headily, (hed'e-le) *adv.* Hastily; rashly.

Headiness, (hed'e-ness) *n.* Rashness; precipitation;—stubbornness; obstinacy.

Heading, (hed'ing) *n.* Act of providing with a head;—that which stands at the head; title.

Headland, (hed'land) *n.* A cape; a promontory;—a strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows.

Headless, (hed'les) *a.* Having no head; beheaded;—destitute of a chief or leader;—wanting sense or prudence; rash; obstinate.

Headlong, (hed'long) *adv.* With the head foremost;—rashly;—hastily; without delay.

Headlong, (hed'long) *a.* Steep; precipitous;—rash; thoughtless; precipitate; reckless.

Headmost, (hed'most) *a.* Most advanced; first in a line or order of progression.

Head-piece, (hed'pēs) *n.* Armour for the head; a helmet; a morion;—understanding; mental capacity; intellectual force.

Head-quarters, (hed'kwār-tērz) *n. pl.* The quarters or residence of any chief officer; hence, the centre of authority or order. [chief place.]

Headship, (hed'ship) *n.* Authority or dignity;

Headman, (hed'sman) *n.* An executioner.

Head-stone, (hed'stōn) *n.* The corner-stone;—the stone placed at the head of a grave.

Headstrong, (hed'strōng) *a.* Violent; resolute;—obstinate; stubborn.

Headway, (hed'wā) *n.* Progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.

Head-wind, (hed'wind) *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

Head-work, (hed'wurk) *n.* Mental labour; exertion of the intellect.

Heady, (hed'e) *a.* Willful; rash; hasty;—apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

Heal, (hāl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hælan*.] To make sound or whole; to cure;—to cicatrize, as cut flesh;—to restore purity to; hence, to forgive;—to remove differences; to reconcile;—to cover, as a roof;—*v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state.

Healds, (hēldz) *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom.

Healer, (hēl'er) *n.* One who, or that which, cures or restores to soundness.

Healing, (hēl'ing) *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive; medical.

Healing, (hēl'ing) *n.* Act or process by which a bodily cure is effected.

Health, (helth) *n.* [A.-S. *hældh*.] State of being sound or whole;—freedom from pain or disease;—welfare of mind;—moral well-being; state of salvation;—divine grace or favour;—a wish of health and happiness.

Healthful, (helth'fōol) *a.* Free from illness or disease; healthy;—wholesome; salubrious; salutary;—indicating health; prosperous.

Healthfully, (helth'fōol-le) *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

Healthfulness, (helth'fōol-nes) *n.* A state of being healthy or healthful; wholesomeness.

Healthily, (helth'e-le) *adv.* In a healthy manner.

Healthiness, (helth'e-nes) *n.* State of being healthy; soundness; freedom from disease.

Healthless, (helth'les) *a.* Sickly; infirm; weak.

Healthlessness, (helth'les-nes) *n.* State of being without health.

Healthy, (helth'e) *a.* Being in a state of health;— hale; sound;—vigorous; active;—promoting health; wholesome; salubrious.

Heap, (hēp) *n.* [A.-S. *hæp*, Ger. *haufe*.] A pile or mass;—a crowd; a throng.

Heap, (hēp) *v. t.* To throw or lay in a heap;—to pile;—to amass; to accumulate; to add to.

Hear, (hēr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hēran*, Icel. *heyrja*, Ger. *hören*.] To perceive by the ear;—to listen to; to heed; to attend to for the purpose of judging a cause;—to listen to favourably; to regard;—to entertain; to embrace;—to wait on the ministry of [Scott.];—*v. i.* To perceive or apprehend by the ear; to listen;—to be told; to receive by report.

Hearer, (hēr'er) *n.* One who hears; an auditor.

Hearing, (hēr'ing) *n.* Act of perceiving sound. the sense by which sound is perceived;—attention; audience;—public trial, with a view to adjudication;—extent within which sound may be heard; reach of the ear.

Hearken, (härk'n) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hærcnian*, Ger. *hören*.] To listen; to give ear with eagerness or curiosity;—to obey;—to comply with; to grant.

Hearsay, (hēr'sā) *n.* Report; rumour; fame.

Hearse, (hērs) *n.* [Ger. *hirsch*.] A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

Hearse, (hērs) *v. t.* To lay or inclose in a hearse.

Heart, (hārt) *n.* [A.-S. *heorte*, Icel. *hiarta*, Ger. *herz*, allied to L. *cor*, *cordis*, G. *kardia*.] A hollow, muscular organ, contracting rhythmically, and serving to keep up the circulation of the blood;—the vital part; the seat of life;—the inner part; the centre; kernel; pith; marrow;—the seat of the affections and passions; the seat of love; hence, warmth of affection; geniality; cordiality;—the seat of the will; secret purpose;—strength; courage; spirit;—a roundish or oval figure like a heart in shape;—a playing-card distinguished by that figure.

Heart-ache, (hārt'āk) *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind; mental pang. [or grieved.]

Heart-broken, (hārt'brök-n) *a.* Deeply affected

Heart-burn, (hārt'burn) *n.* An uneasy, burning sensation in the stomach. [secret enmity.]

Heart-burning, (hārt'burn-ing) *n.* Discontent;

Hearten, (hārt'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hiertan*.] To encourage; to incite or stimulate; to embolden.

Heart-felt, (hārt'felt) *a.* Deeply felt; intense.

Hearth, (hārth) *n.* [A.-S. *heordh*, Ger. *herd*, ground, altar.] Pavement of stone or brick in a house on which the fire or the fire-grate is laid;—the house itself, as the abode of comfort and hospitality. [hearth; fire-side.]

Hearth-stone, (hārth'stōn) *n.* Stone forming the

Heartily, (hārt'e-le) *adv.* From the heart; sincerely;—earnestly; vigorously;—freely; largely.

Heartiness, (hārt'e-nes) *n.* The state of being hearty; sincerity; zeal; earnestness; keenness, as of appetite;—warmth; cordiality in speech or behaviour.

Heartless, (hārt'les) *a.* Without a heart; unfeeling; cold; insensible;—spiritless; weak.

Heartlessly, (hārt'les-le) *adv.* In a heartless manner; without courage or affection.

Heartlessness, (hārt'les-nes) *n.* The state of being heartless.

Heart-rending, (hārt'rend-ing) *a.* Breaking the heart;—intensely wounding or afflicting.

Heart-searching, (hārt'sērh-ing) *a.* Knowing the secret thoughts and intents of the heart.

Heart's-ease, (hārt'sēz) *n.* Peace or tranquillity of feeling;—a species of violet—*pansy*.

Heart-sick, (hārt'sik) *a.* Sick at heart; depressed.

Heart-whole, (hārt'hōl) *a.* Sound; unimpaired;—having the affections free or disengaged.

Hearty, (hārt'e) *a.* Sincere; true;—warm; cordial;—earnest; vigorous;—sound; healthy;—having a keen appetite; nourishing, as food.

Heat, (hēt) *n.* [A.-S. *hæte*, Icel. *hita*, Ger. *hitze*, L. *calvus*.] Caloric;—the sensation caused by caloric when present in excess; high temperature;—redness; high colour; flush;—the state of being once heated or hot;—a single effort, as in a race; a course;—rage; vehemence;—animation in thought or discourse; ardour;—fermentation.

Heat, (hēt) *v. t.* To make hot; to communicate heat to; to agitate; to inflame; to excite;—*v. i.* To grow warm or hot. [heats.]

Heater, (hēt'er) *n.* One who, or that which, heats.

Heath, (hēth) *n.* [A.-S. *hæth*.] A native plant of the genus *Erica*, bearing beautiful flowers;—a place overgrown with heath; a desert tract of country.

Heath-cock, (hēth'kok) *n.* A large bird which frequents heaths; the black grouse.

Heathen, (hē'thēn) *n.* [A.-S. *hæthen*.] A pagan; an idolater; a rude and barbarous person.

Heathen, (hē'thēn) *a.* Gentile; pagan.

Heathendom, (hē'thēn-dum) *n.* That part of the world where heathenism prevails.

Heathenish, (hē'thēn-ish) *a.* Belonging to the heathen;—rude; savage; cruel; inhuman.

Heathenism, (hē'thēn-izm) *n.* The religious system or rites of a heathen nation; idolatry; paganism;—rudeness; barbarism; ignorance of the true God. (or heathenish.)

Heathenise, (hē'thēn-iz) *v. t.* To render heathen.

Heather, (hēth'er) *n.* Heath. [heather.]

Heathery, (hēth'er-ē) *a.* Heathy; abounding in heath.

Heathy, (hēth'ē) *a.* Full of heath.

Heating, (hē'ting) *a.* Tending to impart heat; promoting warmth or heat; exciting; stimulating.

Heave, (hēv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hefan*.] To move upward; to lift;—to throw; to cast;—to force from the breast, as a sigh;—to puff; to elate;—*v. i.* To be thrown up; to be raised;—to rise and fall with alternate motions; to swell; to dilate; hence, to labour; to pain;—to make an effort to vomit; to retch.

Heave, (hēv) *n.* An upward motion; swell or distension, as of the breast, of the waves, and the like;—an effort to raise up something.

Heaven, (hēv'n) *n.* [A.-S. *heofon*.] The arch which overhangs the earth; the sky; the atmosphere;—the dwelling-place or immediate presence of God; the home of the blessed;—the sovereign of heaven; God;—supreme happiness; great felicity; bliss;—elevation; sublimity.

Heaven-born, (hēv'n-born) *a.* Born from heaven; divinely created or inspired. [Isnea.]

Heavenliness, (hēv'n-le-nes) *n.* Supreme excellency.

Heavenly, (hēv'n-le) *a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting heaven; celestial;—appropriate to heaven in character or happiness; perfect; pure; supremely blessed; divine; godlike.

Heavenly, (hēv'n-le) *adv.* In a manner resembling that of heaven;—by the agency of heaven.

Heavenly-minded, (hēv'n-le-mind-ed) *a.* Having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven and spiritual or eternal realities. [heaven.]

Heavenward, (hēv'n-ward) *a. & adv.* Toward heaven.

Heave-offering, (hēv'of-fer-ing) *n.* An offering or oblation made to God—so called because it was to be heaved or elevated.

Heaver, (hēv'er) *n.* One who heaves or lifts.

Heavily, (hēv'e-le) *adv.* [From *heavy*.] With great weight;—grievously;—laboriously.

Heaviness, (hēv'e-nes) *n.* Weight; gravity;—depression;—dulness of spirit;—burden; oppression;—thickness; dampness, as of the air.

Heavy, (hēv'e) *a.* [A.-S. *hægg*, *hægg*, from *hefan*, *hefan*, to lift, heave.] Weighty; ponderous;—sorrowful; dejected;—grievous; oppressive; afflictive;—dull; slow;—stupid; foolish;—wearisome; tedious;—loaded; encumbered;—indigestible; lying on the stomach;—difficult; laborious;—inattentive, as ears;—large in

amount, as a debt;—swelling, as the sea;—dense; black, as a cloud;—violent, as a gale;—abundant; copious, as rain, &c.;—close; clammy;—stiff; clayey, as land;—having body or strength—said of malt liquors;—low; deep, as a vocal sound.

Heavy, (hēv'e) *adv.* With great weight.

Heavy-laden, (hēv'e-lid-n) *a.* Laden with a heavy burden;—sorrowful; depressed.

Hebdomadal, (hēb-dom'ad-al) *a.* [G. *hepta*.] Weekly; consisting of or occurring every seven days.

Hebetude, (hēb'ē-tūd) *n.* Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness;—torpidity of the intellect.

Hebraic, (hē-brā'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

Hebraically, (hē-brā'ik-al-ē) *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.

Hebraism, (hē-brā-izm) *n.* A Hebrew idiom.

Hebraist, (hē'brā-ist) *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

Hebrew, (hē'brōō) *n.* [H. *ebher*.] One of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine; an Israelite; a Jew;—the Hebrew language.

Hebrew, (hē'brōō) *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.

Hebridean, (hē-brīd'ē-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.

Hecatomb, (hek'a-tōm) *n.* [G. *hekatōn* and *bous*.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind; any large number of victims.

Hectic, (hek'tik) *a.* [G. *hektikos*.] Pertaining to hectic; habitual; constant;—affected with hectic fever.

Hectic, (hek'tik) *n.* The fever of irritation and debility, as in pulmonary consumption.

Hector, (hek'ter) *n.* [From *Hector*, a Trojan warrior.] A bully; a blustering fellow.

Hector, (hek'ter) *v. t.* To bully; to irritate; to vex;—*v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster.

Heddle, (hed'l) *n.* One of the sets of parallel doubled threads which compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten.

Hedge, (hej) *n.* [A.-S. *hege*.] A thicket of bushes, usually thorn-bushes; especially, such a thicket planted as a fence.

Hedge, (hej) *v. t.* To inclose with a hedge; to fence;—to separate by a hedge;—to set up a hedge against; to obstruct;—to surround; to hem in;—*v. i.* To hide, as in a hedge; to skulk;—to bet on both sides.

Hedge-bill, (hej'bil) *n.* A cutting hook used in dressing hedges.

Hedge-born, (hej'born) *a.* Meanly born; of uncertain parentage; obscure.

Hedgehog, (hej'hog) *n.* A small quadruped of the genus *Eriacus*, about nine inches long, and covered on the upper part of its body with prickles or spines, and endowed with power of rolling itself into a ball.

Hedger, (hej'er) *n.* One who makes hedges.

Hedgehog.

Hedge-row, (hej'rō) *n.* A row of shrubs or trees, planted for inclosure, or separation of fields.

Heed, (hēd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hēdan*.] To mind; to regard with care; to observe;—*v. i.* To consider.

Heed, (hēd) *n.* Attention; notice; observation; regard;—care; caution; circumspection.

Heedful, (hēd'fōol) *a.* Attentive; observing; watchful; — cautious; circumspect; careful; wary. [ner.]

Heedfully, (hēd'fōol-le) *adv.* In a heedful manner.

Heedfulness, (hēd'fōol-nes) *n.* Attention; caution; care in avoiding danger, or in discharging duty.

Heedless, (hēd'les) *a.* Inattentive; negligent; careless; thoughtless; — regardless; unobserving.

Heedlessly, (hēd'les-le) *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly.

Heedlessness, (hēd'les-nes) *n.* The state of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.

Heel, (hēl) *n.* [A.-S. *hēl*.] The hinder part of the foot in man; — the foot of an animal; — the hinder part of a shoe, boot, or stocking; — the latter or remaining part of any thing; — a protuberance; — a spur.

Heel, (hēl) *v. t.* To use the heels in, as in dancing, running, and the like; — to add a heel to; — to put a spur on, as a cock; — *v. i.* To incline; to lean, as a ship.

Heel-tap, (hēl'tap) *n.* A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe; — a small portion of liquor at the bottom of a glass after drinking.

Heeze, (hēz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *heah*.] To lift; to hoist; — *v. i.* To swing; to rock.

Heft, (heft) *n.* [From Eng. *heave*.] Act of heaving; — effort to lift; — handle; — haft.

Heft, (heft) *v. t.* To heave up; to lift; — to prove or try the weight of by raising.

Hegira, (hē-jī-ra) *n.* [A. *hidjrat*.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622, from which date time is reckoned by the Mohammedans; hence, any flight or exodus. [cow.]

Heifer, (hef'er) *n.* [A.-S. *heahfore*.] A young Heigh-ho, (hī'hō) *interj.* An exclamation expressing uneasiness or weariness.

Height, (hit) *n.* [A.-S. *heahdho*.] Condition of being high; elevated position; — altitude; highest point; top; summit; — an eminence; a hill or mountain; — elevation in excellence, power, arts, rank, &c.; — utmost degree in extent; — utmost exertion of force; — progress upwards; advance.

Heighten, (hit'n) *v. t.* To raise higher; to elevate; — to advance; to improve; — to augment in violence or evil; to aggravate; — to add colour or force to in artistic work; — to set off by contrast. [improvement; aggravation.]

Heightening, (hit'n-ing) *n.* Elevation; increase;

Heinous, (hān'us) *a.* [F. *haineux*.] Hatful; odious; — monstrous; flagrant; atrocious.

Heinously, (hān'us-le) *adv.* In a heinous manner; hatefully.

Heinousness, (hān'us-nes) *n.* State of being heinous; odiousness; enormity.

Heir, (ār) *n.* [L. *heres*.] One who inherits or is entitled to succeed to property after the death of its owner; — one who receives any endowment from an ancestor or relation.

Heir, (ār) *v. t.* To inherit; to take possession of a property after the death of the testator or ancestor.

Heir-apparent, (ār-ap-pā'rent) *n.* The person who, during the life of the present possessor, is first in the line of succession to an estate, crown, &c.

Heir-at-law, (ār-at-law') *n.* The legal heir: the nearest of kin entitled to succeed to an intestate estate, &c.; — also, one entitled to claim the residue or surplus after the provisions of the will have been executed.

Heirdom, (ār'dum) *n.* Succession by inheritance; state or possessions of an heir.

Heiress, (ār'es) *n.* A female heir.

Heirloom, (ār'lōom) *n.* [Eng. *heir*, and A.-S. *loma*.] Any piece of personal property which descends to the heir along with the inheritance.

Heir-presumptive, (ār-pre-sump'tiv) *n.* The person who is next in succession to the present occupant, but whose claim to inheritance may be set aside, as by the birth of a child, or other contingency.

Heirship, (ār'ship) *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

Helical, (he-lī'ak-al) *a.* [G. *helios*.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Helical, (hē'lik-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to a helix; having a spiral form; spiral; coiled.

Helicon, (hē'l'e-kon) *n.* A mountain in Boeotia, the residence of Apollo and the Muses.

Heliotatry, (hē-le-o'l'a-tre) *n.* [G. *helios* and *latreia*.] The worship of the sun.

Heliotrope, (hē'le-ō-trop) *n.* [G. *helios* and *trepein*.] A very fragrant plant, called also *turnsole*; — a variety of chalcidion, of a deep-green colour, variegated with blood-red or yellowish spots.

Helix, (hē'lik) *n.* [G. *helix*, twisted, spiral, from *helissein*, to turn round.] A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; — a volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital; — the circuit of the external border of the ear; — the snail-shell.

Hell, (hel) *n.* [A.-S.] The place of the dead; the grave; — the state of the wicked after death; — the fear of death; death pangs; — the infernal powers; Satan and his angels; — a dungeon; — a gambling-house.

Hellebore, (hel'l'e-bōr) *n.* [G. *helleboros*.] An exogenous plant of the genus *Ranunculaceae* of several species — formerly used in medicine as a cathartic, but in large doses poisonous.

Hellenic, (hel-len'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece; Greek; Grecian.

Hellenism, (hel-len-izm) *n.* A Greek phrase, idiom, or construction.

Hellenist, (hel-len-ist) *n.* A Jewish Greek; — one skilled in the Greek language; a Grecian.

Hellenistic, (hel-len-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists.

Hellespont, (hel'les-pont) *n.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles.

Hellish, (hel'ish) *a.* Pertaining to hell; fit for hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

Hellishly, (hel'ish-le) *adv.* In a hellish manner; infernally.

Hellishness, (hel'ish-nes) *n.* The qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.

Helm, (helm) *n.* [A.-S. *helma*.] The instrument by which a ship is steered; — the place of direction or management.

Helm, (helm) *v. t.* To cover with a helmet; — to steer; hence, to guide; to conduct.

Helmet, (helm'et) *n.* [A.-S. *helm*.] Defensive armour for the head; a head-piece; a morion; — the upper part of a retort; — the hood-formed upper sepal of some flowers.

Helmless, (helm'les) *a.* **Helmet.**



Without a helmet; unguarded;—without a helm; rudderless; ungovernable.

Helminthie, (hel-min'thik) *a.* [G. *helmins*.] Relating to worms; expelling worms.

Helminthic, (hel-min'thik) *n.* A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

Helminthology, (hel-min-thol'o-je) *n.* [G. *helmins* and *logos*.] The science or natural history of worms.

Helmsman, (helmz'man) *n.* The man at the helot; (hél'lot) *n.* [G. *Heilötēs*.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave.

Helotism, (hél'lot-izm) *n.* The condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta; slavery.

Help, (help) *v. t.* [A.-S. *helpan*.] To aid; to assist;—to relieve; to remedy;—to promote; to forward;—to prevent; to hinder;—to forbear; to avoid;—*v. i.* To lend aid or assistance; to contribute; to eke out.

Help, (help) *n.* Aid; assistance;—remedy; relief;—in America, a domestic servant.

Helper, (help'ér) *n.* One who helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.

Helpful, (help'fúl) *a.* Furnishing help; useful.

Helpfulness, (help'fúl-nes) *n.* State of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

Helpless, (help'les) *a.* Destitute of strength; feeble; weak;—beyond help; irremediable;—bringing no help; useless.

Helplessly, (help'les-le) *adv.* In a helpless manner; irremediably;—inactively; idly; without effort.

Helplessness, (help'les-nes) *n.* The state of being helpless.

Help-mate, (help'mât) *n.* An assistant; a com-

Helve, (helv) *n.* [A.-S. *helf*.] The handle of an axe or hatchet; sometimes the head of the axe.

Helve, (helv) *v. t.* To furnish with a helve, as an axe.

Hem, (hem) *n.* [A.-S.] The border of a garment, doubled and sewed, to strengthen it; tuck.

Hem, (hem) *v. t.* To fold and sew down the edge of;—to confine; to inclose;—*v. i.* To utter an inarticulate sound; to hesitate in the utterance.

Hem, (hem) *interj.* An inarticulate vocal utterance—when loud, it denotes dissent or objection; when subdued, uncertainty or indifference.

Hematite, (hem'a-tit) *n.* [G. *haimatitēs*.] An important ore of iron, the sesqui-oxide, so called because of the red colour of the powder.

Hematology, (hem-a-tol'o-je) *n.* [G. *haima* and *logos*.] That branch of medical science which pertains to the blood.

Hemisphere, (hem'is-fēr) *n.* [G. *hēmi* and *spacira*.] A half sphere;—half of the globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture.

Hemispherical, (hem-is-fēr-ik-al) *a.* Containing or pertaining to a hemisphere.

Hemistich, (hem'is-tik) *n.* [G. *hēmi* and *stichos*.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

Hemlock, (hem'lok) *n.* [A.-S. *hemléc*.] An umbelliferous plant;—an infusion or decoction of the plant; poison.

Hemorrhage, (hem'or-áj) *n.* [G. *haima* and *regynnai*.] Any discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

Hemorrhoids, (hem'or-oids) *n. pl.* [G. *haima* and *reivn*.] Tubercles around the anus, from which blood or mucus is discharged; piles.

Hemp, (hemp) *n.* [A.-S. *hænep*.] A plant whose fibrous skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage;—the skin or rind of the plant prepared for spinning.

Hempen, (hemp'n) *a.* Made of hemp.

Hemp-seed, (hemp'sēd) *n.* The seed of hemp—used as food for domestic birds, and yielding a useful oil.

Hen, (hen) *n.* [A.-S.] The female of any kind of bird; especially, the female of the domestic fowl.

Henbane, (hen'bān) *n.* [Eng. *hen* and *bane*.] A plant which is poisonous to domestic fowls—highly narcotic, and used in medicine as a substitute for opium.

Hence, (hens) *adv.* [O. Eng. *hennes*, A.-S. *heona*.] From this place;—from this time;—from this cause or reason;—from this source, origin, or power.

Henceforth, (hens'fōrth) *adv.* From this time henceforward, (hens-for'wērd) *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth.

Henchman, (hensh'man) *n.* [For *haunchman*.] A page or squire to a knight; a servant.

Hen-coop, (hen'kōop) *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.

Hendecagon, (hen-dek'a-gon) *n.* [G. *hendeka* and *gōnia*.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

Hen-harrier, (hen'hār-e-ēr) *n.* A species of falcon.

Henna, (hen'na) *n.* [A. *hinnd-a*.] A thorny tree or shrub of the genus *Lawsonia*—used by the Asiatics for dyeing their nails, &c.

Hen-pecked, (hen'pekt) *a.* Governed by one's wife.

Hen-roost, (hen'rōost) *n.* A place where poultry roost.

Hepatical, (hē-pat'ik-al) *a.* [G. *hēpar*.] Pertaining to the liver;—having the colour of the liver.

Heptaglot, (hep'ta-glot) *n.* [G. *hepta* and *glotta*.] A book, especially an edition of the Scriptures, in seven languages.

Heptagon, (hep'ta-gon) *n.* [G. *hepta* and *gōnia*.] A plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

Heptagonal, (hep-ta-gōnal) *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

Heptangular, (hep-tang-gū-lar) *a.* [G. *hepta* and Eng. *angular*.] Having seven angles.

Heptandria, (hep-tan'dre-a) *n.* Heptagon.

[G. *hepta*, seven, and *anēr*, male.] A class of plants having seven stamens.

Heptarchy, (hep'tār-ke) *n.* [G. *hepta* and *archē*.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons; specifically the Saxon dynasty in England, consisting of seven independent provinces and princes.

Her, (her) *pron. & a.* [O. Eng. *hir*, A.-S. *hīr*.] The objective case of the personal pronoun *she*;—belonging to a female;—being the possessive case of the personal pronoun *she*, *hers*.

Herald, (her'ald) *n.* [F. *heraut*.] An officer whose business was to proclaim war or peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army;—an officer whose business is to regulate royal cavalcades and other public ceremonies; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry;—a proclaimer;—a forerunner; a harbinger.

Herald, (her'ald) *v. t.* To introduce or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim; to usher in.

Heraldic, (her-ald'ik) *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

Heraldry, (her'ald-re) *n.* The art or office of a herald; the art or practice of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms.

Herb, (er'b, herb) *n.* [L. *herba*.] A plant having a soft or succulent stalk or stem, that dies to the root every year;—an edible or nourishing plant.



Herbaceous, (grb-â'she-us) *a.* Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of an herb.

Herbage, (grb-âj) *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture;—right of pasture.

Herbal, (grb'al) *n.* A book containing names and descriptions of plants;—a collection of dried plants.

Herbalist, (grb'al-ist) *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

Herbarium, (grb'âr-e-um) *n.* [*L. herba.*] A collection of dried plants;—a book for preserving plants. [*shrub.*]

Herbelet, (grb'e-let) *n.* A small herb; a dwarf.

Herbescent, (grb-es-ent) *a.* Growing into herbs.

Herbivorous, (grb-iv'er-us) *a.* [*L. herba* and *vore.*] Eating herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HerbORIZATION, (grb-or-iz-â'shun) *n.* Act of seeking plants in the field.

Herborize, (grb'or-iz) *v. i.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants.

Herculean, (her-kûlê-an) *a.* [*L. Hercules.*] Very great, difficult, or dangerous;—having extraordinary strength;—massive; powerful.

Hercules, (her-kû-les) *n.* A hero in Greek mythology, noted for achieving twelve laborious feats supposed to be impossible; the emblem of active vigour.

Herd, (herd) *n.* [*A.-S. heord.*] A drove of cattle going to market; a number of beasts grazing in the field;—a crowd; a rabble;—one who tends cattle.

Herd, (herd) *v. i.* To go together; to graze together, as beasts;—to congregate; to associate;—*v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

Herdsmán, (herdz'man) *n.* The owner or keeper of herds.

Here, (hêr) *adv.* [*A.-S., Icel. hér.*] In this place—opposed to *there*;—in the present life or state;—used also interjectionally, as in drinking a health or making a proffer.

Hereabouts, (hêr'a-bouts) *a.* About this place; in this vicinity or neighbourhood; hereabout.

Hereafter, (hêr-âf'er) *adv.* In time to come; in some future state. [*state.*]

Hereafter, (hêr-âf'er) *n.* A future existence or hereat, (hêr-at) *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

Hereby, (hêr-bi) *adv.* By means of this; by this.

Hereditament, (hêr-ed-â't-â-ment) *n.* Any species of property that may be inherited. [*ance.*]

Hereditarily, (hê-red'e-târ-e-le) *adv.* By inheritance.

Hereditary, (hê-red'e-târ-e) *a.* [*F. héréditaire.*] Descended by inheritance;—transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, from a parent to a child.

Herein, (hêr-in) *adv.* In this.

Hereinto, (hêr-in-tôo) *adv.* Into this.

Hereof, (hêr-of) *adv.* Of this; from this.

Hereon, (hêr-on) *adv.* On this; hereupon.

Hereout, (hêr-out) *adv.* Out of this; from this.

Heresiarch, (hê-rê'se-ârk) *n.* [*G. hairesis* and *archos.*] A leader in heresy; chief heretic.

Heresy, (hêr'e-se) *n.* [*G. hairesis.*] An opinion opposed to the established or usually received doctrine, especially, a lack of orthodox or sound belief;—any unsound or untenable opinion or position in literature, politics, science, &c.

Heretic, (hêr'e-tik) *n.* One who holds and promulgates an opinion contrary to the established or orthodox faith;—among papists, a protestant;—in popular language, one who holds or proclaims any new opinion or idea.

Heretical, (hê-ret'ik-al) *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, heresy.

Heretically, (hê-ret'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a heretical manner.

Hereto, (hêr'tôo) *adv.* To this.

Heretofore, (hêr-tôo-for) *adv.* In times before the present; formerly. [*time; hereto.*]

Hereunto, (hêr-un-tôo) *adv.* Unto this, or this.

Hereupon, (hêr-up-on) *adv.* On this; hereon.

Herewith, (hêr-with) *adv.* With this.

Heriot, (hêr'e-ot) *n.* [*A.-S. heregeatu.*] A payment of arms or military accoutrements; or, a tribute of goods or chattels to the lord of the fee, made on the decease of a tenant.

Heritable, (hêr-it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inherited; inheritable;—attached to the property or house, as opposed to movable.

Heritage, (hêr-it-âj) *n.* That which is inherited; inheritance;—the saints or people of God.

Hermaphrodite, (her-maf-rô-dit) *n.* [*L. Hermaphroditus.*] An animal having both male and female organs;—a human being whose sexual organs are imperfect and equivocal;—a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil within the same calyx.

Hermaphroditic, (her-maf-rô-dit'ik) *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

Hermeneutic, (her-mê-nût'ik) *a.* [*G. hermeneutikos.*] Pertaining to interpretation; exegetical.

Hermeneutics, (her-mê-nût'iks) *n. sing.* Science of interpretation; exegesis—especially the interpretation of the Scriptures.

Hermes, (her'mêz) *n.* In Greek mythology, Mercury;—in archaeology, a stone or pillar having the head of Hermes sculptured on the top, placed by the Greeks in front of buildings, and used by the Romans as a boundary or landmark.

Hermetic, (her-met'ik) *a.* Pertaining to chemistry;—pertaining to a philosophy which pretends to explain all the phenomena of nature from the three principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury;—perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape.

Hermetically, (her-met'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an hermetical manner; chemically;—closely; imperiously.

Hermit, (her'mit) *n.* [*G. erêmos.*] A solitary; one who retires from the world; a recluse; an anchorite;—a headman.

Hermitage, (her'mit-âj) *n.* The habitation of a hermit;—an artificial structure in imitation of a hermit's cell;—a French wine of two kinds, white and red.

Hernia, (her'ne-a) *n.* [*L.*] An external tumour formed by the protrusion of any internal part through the inclosing membrane; a rupture.

Hernial, (her'ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to hernia.

Hero, (hêrô) *n.* [*L. heros, G. hêros.*] A man of distinguished valour or enterprise;—the principal personage in a poem, story, and the like;—an illustrious man, after his death placed among the gods.

Heroic, (hê-rô'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a hero; bold; courageous; gallant;—magnanimous; noble;—productive of heroes;—narrating the exploits of heroes, as a poem;—noting the verse or measure in such poems.

Heroically, (hê-rô'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valour; bravely; courageously.

Heroic-comic, (hê-rô-i-kom'ik) *a.* Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous.

Heroine, (hêrô-in) *n.* A female hero.

Heroism, (hêrô-izm) *n.* The qualities or character of a hero; courage; valour; gallantry.

Heron, (her'un) *n.* [F.] A large, native, wading bird, of the genus *Ardea*, with long, slender legs, and great length both of neck and bill.

Heronry, (her'un-re) *n.* A place where herons breed.

Heron-ship, (he'rō-wur-ship) *n.* A regard or homage paid to herons;—inordinate and servile admiration of a public character.

Herpetology, (her-pē-tol'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *herpeton* and *logos*.] The natural history of reptiles.

Herring, (her'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *hæring*.] A small fish of the genus *Clupea*. Herrings move in vast shoals, coming from high northern latitudes in the spring, to the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities.

Herringbone, (her'ing-bōn) *a.* Resembling the spine or bone-frame of a herring.

Her, (herz) *pron.* Belonging to her; of her.

Herchel, (her'shel) *n.* A planet discovered by Dr. Herchel, in 1781—now called *Uranus*.

Herre, (herz) *n.* [F.] A lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow.

Herself, (her-self) *pron.* An emphasized form of the third person feminine pronoun *she*;—in her ordinary, true, or real character; in her right mind; sane.

Hesitancy, (hez'e-tan-see) *n.* The act of hesitating or doubting;—dubiousness; suspense;—indecision.

Hesitate, (hez'e-tāt) *v. i.* [L. *hesitare*.] To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in uncertainty;—to stop in speaking; to stammer.

Hesitation, (hez'e-tā'shun) *n.* Act of pausing in thought or action; suspense; uncertainty; indecision;—a stopping in speech; stammering.

Hesper, (hes'per) *n.* The evening star; *Hesperus*.

Hesperian, (hes-pē're-an) *a.* Western; occidental.

Hest, (hest) *n.* [A.-S. *hās*.] Command; precept; injunction; order.

Heterolite, (het'er-ō-klit) *n.* [G. *heteros* and *litos*.] A word which is irregular in declension;—any thing or person deviating from common forms.

Heterolitical, (het'er-ō-klit'ik-al) *a.* Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous.

Heterodox, (het'er-ō-doks) *a.* [G. *heteros* and *doxa*.] Contrary to the doctrine of scripture, the creed of a church, and the like; heretical.

Heterodoxy, (het'er-ō-doks-ē) *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to some established standard of faith, as the Scriptures, creed, confession, &c.

Heterogeneous, (het'er-ō-jēn'ō-us) *a.* [G. *heteros* and *genos*.] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; dissimilar.

Heterogeneousness, (het'er-ō-jēn'ō-us-ness) *n.* Opposition of nature; contrariety;—difference in kind or quality; dissimilarity;—heterogeneity.

Heterocian, (het'er-ō-she-an) *n.* [G. *heteros* and *cia*.] One whose shadow at noon falls one way, as an inhabitant of the regions between the tropics and the polar circles.

Hetman, (hēt'man) *n.* [Pol. *hetman*, Ger. *hauptmann*.] A Cossack commander-in-chief.

Hew, (hū) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hættian*.] To cut with



Heron.

an axe; to cleave;—to cut in pieces;—to shape or form;—to produce laboriously.

Hewer, (hū'er) *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

Hexagon, (heks'a-gon) *n.* [G. *hex* and *gōnia*.] A plane figure of six sides and six angles.

Hexagonal, (heks-ag'on-al) *a.*

Having six sides and six angles.

Hexameter, (heks-am'et-er) *n.* [G.

hex and *metron*.] A verse of six feet, either dactyls or spondee for the first four, but the fifth must be a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee.

Hexameter, (heks-am'et-er) *a.* Having six metrical feet.

Hexangular, (heks-ang'gū-ler) *a.* [G. *hex* and *L. angula*.] Having six angles or corners.

Hexapla, (heks'a-plā) *n.* [G. *hex* and *aplein*.]

A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages. [Joy or mutual exhortation.]

Hey, (hā) *interj.* An exclamation expressive of

Heyday, (hā'dā) *interj.* [Ger. *heida*.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and of wonder.

Hiatus, (hi-ā'tus) *n.* [L.] An opening; a gap; a chasm;—a blank space in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

Hibernal, (hi-ber'nal) *a.* [L. *hibernus*.] Belonging to winter; wintry.

Hibernate, (hi-ber'nāt) *v. i.* To winter; to pass the winter in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

Hibernation, (hi-ber'nā'shun) *n.* The act of wintering in close places, as an animal.

Hibernian, (hi-ber'ne-an) *a.* Pertaining to

Hibernia, now Ireland; Milesian.

Hibernian, (hi-ber'ne-an) *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland; a Milesian.

Hiccough, (hik'up) *n.* [Ger. *hickup*.] A spasmodic inspiration, accompanied with a closure of the glottis, producing a sudden sound; also, the sound itself.

Hiccough, (hik'up) *v. i.* To have a convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles, causing a sudden and peculiar sound.

Hickory, (hik'ō-re) *n.* An American tree.

Hidalgo, (he-dal'gō) *n.* [Sp. *hijo de algo*, i. e., son of somebody.] A man of noble birth.

Hidden, (hid'n) *a.* Secret; concealed; unseen; unknown; covert; mysterious.

Hide, (hid) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hydan*.] To withhold or withdraw from sight;—to conceal; to keep secret;—to defend;—to beat;—*v. i.* To lie concealed; to abscond.

Hide, (hid) *n.* [A.-S. *hyd*.] A house or dwelling;—the skin of a beast, either raw or dressed;—the human skin—so called in contempt.

Hide-bound, (hid'bound) *a.* Having the skin stuck closely to the ribs and back;—having the bark so close or firm that it impedes the growth.

Hideous, (hid'ō-us) *a.* [F. *hideux*.] Frightful or shocking to the eye; ugly;—distressing to the ear; discordant;—hateful; abominable;—horrid; dreadful; terrible.

Hideously, (hid'ō-us-ly) *adv.* In a hideous manner; dreadfully; frightfully; shockingly.

Hideousness, (hid'ō-us-ness) *n.* The state of being hideous. [holding from sight.]

Hiding, (hid'ing) *n.* Concealment; act of withholding.

Hie, (hi) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hiegan*.] To hasten; to go in haste;—to betake one's self; to repair.

Himal, (hi-ē-mal) *a.* Belonging to winter.

Hierarch, (hī'er-ark) *n.* [G. *hieros* and *archos*.] One who rules in sacred things; the chief of a sacred order;—the chief of an order of angels.



Hexagon.

Hierarchic(al), (hi-er-ark'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a sacred order;—pertaining to church government.

Hierarchy, (hi'er-ark-e) *n.* Dominion in sacred things;—the body of persons having ecclesiastical authority;—government administered by the priesthood.

Hieratic, (hi-er-at'ik) *a.* [G. *hieros*.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests.

Hieroglyphic, (hi-er-ō-glif'ik) *n.* An emblem or symbol of some material object expressing a spiritual thought or idea;—any character or figure of mysterious significance;—*pl.* Egyptian characters or symbols used in place of letters or words.

Hieroglyphical, (hi-er-ō-glif'ik-al) *a.* [G. *hieroglyphikon* (sc. *gramma*).] Hieroglyphica. Emblematic;—obscure; enigmatical.

Hieroglyphically, (hi-er-ō-glif'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a hieroglyphic manner.

Hierographic, (hi-er-ō-graf'ik) *a.* [G. *hieros* and *graphein*.] Pertaining to sacred writing.

Hierophant, (hi'er-ō-fant) *n.* [G. *hieros* and *phainein*.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries of religion.

Higgle, (hi-gl') *v. i.* [Dan. *hytler*, to wheedle, Ger. *hoke*, *hoker*, a retail trader.] To chaffer; to dispute in making a bargain;—to carry provisions about for sale.

Higgler, (hi-gl'er) *n.* One who carries about provisions for sale;—one who is nice in bargaining.

High, (hi) *a.* [A.-S. *hæth*, Ger. *hoch*, Go. *hauhs*.] Elevated; tall; towering;—exalted in nature; lofty; sublime;—eminent; distinguished;—magnanimous; dignified;—proud; arrogant;—loud; angry;—severe; oppressive, as measures;—noble; honourable, as birth;—powerful; mighty;—violent; stormy;—inflamed; turbulent;—rich;—luxurious, as living;—vivid; strongly marked, as colour;—dear; costly;—extreme; intense;—acute; sharp, as voice;—remote in time;—far advanced in acquirement;—tainted, as flesh;—remote from the equator, as altitude or latitude;—raised above the surface; done in relief;—solemn; sacred.

High, (hi) *adv.* In a high manner; to a great altitude; eminently; profoundly; powerfully; greatly.

High, (hi) *n.* An elevated place; superior region.

High-admiral, (hi'ad-me-ral) *n.* A chief admiral.

High-altar, (hi'awl-ter) *n.* The altar where high mass is celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church. [extraction.]

High-born, (hi'born) *a.* Being of noble birth or

High-bred, (hi'bred) *a.* Bred in high life.

High-church, (hi'church) *a.* Inclined to magnify a particular form of church government or ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies;—more usually the episcopal office and the apostolic succession.

High-churchman, (hi'church-man) *n.* One who holds high-church principles.

High-coloured, (hi'kul-erd) *a.* Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; vivid; forcible.

High-dutch, (hi'duch) *n.* The Germans or their language.

High-fed, (hi'fed) *a.* Fed luxuriously; pampered.

High-flier, (hi'fli-er) *n.* One who is extravagant in pretensions, manners, or opinions.

High-flown, (hi'flon) *a.* Elevated; proud; turgid.

High-handed, (hi'hand-ed) *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; violent; arbitrary.

Highland, (hi'land) *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.

Highlander, (hi'land-er) *n.* An inhabitant of highlands; especially of the Highlands of Scotland.

Highly, (hi'le) *adv.* In a high manner, or to a high degree.

High-mettled, (hi'met-ld) *a.* Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire.

High-minded, (hi'mind-ed) *a.* Proud; arrogant;—of elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous.

Highness, (hi'nes) *n.* Altitude; height; elevation in rank, character, or power; excellence; value; amount; intensity;—a title of honour.

High-principled, (hi-prin'se-pld) *a.* Acting from high motives; strict in principle.

High-road, (hi'röd) *n.* A highway; a much frequented or travelled road.

High-seas, (hi'sez) *n. pl.* The open ocean.

High-seasoned, (hi'se-znd) *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning.

High-sounding, (hi'sound-ing) *a.* Pompous.

High-spirited, (hi'spir-it-ed) *a.* Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible;—bold; daring.

High-water, (hi'waw-ter) *n.* The highest flow of the tide;—the time when the tide is at its height.

Highway, (hi'wa) *n.* A public road.

High-wrought, (hi'rawt) *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill;—inflamed to a high degree.

Hilarious, (he-lä're-us) *a.* [G. *hilaros*.] Mirthful; merry; jovial; jolly.

Hilarity, (he-lä're-te) *n.* Merriment; gayety.

Hill, (hil) *n.* [A.-S. *hill*.] A natural elevation of land; an eminence.

Hilliness, (hil'e-nes) *n.* The state of being hilly.

Hillock, (hil'uk) *n.* A small hill.

Hilly, (hil'e) *a.* Abounding with hills.

Hilt, (hilt) *n.* [A.-S. *hilt*.] The handle of any thing, especially of a cutting instrument.

Him, (him) *pron.* [A.-S.] The objective case of *he*.

Himalayan, (him-a-lä'an) *a.* Relating to the Himalaya, a range of lofty mountains in India.

Himself, (him-self) *pron.* An emphasized form of the third person masculine pronoun *he*.—alone;—in his right mind; in his true character.

Hin, (hin) *n.* [H. *hin*.] A Hebrew measure of liquids containing about ten pints English measure.

Hind, (hind) *n.* [A.-S. *kind*, Ger. *hinde*.] The female of the red deer or stag.

Hind, (hind) *n.* [A.-S. *hine*.] A peasant; a farm servant; a ploughman; a bondager; a herd.

Hind, (hind) *a.* [A.-S. *hind*, *hindan*, after, back.] Placed in the rear, and not in front.

Hinder, (hind'er) *a.* [Comparative of *hind*.] Of or belonging to the rear; posterior.

Hinder, (hin'der) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hindrian*.] To prevent from moving forward;—to stop; to obstruct;—to retard; to delay;—to prevent; to debar;—*v. i.* To interpose or cause obstacles or impediments.

Hinderance, (hin'der-ans) *n.* Act of impeding or restraining motion;—that which stops progress or advance; obstruction;—written also *Hinderance*.

Hindmost, (hind/most) *a.* [The superlative of *hind*.] The last; the rear; noting the most backward or latest part;—also *Hindermost*.

Hindoo, (hin'doo) *n.* [Hind.] A native inhabitant of Hindostan.

Hindooism, (hin'doo-izm) *n.* The doctrines, rites, or religious principles of the Hindoos.

Hindostanee, (hin-doo-stan'ē) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hindoos or their language.

Hinge, (hinj) *a.* [Ger. *angel*.] The hook or joint on which a door, gate, or lid, &c., turns;—that on which any thing depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point.

Hinge, (hinj) *v. t.* To furnish with hinges;—*v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

Hinny, (hin'ne) *n.* [L. *hinnaus*.] The produce of a stallion and a she-ass; a mule.

Hint, (hint) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hentan*.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to;—*v. i.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion.

Hint, (hint) *a.* A distant allusion; a slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a suggestion.

Hintingly, (hint'ing-le) *adv.* In a hinting manner; suggestively; allusively.

Hip, (hip) *n.* [A.-S. *hype*.] The lateral parts of the pelvis and the thigh-joint, with the flesh covering them; the haunch.

Hip, (hip) *n.* [A.-S. *hiop*.] The fruit of the dog-rose or sweet-briar.

Hippocentaur, (hip-pō-sen'tawr) *n.* [L., G. *hippos* and *centauros*.] A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

Hippodrome, (hip-pō-drōm) *n.* [G. *hippos* and *dromos*.] A circus or place in which horsemen and chariot-races are performed.

Hippogriff, (hip-pō-grif) *n.* [G. *hippos* and *grups*.] A fabulous animal, half horse and half griffin.

Hippophagy, (hip-pō-fa-je) *n.* [G. *hippos* and *phagin*.] The act or practice of feeding on horses.

Hippopotamus, (hip-pō-pot'a-mus) *n.* [G. *hippos* and *potamos*.] A pachydermatous mammal of Africa, allied to the hog, having a very large head, thick and heavy body, short legs, and skin without hair.



Hippopotamus.

Hire, (hir) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hyrian*.] To procure from another person, and for temporary use, as a compensation;—to engage in service for a stipulated sum;—to bribe;—to let; to lease;—*with out*.

Hire, (hir) *n.* Price, reward, or compensation for the temporary use of any thing;—recompense for personal service; salary; pay;—a bribe.

Hirer, (hir'ing) *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary; a prostitute. [mercenary.]

Hiring, (hir'ing) *a.* Serving for wages; venal; hire.

Hire, (hir'er) *n.* One who hires.

Hirsute, (hir-sūt) *a.* [L. *hirsutus*.] Rough with hair; shaggy;—coarse in manner; rude.

His, (his) *pron.* [A.-S. *his* or *hys*.] Of him; the possessive of *he*—formerly used as the possessive of *it* for *its*;—belonging or pertaining to a male.

Hispid, (his'pid) *a.* [L. *hispidus*.] Rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly.

Hiss, (his) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hysian*.] To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, especially in contempt or disapprobation;—to make a sound, as a goose or serpent, or as water thrown on hot metal, or steam escaping through a narrow orifice;—to hiss with a whizzing noise;—*v. t.* To condemn by hissing;—to disgrace.

Hiss, (his) *n.* The sound made in pronouncing

the letter *s*, especially as a mark of disapprobation or contempt;—the noise made by a serpent, goose, &c.

Hissing, (his'ing) *n.* A hiss;—an expression of dislike or contempt;—object of scorn.

Hist, (hist) *interj.* Hush; be silent.

Histology, (his-tol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *histos* and *logos*.] The science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, &c.

Historian, (his-tō-re-an) *n.* [F. *historien*.] A writer or compiler of history; a chronicler; an annalist.

Historical, (his-tor'ik-al) *a.* Containing history;—pertaining to history;—exhibited in history;—deduced from history;—representing history.

Historically, (his-tor'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of or according to history; by way of narration.

Historiette, (his-tor'e-et) *n.* [F.] A short history; a sketch.

Historiographer, (his-tō-re-og'ra-fer) *n.* [G. *historia* and *graphein*.] A writer of history; an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state.

History, (his-tō-re) *n.* [L. *historia*.] A relation or account;—a written record or narration of facts and events in the life of a nation, state, institution, or epoch, with disquisitions on their causes and effects;—a verbal narrative; a story;—an account of the life and actions of an individual—biography;—a description of animals, plants, minerals, &c., existing on the earth, called natural history.

Histrionic, (his-tre-on'ik) *a.* [L. *histris*.] Pertaining to stage-playing; theatrical. [call.]

Histrionically, (his-tre-on'ik-al-le) *adv.* Theatrical.

Histrionics, (his-tre-on'iks) *n. sing.* The art of theatrical representation; dramatic art; acting.

Hit, (hit) *v. t.* [Iscl. *hitto*.] To strike; to touch; especially, to reach or touch an object aimed at;—to accord with; to suit;—*v. i.* To come in contact; to strike; to fall upon by accident; to succeed;—to reach the mark.

Hit, (hit) *n.* A collision; stroke or blow; a casual event; a lucky chance; a successful stroke in business or speculation;—a neat or pointed turn of thought or expression.

Hitch, (hich) *v. i.* [Scot. *hitch*.] To become entangled or caught by a hook;—to move by jerks;—to fidget; to hop;—*v. t.* To hook; to catch as by a hook;—to make a rope fast;—to raise; to hoist.

Hitch, (hich) *n.* A catch; a hook;—act of catching, as on a hook, &c.;—a sudden halt in walking or moving;—a defect causing a break or failure in a scheme or in a performance;—a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object.

Hitching, (hich'ing) *n.* A fastening in a harness;—a coil; a bent knot.

Hither, (hith'er) *adv.* [A.-S.] To this place.

Hither, (hith'er) *a.* Being on the side or direction toward the person speaking; nearer.

Hitherto, (hith'er-tōō) *adv.* To this place;—up to this time; as yet; until now.

Hitherward, (hith'er-wārd) *adv.* This way; toward this place; hither.

Hive, (hiv) *n.* [A.-S. *huf*.] A box or chest for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees;—a swarm of bees;—a company.

Hive, (hiv) *v. t.* To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive;—to lay up in store;—*v. i.* To take shelter together; to reside in company.

Ho, (hō) *interj.* [L. *ho*.] Halloo! oh! oh!—

a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. [Corrupted from *hold*.] Stop! stand still! hold.

Hoar, (hōr) *a.* [A.-S. *hār*.] White or grayish-white;—gray or white with age; hoary.

Hoard, (hōrd) *n.* [A.-S. *hord*.] A store or large quantity of any thing laid up; a hidden stock.

Hoard, (hōrd) *v. t.* To collect and lay up; to store secretly;—*v. i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up a store.

Hoar-frost, (hōr'frost) *n.* The white particles formed by congelation of dew.

Hoarhound, (hōr'hound) *n.* [A.-S. *hārahune*.] A plant which has a bitter taste, and is a weak tonic;—also written *Horehound*.

Hoariness, (hōr'e-nes) *n.* State of being hoary, whitish, or gray.

Hoarse, (hōrs) *a.* [G. *heisch*, A.-S. *has*.] Having a harsh, grating voice, as when affected with a cold;—rough; discordant. [sound.]

Hoarsely, (hōrs'le) *adv.* With a rough, harsh hoarseness, (hōrs'nes) *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

Hoary, (hōr'e) *a.* White or gray with age;—covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs.

Hoax, (hōks) *n.* [A.-S. *hucca*.] A practical joke; imposition; deception.

Hoax, (hōks) *v. t.* To play a trick upon for sport, or without malice; to impose on; to deceive.

Hob, (hob) *n.* [W. *hob*.] The nave of a wheel;—the flat part of a grate where things are placed to be kept warm.

Hobble, (hob'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *hop*.] To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp;—to move irregularly;—*v. t.* To hopple; to clog. [difficulty; perplexity.]

Hobble, (hob'l) *n.* An unequal, halting gait;—**Hobbledehoy**, (hob'l-dē-hoy) *n.* A stripling.

Hobby, (hob'e) *n.* [Dan. *hoppe*.] A strong, active horse, of a middle size; a nag;—a favourite theme of discourse, thought, or effort.

Hobgoblin, (hob-gob'lin) *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition; an imp.

Hobnail, (hob'nāl) *n.* [Ger. *hufnagel*.] A thick headed nail for shoes;—a clownish person.

Hobnob, (hob'nob) *adv.* [A.-S. *habban*.] Take or not take—a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.

Hook, (hōk) *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough.

Hook, (hōk) *n.* [From *Hochheim*.] A light-yellowish Rhenish wine, sparkling or still.

Hook, (hōk) *n.* The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock.

Hooky, (hōk'e) *n.* A game at ball played with a club curved at the bottom.

Hocus, (hō'kus) *v. t.* To cheat; to adulterate.

Hocus-pocus, (hō'kus-pō'kus) *n.* [D. *hokus bokus*.] A juggler; a juggler's trick.

Hod, (hod) *n.* [F., Ger. *hütte*.] A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick;—a coal-scuttle.

Hodden-gray, (hod'n-grā) *n.* Cloth made of wool in its natural state without being dyed. [Scot.]

Hodge-podge, (hōj'pōj) *n.* [F. *hocher* and *pot*.] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients.

Hodman, (hod'man) *n.* A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender.

Hoe, (hō) *n.* [Ger. *haue*.] An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth.

Hoe, (hō) *v. t.* To dig or clean with a hoe; to clear from weeds;—*v. i.* To use a hoe.

Hoeing, (hō'ing) *n.* The act of stirring the soil, of weeding or earthing up plants with a hoe.

Hog, (hog) *n.* [W. *hwch*.] A well-known domes-

ticated animal, kept for the fat and meat, called lard and pork, which it furnishes; swine; porker;—a castrated boar;—a castrated ram of a year old;—a filthy fellow.

Hog, (hog) *v. t.* To cut short the hair of;—to scrape a ship's bottom;—*v. i.* To be bent upward in the middle.

Hogget, (hog'et) *n.* A two year old sheep;—a boar of the second year;—a young colt.

Hoggish, (hog'ish) *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.

Hoggishly, (hog'ish-le) *adv.* In a hoggish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

Hoghead, (hog'hed) *n.* [D. *okshoofd*.] An English measure of capacity containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons;—a large cask of indefinite capacity.

Hogskin, (hog'akin) *n.* Leather tanned from the skin of swine.

Hog's-lard, (hogz'lard) *n.* The fat of swine, used extensively for ointments, &c.

Hog-wash, (hog'wash) *n.* The refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery; swill.

Hoiden, (hoi'dn) *n.* [O. Eng., W. *hoeden*.] A rude, bold girl; a romp. [rustic.]


Hoiden, (hoi'dn) *a.* Rude; bold; inolegant; **Hoidenish**, (hoi'dn-ish) *a.* Having the manners of a hoiden; romping; bold.

Hoist, (hoist) *v. t.* [F. *hausser*.] To raise; to lift, especially by means of tackle.

Hoist, (hoist) *n.* That by which any thing is hoisted;—pulleys and tackle for hoisting;—a contrivance for raising or lowering goods, &c., from one floor or story to another;—the perpendicular height of a flag or sail.

Hoiety-toiety, (hoi'te-toi'te) *a.* Thoughtless; giddy; flighty—used also as an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation; Scot. *hoot-toot*.

Hold, (hōld) *v. t.* [A.-S. *healdan*.] To grasp with the hand; gripe;—to stop; to detain;—to connect; to join;—to contain; to keep from running or flowing out;—to maintain; to defend;—to possess; to derive by title;—to continue; to prosecute;—to celebrate; to solemnize;—to sustain; to support;—to bind; to oblige;—to consider; to regard;—*v. i.* To keep one's self in a given position or condition; to be fast or firm;—to halt; to stop—mostly in the imperative;—to last; to endure;—to be valid; to continue on being tested;—to cleave; to adhere;—to derive right or title.

Hold, (hōld) *n.* Act of holding; grasp; clasp;—authority or ground to take or keep; claim;—binding power and influence;—something which may be seized for support;—a prison; custody;—a fortified place; a fort; the interior cavity of a vessel in which the cargo, &c., is stowed;—a character (thus ) placed over or under a note or rest, and indicating that it is to be prolonged.

Holder, (hōld'ēr) *n.* One who holds or grasps with the hand;—an occupier; a tenant;—possessor; owner;—that by which any thing is held; clip; clasp.

Holding, (hōld'ing) *n.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior;—hold; influence; power.

Hole, (hōl) *n.* [A.-S. *hol*.] A hollow place; a pit; a den;—a perforation; an aperture;—a subterfuge;—a low or mean lodging.

Hole, (hōl) *v. i.* To go into a hole;—*v. t.* To make a hole or holes in; to drive into the pocket in billiards; to drive the ball in, in golf.

Holiday, (hol'e-dā) *n.* [Holy and day.] A con-

secrated day; a religious anniversary;—a day of exemption from labour;—a public festival.
Holiday, (hō'le-dā) *a.* Pertaining to a festival.
Holly, (hō'le-le) *adv.* In a holy manner; piously; with sanctity.
Holiness, (hō'le-ness) *n.* State or quality of being holy;—piety; sanctity;—state of being dedicated to God; devotion;—an essential attribute of God; moral perfection and purity;—a title given to the Pope.
Holland, (hō'land) *n.* A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland.
Holland, (hō'landz) *n.* Gin made in Holland.
Holla, (hō'lō) *interj. & n.* [*F. hold.*] Ho; attend; here. [*halloo.*]
Holla, (hō'lō) *v. i.* To call out or exclaim; to holla. (hō'lō) *a.* [*A.-S. hol.*] Containing an empty space within a solid substance; deep; sunk in the orbit;—low; muttered;—faithless; insincere.
Hollow, (hō'lō) *a.* A cavity, natural or artificial; a hole; a cavern; a groove; a channel; a canal.
Hollow, (hō'lō) *v. t.* To make hollow; to excavate;—*v. i.* To shout; to hallow.
Hollow, (hō'lō) *adv.* So as to make hollow, or empty of resources, strength, and the like; completely.
Hollow-hearted, (hō'lō-hārt'ed) *a.* Insincere; deceitful; false; not sound and true.
Hollowness, (hō'lō-ness) *n.* The state of being hollow; cavity;—insincerity; deceitfulness.
Holly, (hō'le) *n.* [*A.-S. holca.*] An evergreen tree or shrub having glossy green leaves, and bearing red berries.
Hollyhock, (hō'le-hok) *n.* [*A.-S. holihoec.*] A plant bearing flowers of various colours—*rose-mallows*.
Holm, (hō'm) *n.* [*A.-S. holm.*] A river isle;—a low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river;—the evergreen oak.
Holocaust, (hō'lō-kawst) *n.* [*G. holos and kaustos.*] A burnt offering the whole of which was consumed.
Holograph, (hō'lō-graf) *n.* [*G. holos and graphein.*] A letter, deed, will, &c., wholly in the handwriting of the one from whom it proceeds.
Holster, (hō'lster) *n.* [*Joel. hulsster.*] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.
Holt, (hōlt) *n.* [*A.-S. holt.*] A wood or piece of woodland; especially, a woody hill.
Holy, (hō'le) *a.* [*A.-S. Adlig.*] Pure; immaculate; morally perfect; good; pious;—set apart to the service or worship of God; hallowed; sacred;—free from sinful affections; irreproachable; guiltless.
Holy Ghost, (hō'le-gōst) *n.* [*A.-S. halig and gast.*] The third person of the Trinity; the Spirit; the Comforter. [*the Inquisition.*]
Holy-office, (hō'le-of-fis) *n.* A name applied to Holy-mass, (hō'le-wun) *n.* An appellation of the Divine Being;—a name applied to our Saviour.
Holy-orders, (hō'le-or-derz) *n. pl.* The service by which a person is set apart to the duties of a clergyman; the state or office of a clergyman.
Holy-wood, (hō'le-rōōd) *n.* The cross placed in Roman Catholic churches at the entrance to the church.
Holy-stone, (hō'le-stōn) *n.* A stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.
Holy Thursday, (hō'le-thurzdā) *n.* The day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whituntide.
Holy-water, (hō'le-waw'ter) *n.* Water conse-

crated by the priest for sprinkling persons and things used for holy purposes.
Holy-writ, (hō'le-rit) *n.* The Scriptures.
Homage, (hōm'aj) *n.* [*F. hommage.*] An acknowledgment made by a tenant to his lord, on receiving investiture of fee, that he was his man or vassal;—fealty;—obedience;—reverential worship; devout affection.
Home, (hōm) *n.* [*A.-S. hām.*] The house in which one resides; residence;—the place or country in which one dwells;—the present state of existence;—the grave; the future state.
Home, (hōm) *a.* Pertaining to one's dwelling, country, or family; domestic;—close; severe; poignant.
Home, (hōm) *adv.* To one's home or country;—close; closely; to the point; fully.
Home-bred, (hōm'bred) *a.* Bred at home; native; domestic;—rude; plain; artless.
Homeless, (hōm'less) *a.* Destitute of a home.
Homeliness, (hōm'le-ness) *n.* Plainness of features; want of beauty;—rudeness; coarseness.
Homely, (hōm'le) *a.* [*From home.*] Belonging to home; domestic; familiar;—plain; rude; unpolished. [*ing to homeopathy.*]
Homeopathic, (hō-mē-ō-path'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to homeopathy.
Homeopathist, (hō-mē-ō-p'a-thist) *n.* A believer in or practitioner of homeopathy.
Homeopathy, (hō-mē-ō-p'a-the) *n.* [*G. homopathia.*] The theory that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses.
Homer, (hō-mēr'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry.
Homesick, (hōm'sik) *a.* Depressed in spirits, or grieved at a separation from home.
Homespun, (hōm'spun) *a.* Spun or wrought at home; coarse;—plain in manner or style; rude.
Homestead, (hōm'sted) *n.* The inclosure or ground immediately connected with a mansion;—the home or seat of a family.
Homeward, (hōm'wērd) *adv.* Toward home.
Homicidal, (hōm-e-sid'al) *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.
Homicide, (hōm'e-sid) *n.* [*L. homicidium.*] Man-slaughter;—a person who kills another; a man-slayer.
Homiletic, (hōm-e-let'ik) *a.* [*G. homilētikos.*] Social; companionable;—pertaining to homiletics.
Homiletics, (hōm-e-let'iks) *n. sing.* The art of preparing and delivering homilies or sermons.
Homily, (hōm'e-le) *n.* [*G. homilia.*] A lecture or sermon; a plain and homely discourse upon some religious commonplace.
Homocentric, (hō-mō-sent'rik) *a.* [*G. homos and kentron.*] Having the same centre.
Homogeneous, (hō-mō-jē-ne-us) *a.* [*G. homos and genos.*] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of elements of like nature.
Homogeneousness, (hō-mō-jē-ne-us-ness) *n.* Sameness of kind or nature.
Homologate, (hō-mōl'ō-gāt) *v. t.* To approve; to confirm by assent.
Homologous, (hō-mōl'ō-gus) *a.* [*G. homos and logos.*] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; corresponding.
Homonymous, (hō-mon'im-us) *a.* [*G. homos and onoma.*] Having different significations; equivocal; ambiguous.
Homonymy, (hō-mon'im-e) *n.* Sameness in sound or form in words which differ in signification.

Homophonous, (hō-mof'on-us) *a.* [G. *homos* and *phōnē*.] Of the same pitch; unisonous—said of tones:—Having the same sound, but different in orthography.

Homophony, (hō-mof'on-e) *n.* Sameness of sound;—singing in unison.

Hone, (hōn) *n.* [A.-S. *hanan*.] A stone of a fine grit, for sharpening instruments.

Hone, (hōn) *v. t.* To sharpen on a hone.

Honest, (on'est) *a.* [L. *honestus*.] Upright; just; true; sincere; faithful;—frank; unreserved, as a confession;—unimpeached, as character;—decent; honourable;—gained by fair means, as livelihood;—chaste; virtuous.

Honestly, (on'est-le) *adv.* In an honest manner;—justly; fairly; uprightly; sincerely; frankly.

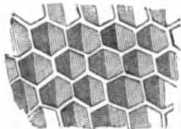
Honesty, (on'est-e) *n.* Upright disposition or conduct;—integrity; faithfulness; fairness; candour; plain dealing; veracity.

Honey, (hun'e) *n.* [A.-S. *hunig*.] A sweet, thick fluid collected by bees from flowers;—that which is sweet or pleasant;—sweet one; darling.

Honey, (hun'e) *v. i.* To use endearments; to fawn;—*v. t.* To make luscious; to sweeten.

Honey-bag, (hun'e-bag) *n.* The receptacle for honey in a bee.

Honey-comb, (hun'e-kōm) *n.* A mass of cells formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey;—any substance perforated with cells like those of a honey-comb.



Honey-comb.

Honey-dew, (hun'e-dū) *n.*

A sweet saccharine substance found on plants in small drops like dew;—a kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.

Honeymoon, (hun'e-mōon) *n.* The first month after marriage.

Honeysuckle, (hun'e-suk-l) *n.* One of several species of flowering plants, much admired for their beauty, and some for their fragrance;—woodbine.

Honiton, (hon'e-ton) *n.* A superior kind of lace.

Honorary, (on'er-ar-e) *n.* [L. *honorarius*.] A fee offered to medical or other professional gentlemen.

Honorary, (on'er-ar-e) *a.* Conferring honour;—possessing a title or place without service or reward.

Honour, (on'er) *n.* [L. *honor*.] Esteem due or paid to worth;—reverence; veneration;—reputation; fame;—high rank; distinction;—a title given to judges in chancery;—true nobleness of mind; rectitude; high principle; scorn of what is base and mean; bravery in man; chastity in woman;—ornament; decoration;—glory; boast;—*pl.* Public marks of respect;—privileges of rank or birth;—a mode of drinking healths;—academic or university prizes or distinctions;—the four highest caris.

Honour, (on'er) *v. t.* To regard or treat with honour, esteem, or respect; to reverse;—to adore;—to elevate in rank or station;—to accept and pay when due.

Honourable, (on'er-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of honour; illustrious; estimable;—actuated by principles of honour or noble motives;—proceeding from an upright and laudable cause;—ennobling; conferring honour;—performed or accompanied with marks of honour;—an epithet of respect

or distinction;—becoming men of rank and character. [being honourable.]

Honourableness, (on'er-a-bl-nes) *n.* The state of Honourably, (on'er-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner conferring or consistent with honour.

Honourless, (on'er-less) *a.* Destitute of honour; unhonoured.

Hood, (hōod) *n.* [A.-S. *hōd*.] A covering for the head, or for the head and shoulders;—a monk's cowl;—a coloured fold in a graduate's gown;—the top of a carriage. [blind.]

Hood, (hōod) *v. t.* To cover with a hood;—to Hoodwink, (hōod'wink) *v. t.* [From *hood* and *wink*.] To blind by covering the eyes;—to cover; to hide;—to impose on.

Hoof, (hōof) *n.* [A.-S. *hōf*.] The horny substance that terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, &c.;—an animal; a beast.

Hook, (hōok) *n.* [A.-S. *hōc*.] Some hard material bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining any thing;—a scythe or sickle.

Hook, (hōok) *v. t.* To catch with a hook; to seize or draw, as with a hook;—to obtain by artifice; to insinuate;—*v. i.* To bend; to be curved.

Hooked, (hōokt) *a.* Having the form of a hook; curved; as quiline.

Hooker, (hōok'er) *n.* A small vessel or smack.

Hook-nosed, (hōok'nōsd) *a.* Having a curved or aquiline nose.

Hooks, (hōoks) *n. pl.* Hooks and eyes, bent metallic clips and catches, for fastening the dresses of ladies.

Hoop, (hōop) *n.* [A.-S. *hōp*.] A ring of wood or metal for holding together the staves of casks, &c.;—something resembling a hoop;—a farthingale.

Hoop, (hōop) *v. t.* To bind or fasten with hoops;—to clasp; to encircle.

Hoop, (hōop) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hōpstan*.] To shout to, by way of call or pursuit;—*v. t.* To drive with a shout or outcry. [tubs; a cooper.]

Hooper, (hōop'er) *n.* One who hoops casks or Hooping-cough, (hōop'ing-kof) *n.* A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath;—written also *whooping-cough*.

Hoot, (hōot) *v. i.* [F. *huer*.] To cry out or shout in contempt;—to cry as an owl;—*v. t.* To utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.

Hoot, (hōot) *a.* A cry or shout in contempt.

Hop, (hop) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hoppian*.] To leap or jump on one leg; also, to skip, as birds do.

Hop, (hop) *n.* A leap on one leg; a skip; a jump; a spring;—a dance.

Hop, (hop) *n.* [Ger. *hopfen*.] A well-known climbing, bitter plant used in brewing and in medicine. [hops;—*v. i.* To gather hops.]

Hop, (hop) *v. t.* To impregnate or season with Hop-bind, (hop'bind) *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow.

Hope, (hōp) *n.* [A.-S. *hōpa*.] A desire of some good, accompanied with expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable;—that which gives hope or ground of expectation;—that which is hoped for;—confidence; expectation.

Hope, (hōp) *v. i.* To entertain or indulge hope;—to place confidence;—*v. t.* To desire with expectation, or with belief in the possibility or the prospect of obtaining.

Hopeful, (hōp'fōol) *a.* Full of hope;—having qualities which excite hope; promising.

Hopefully, (hōp'fōol-le) *adv.* In a manner to excite or encourage hope; with hope.

Hopefulness, (hóp'fúol-nee) *n.* State or quality of being hopeful.

Hopeless, (hóp'lee) *a.* Destitute of hope; despairing;—giving no ground of hope; desperate;—unhoped for; unexpected.

Hopelessly, (hóp'lee-le) *adv.* Without hope.

Hopelessness, (hóp'lee-nee) *n.* A state of being hopeless; despair.

Hopper, (hép'gr) *n.* One who hops;—a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill;—a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing;—a conical vessel filled with sand and water, and suspended over a glass-cutter's wheel;—an iron steam barge into which the useless matter raised by the dredging machine is put.

Hopping, (hóp'ing) *n.* The act of leaping on one leg; frisking; or dancing;—a gathering of hops.

Hopple, (hóp'l) *v. t.* To tie the feet loosely together, to prevent running or leaping.

Hopple, (hóp'l) *n.* A fetter for horses or other animals, when turned out to graze.

Hourly, (hó'ar-e) *a.* [L. *hora*.] Pertaining to an hour;—continuing an hour; hourly.

Horde, (hórd) *n.* [Turk. *ordú*.] A wandering troop or gang; a nomadic people possessing no fixed habitations.

Horde, (hórd) *v. t.* To herd together; to dwell in tents, as migratory tribes.

Horizon, (hór-ízun) *n.* [G. *horizein*.] The apparent junction of the earth and sky;—a plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place—called the *sensible horizon*;—a plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's centre—called the *rational* or *celestial horizon*.

Horizontal, (hór-e-zon'tal) *a.* Pertaining to, or near, the horizon;—parallel to the horizon; level.

Horizontally, (hór-e-zon'tal-le) *adv.* In a horizontal direction or position; on a level.

Horn, (horn) *n.* [A.-S.] A hard and usually pointed organ, growing from the heads of certain animals;—the antenna of an insect; the feeler of a snail;—an extremity of the moon when waxing or waning;—a wind instrument of music;—a drinking-cup;—a utensil for holding powder;—the material of which horns are composed;—a symbol of strength.

Hornblend, (horn'blend) *n.* [Ger. *horn* and *blende*.] A common mineral occurring massive, or in prismatic crystals, and of various colours.

Horn-beek, (horn'boók) *n.* A primer—so called because formerly covered with horn to protect it.

Horned, (horn'd) *a.* Furnished with horns;—shaped like a horn.

Hornet, (horn'et) *n.* [A.-S. *hyrnet*.] A large, strong wasp of a dark brown and yellow colour.

Horn-owl, (horn'ow'l) *n.* A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head.

Hornpipe, (horn'pip) *n.* [W. *pid-gorn*.] An instrument of music;—a lively air or tune of compound triple time;—a sailor's dance; a reel.

Horn-stone, (horn'stón) *n.* A silicious stone closely resembling flint.

Hornwork, (horn'wúrk) *n.* An outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

Horny, (horn'e) *a.* Composed of horn, or of a substance like horn;—hard; callous.

Horography, (hór-og'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *hōra* and *graphein*.] An account of the hours;—art of constructing dials; dialling.

Horologe, (hór'ó-loj) *n.* [G. *hōra* and *legein*.] A time-piece of any kind.

Horology, (hór-ó'fó-je) *n.* The science of measuring time by mechanical apparatus.

Horometry, (hór-om'et-re) *n.* [G. *hōra* and *metron*.] The art or method of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

Horoscope, (hór-os-kóp) *n.* [G. *hōra* and *skopos*.] An observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the events of his life;—the scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens was divided for this purpose.

Horoscopy, (hór-os-kóp-e) *n.* Art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets at the time of birth.

Horrent, (hór'ent) *a.* [L. *horrens*.] Standing erect, as bristles; bristled.

Horrible, (hór're-bl) *a.* [L. *horribilis*.] Exciting horror;—dreadful; frightful; awful; terrific; shocking; hideous; horrid.

Horribleness, (hór're-bl-nee) *n.* State or quality of being horrible.

Horribly, (hór're-ble) *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly.

Horrid, (hór'rid) *a.* Rough; ragged; bristling; prickly;—fitted to excite horror; frightful; hideous; very offensive;—shocking; dreadful; terrible; horrible.

Horridly, (hór'rid-le) *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

Horridness, (hór'rid-nee) *n.* Quality or state of being horrid; hideousness.

Horrid, (hór-rifik) *a.* [L. *horror* and *facere*.] Causing horror; frightful.

Horridly, (hór're-fi) *v. t.* To make horrible; to strike with horror; to shock.

Horror, (hór'rér) *n.* [L.] A shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever;—a painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence;—that which excites horror.

Horse, (hors) *n.* [A.-S. *hors*.] A well-known hoofed quadruped used for draught or the saddle;—the male of the horse in distinction from the female;—mounted soldiery; cavalry;—a frame with legs used for supporting something.

Horse, (hors) *v. t.* To mount a horse;—to carry on the back;—to ride or sit astride;—to furnish with a horse;—to cover a mare;—*v. i.* To get on horseback.

Horseback, (hors'bák) *n.* The back of a horse;—state of being mounted on a horse; riding posture. [for cavalry.]

Horse-barracks, (hors'bar-aks) *n. pl.* Barracks.

Horse-bean, (hors'bén) *n.* A kind of small field bean usually given to horses.

Horse-block, (hors'blok) *n.* A block on which one steps in mounting a horse.

Horse-box, (hors'boks) *n.* A stall for the use of horses; a van for conveying horses on railways, steamers, &c. [ployment is to break horses.]

Horse-breaker, (hors'brák-er) *n.* One whose employment is to break horses.

Horse-chestnut, (hors'ches-nut) *n.* A large nut, the fruit of a tree brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the 16th century.

Horse-dealer, (hors'del-er) *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

Horse-fly, (hors'fli) *n.* A large fly that stings horses and sucks their blood.

Horse-guards, (hors'gárdz) *n. pl.* A body of cavalry usually attached to the court and government offices in London.

Horse-hair, (hōrs'hār) *n.* The hair of horses, especially that of the mane and tail.

Horse-laugh, (hōrs'laf) *n.* A loud, coarse laugh.

Horse-leech, (hōrs'lēch) *n.* A large leech.

Horse-load, (hōrs'lōd) *n.* Load such as a horse can carry or draw.

Horseman, (hōrs'man) *n.* A rider on horseback; a skilled rider;—a mounted soldier.

Horsemanship, (hōrs'man-ship) *n.* The act or art of riding, and of training horses; manege.

Horse-power, (hōrs'pow-ēr) *n.* The power which a horse is capable of exerting;—a standard by which the capabilities of steam-engines and other prime-movers are measured, estimated as 32,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute.

Horse-race, (hōrs'rās) *n.* A race by horses;—a match of horses in running.

Horse-racer, (hōrs'rās-ēr) *n.* A horse that runs races;—a person who runs horses in races.

Horse-radish, (hōrs'rad-ish) *n.* A species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste.

Horse-road, (hōrs'rōd) *n.* A way or road in which horses may travel; bridle path.

Horseshoe, (hōrs'shōo) *n.* An iron shoe for horses, in shape somewhat like the letter U;—anything shaped like a horseshoe.

Horsehoeing, (hōrs'shōo-ing) *n.* The act or trade of shoeing horses.

Horse-tail, (hōrs'tāl) *n.* A leafless plant with hollow rush-like stems;—a Turkish standard.

Horse-tamer, (hōrs'tām-ēr) *n.* One who breaks young horses; a person who tames wild horses.

Horsewhip, (hōrs'hwip) *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses. [horsewhip.]

Horsewhip, (hōrs'hwip) *v. t.* To strike with a

Hortation, (hōr-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *hortatio*.] The act of exhorting or giving advice. [tion.]

Hortative, (hōr-tā-tiv) *n.* A precept; exhortation.

Hortatory or **Hortative**, (hōr-tā-tor-e) *a.* Giving exhortation or advice.

Horticultural, (hōr-te-kul'tūr-al) *a.* Pertaining to horticulture, or the culture of gardens.

Horticulture, (hōr-te-kul'tūr) *n.* [L. *hortus* and *cultura*.] The art of cultivating gardens.

Horticulturist, (hōr-te-kul'tūr-ist) *n.* One who practises the art of cultivating gardens.

Hortus Siccus, (hōr-tus-sik'kus) *n.* [L. a dry garden.] A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved; a herbarium.

Hosanna, (hō-zan'na) *n.* [H. *hōshidānnd*.] An exclamation of praise to God.

Hose, (hōz) *n.* [A.-S. *hose*.] Close-fitting breeches, as formerly worn, reaching to the knee;—stockings;—a flexible pipe attached to a pump or hydraulic engine for conveying water to any required point.

Hosier, (hō'zhe-ēr) *n.* One who deals in hose, or in goods knit or woven like hose.

Hosiery, (hō'zhe-ēr-e) *n.* The business of a hosier;—stockings in general; a manufactory for weaving or knitting stockings and similar wares.

Hospice, (hōs'pis) *n.* [F.] A place of refuge or entertainment for travellers among the Alps.

Hospitable, (hōs'pit-a-bl) *a.* [L. *hospes*.] Receiving and entertaining strangers without reward; kind to strangers and guests;—indicating kindness to guests;—generous; abundant; inviting.

Hospitableness, (hōs'pit-a-bl-nes) *n.* Kindness to strangers;—disposition to welcome and entertain. [manner.]

Hospitably, (hōs'pit-a-ble) *adv.* In a hospitable

Hospital, (hōs'pit-al) *n.* [L. *hospitālis*.] A building in which the sick or infirm are received and

treated;—a house for disabled seamen or soldiers, &c., maintained at the public cost;—a house for the insane, foundlings, infected persons, &c., maintained by private charity.

Hospitality, (hōs'pit-a'l-e-te) *n.* The act or practice of one who is hospitable;—friendly welcome and generous entertainment of guests.

Hospitalier, (hōs'pit-al-ēr) *n.* One residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers.

Host, (hōst) *n.* [L. *hospes*.] One from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord;—an innkeeper.

Host, (hōst) *n.* [L. *hostis*.] An army;—any great number or multitude.

Host, (hōst) *n.* [L. *hostia*.] The consecrated wafer, which in mass is offered as a sacrifice in the Roman Catholic Church.

Hostage, (hōst'āj) *n.* [F. *otage*.] A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of conditions.

Hostess, (hōst'es) *n.* A female innkeeper.

Hostile, (hōs'til) *a.* [L. *hostilis*.] Belonging to an enemy;—warlike; unfriendly; contrary; repugnant.

Hostilely, (hōs'til-le) *adv.* In a hostile manner.

Hostility, (hōs'til'e-te) *n.* State of being hostile;—an act of an open enemy; especially, in the plural, acts of warfare;—animosity; enmity; opposition.

Hostler, (hōs'lēr) *n.* [F. *hotelier*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn;—a stable-boy; a groom.

Hot, (hot) *a.* [A.-S. *hāt*.] Having much sensible heat; very warm; burning;—ardent; vehement; quick;—violent; furious;—briak; keen;—lustful; lewd;—biting; pungent.

Hot-bed, (hot'bed) *n.* A bed of earth manured and covered with glass for raising early plants;—a place which favours rapid development.

Hot-blast, (hot'blast) *n.* A stream of heated air thrown into a furnace by a blowing machine.

Hot-blooded, (hot'blind-ed) *a.* Having hot blood; high spirited; irritable; lustful.

Hotch, (hoch) *v. i.* [D. *heutsen*.] To move the body with sudden jerks.

Hotchpotch, (hoch'poch) *n.* [F. *hocher*.] A confused mixture of ingredients;—a Scottish dish of mutton, peas, carrots, turnips, &c., chopped into small pieces.

Hotel, (hō-tel) *n.* [F. *hôtel*.] An inn or public house; especially, one of some style.

Hot-headed, (hot'hed-ed) *a.* Vehement; violent; passionate; rash.

Hot-house, (hot'hous) *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air.

Hotly, (hot'le) *adv.* In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently;—lustfully.

Hotness, (hot'nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being hot;—violence; vehemence; fury.

Hot-press, (hot'pres) *v. t.* To press between hot plates, for giving a smooth and glossy surface.

Hot-spur, (hot'spur) *n.* [Hot and spur.] A man violent, passionate, rash, or precipitate.

Hottentot, (hot'n-tot) *n.* A native of Southern Africa; a cruel, savage, brutal man.

Hough, (hok) *n.* [A.-S. *hōk*.] The lower part of the thigh; the ham.

Hough, (hok) *v. t.* To disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to hamstring.

Hound, (hound) *n.* [A.-S. *hūnd*.] A dog used for hunting; properly, one which hunts by the scent.

Hound, (hound) *v. t.* To incite, as a hound, to pursue;—to hunt; to chase;—to urge on.

Hour, (our) *n.* [L. *hora*.] The twenty-fourth part of the natural day; sixty minutes; the time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece;—fixed or appointed time; conjuncture;—*pl.* Stated times for devotion in the Romish Church.

Hour-glass, (our'glas) *n.* An instrument for measuring the interval of an hour, by the running of sand out of one glass vessel into another.

Houri, (ou're) *n.* [Per. *hârt*.] A nymph of paradise—so called by the Mohammedans.

Hourly, (our'le) *a.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Hourly, (our'le) *adv.* Every hour; frequently.

Hour-plate, (our'plât) *n.* The dial of a timepiece.

House, (hous) *n.* [A.-S. *Go. hūs*.] A building used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; especially, one for the habitation of man; a dwelling; mansion;—a temple; a church;—a college; a monastery;—style or manner of living;—household; family;—a race; a noble family;—a legislative body;—the quorum necessary to form a legal session;—a firm or commercial company;—the body or habitation of the soul;—the grave;—an inn; lodging.

House, (hous) *v. t.* To shelter; to protect by covering; to harbour;—to deposit and cover;—to drive to a shelter;—*v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings; to abide; to dwell.

House-breaker, (hous'brâk-er) *n.* One who feloniously breaks into a house.

House-breaking, (hous'brâk-ing) *n.* The act of feloniously breaking into a house.

Household, (hous'hôld) *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof, and compose a family.

Household, (hous'hôld) *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic.

Householder, (hous'hôld-er) *n.* The master of a family; the occupier of a house.

Housekeeper, (hous'kêp-er) *n.* One who occupies a house with his family;—a female servant who has the chief care of the family.

Housekeeping, (hous'kêp-ing) *n.* Care of domestic concerns;—hospitality.

Houseless, (hous'lee) *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter.

Housemaid, (hous'mâd) *n.* A female servant.

House-room, (hous'rôom) *n.* Room or place in a house.

House-surgeon, (hous-sur'jun) *n.* The resident medical officer in a hospital or infirmary.

House-warming, (hous'wârm-ing) *n.* A merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

Housewife, (hous'wif) *n.* The mistress of a family;—a little case for materials used in sewing, &c.

Housewifery, (hous'wif-er) *n.* The business of the mistress of a family.

Housing, (hous'ing) *n.* [From *house*.] A saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth;—the act of putting under shelter;—the number or extent of inhabited dwellings in a locality.

Hovel, (huv'el) *n.* [A.-S. *hóf*.] An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, &c., from the weather;—a small, mean house.

Hovel, (huv'el) *v. t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.

Hoven, (høv'n) *a.* Swelled or puffed out.

Hover, (huv'er) *v. i.* [W. *hōfian*.] To hang fluttering in the air, or upon the wing;—to move to and fro in the neighbourhood of; to be in a state of suspense or expectation.

How, (how) *adv.* [A.-S. *hū*.] In what manner;

by what means;—to what extent;—for what reason;—in what state;—for what price.

Howbeit, (how-bē't) *conj.* [Compounded of *how*, *be*, and *it*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

Howdah, (how'dah) *n.* [Hind. *kaudah*.] A seat on the back of an elephant or camel.

Howdy, (how'dē) *n.* [Gael. *cudigham*.] A mid-wife;—also *Howdie*.

Howe, (how) *n.* [Go. *holl*.] Any hollow place;—a plain or flat ground between hills.

However, (how-ev'er) *adv.* In whatever manner or degree;—at all events;—nevertheless.

Howitzer, (how'itz-er) *n.* [Ger. *haubitze*.] A short, light cannon intended to throw large projectiles with small charges.

Howl, (howk) *v. t.* [Go. *holka*.] To dig.

Howl, (howl) *v. i.* [D. *hullen*.] To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud and mournful sound;—to wail;—to roar, as a tempest;—*v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry.

Howl, (howl) *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf; a loud, piercing cry of distress; a yell.

Howlet, (how'let) *n.* An owl; an owlet.

Howling, (how'ing) *n.* The yell of a wolf or dog;—the cry of one in distress;—any loud or horrid sound;—the roaring of the wind in a tempest.

Howling, (how'ing) *a.* Filled with howls or beasts howling; dreary; wild; roaring.

Howsoever, (how-so-ev'er) *adv.* In what manner soever; however; although.

Hoy, (hoy) *n.* [D. *hœu*.] A small coasting vessel usually rigged as a sloop.

Hub, (hub) *n.* The nave of a wheel;—the hilt of a weapon;—a mark at which quoits, &c., are cast;—a projection on a wheel for a pin.

Hubbub, (hub'bub) *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

Huckaback, (huk'a-bak) *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures, used for table-cloths and towels.

Huckle-backed, (huk'l-bakt) *a.* [Ger. *höcker*, hump, and Eng. *back*.] Having round shoulders.

Hucklebone, (huk'l-bôn) *n.* The hip-bone.

Huckster, (huk'ster) *n.* [Ger. *höcker*.] One that carries his wares on his back;—a retailer of small articles; a peddler;—a mean, trickish fellow.

Huckster, (huk'ster) *v. i.* To deal in small.

Huddle, (hud'l) *v. i.* [Ger. *huddeln*.] To press or hurry in disorder; to crowd;—*v. t.* To throw together;—to put on untidily, as clothes;—to bundle up and put out of sight;—to perform carelessly.

Huddle, (hud'l) *n.* A crowd; tumult; confusion.

Hudibras, (hū-de-bras'tik) *a.* Similar in manner to Hudibras, the hero of a burlesque poem; hence, in the style of doggerel poetry.

Hue, (hū) *n.* [A.-S. *hiw*, *hiow*, Go. *hwi*.] Colour; tint; dye.

Hue, (hū) *n.* [Norm. F.] A shouting;—a legal pursuit of a criminal—usually written *hue and cry*.

Hueless, (hū'lee) *a.* Destitute of colour; shadowy.

Huff, (huf) *n.* A fit of petulance, ill temper, or anger;—a boaster.

Huff, (huf) *a. t.* [O. Eng. *hooft*.] To swell; to puff up;—to treat with insolence; to bully;—*v. i.* To dilate; to swell up;—to bluster; to storm.

Huffiness, (huf'e-nee) *n.* State of being puffed up;—petulance; ill humour; sulky indignation.

Huffish, (huf'ish) *a.* Disposed to put on swelling, petulant, or sullen airs; arrogant; sulky.

Huffishness, (huf'ish-nee) *n.* Arrogance; bluster; petulance.

Huffy, (huf'e) *a.* Puffed up; swelled;—characterized by arrogance or petulance; sulky.

Hug, (hug) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hegan*.] To press close in an embrace; to clasp;—to hold fast;—to treat with fondness;—to gripe in wrestling;—to keep close to the wind or the land, as a ship.

Hug, (hug) *n.* A close embrace; a clasp or gripe;—a particular kind of catch or gripe in wrestling.

Huge, (hūj) *a.* [Ger. *hoch*, D. *hoog*.] Very large or great; immense;—extended; carried to a high degree;—enormous; gigantic; prodigious.

Hugely, (hūj'le) *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely. [*ness*.]

Hugeness, (hūj'nes) *n.* Enormous bulk; large-
Hugger, (hug'er-e) *n.* Flattery; fawning.

Huguenot, (hū'ge-not) *n.* [F.] A French Protestant or Calvinist in the sixteenth century.

Hulk, (hulk) *n.* [G. *holkas*.] The body of a ship; especially, the body of an old ship laid by as unfit for service;—any thing bulky or unwieldy;—*pl.* Old government vessels formerly used as prisons.

Hull, (hul) *n.* [A.-S. *hule*.] The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain; the *huak*;—the frame or body of a vessel.

Hull, (hul) *v. t.* To strip off or separate the hull or hulls of;—to pierce the hull of, as of a ship.

Hum, (hum) *v. i.* [Ger. *hummen*.] To make a dull, prolonged sound, like a bee; to drone; to buzz; to mumble;—to pause in speaking, and emit a loud audible breath;—*v. t.* To sing with shut mouth; to murmur without articulation;—to impose upon; to humbug.

Hum, (hum) *n.* The noise of bees in flight, of a whirling wheel, or the like;—any inarticulate and buzzing sound; low, confused noise, as of a crowd;—an imposition or hoax.

Hum, (hum) *interj.* Ahem; hem; a sound with a pause implying doubt or deliberation.

Human, (hū'man) *a.* [L. *humanus*.] Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man;—not divine or sacred.

Humane, (hū-mān) *a.* [L. *humanus*.] Pertaining to man; human;—having the feelings and dispositions proper to man;—kind; benevolent; compassionate; tender; merciful.

Humanely, (hū-mān'le) *adv.* In a humane manner; kindly.

Humanist, (hū'man-ist) *n.* One who pursues the study of the *humanities* or polite literature;—one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

Humanitarian, (hū-man-e-tār'e-an) *n.* One who holds that Jesus Christ was merely a man.

Humanity, (hū-man'e-te) *n.* Quality of being human; the nature of man;—the human race; mankind;—kindness; benevolence;—mental cultivation; liberal education;—in Scotland, study of Latin;—*pl.* The branches of polite or elegant learning; belles-lettres.

Humanize, (hū'man-iz) *v. t.* To render human or humane; to soften or subdue; to make susceptible of kindly feelings;—*v. i.* To become more humane; to become civilized.

Humankind, (hū'man-kind) *n.* The whole race of man; the human species; mankind.

Humanly, (hū'man-le) *adv.* In a human manner; after the manner of men.

Humble, (hum'bl) *a.* [L. *humilis*.] Low; insignificant; mean;—thinking lowly of one's self; modest, lowly; meek; submissive.

Humble, (hum'bl) *v. t.* To bring low; to reduce;

to abase;—to break; to subdue;—to mortify;—to make humble or lowly in mind; to produce meekness and submission to the divine will;—to evince condescension;—to deslower.

Humblebee, (hum'bl-be) *n.* [Probably from *hum*.] A large, hairy bee, of a black colour, with bands of yellow or orange; a bumblebee.

Humbleness, (hum'bl-nes) *n.* State of being or feeling humble; humility; meekness.

Humbling, (hum'bling) *n.* Lowering of pride; humiliation. [*manner*.]

Humbly, (hum'ble) *adv.* In a humiliating manner; in a humble manner; with humility.

Humbug, (hum'bug) *n.* [*Hum* and *bug*.] A piece of trickery; a hoax;—trickishness;—one who deceives or hoaxes.

Humbug, (hum'bug) *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to cajole; to hoax.

Humdrum, (hum'drum) *a.* [Probably from *Hum* and *drum*, for *drone*.] Dull; stupid; commonplace. [*to the shoulder*.]

Humeral, (hū'mēr-al) *a.* [L. *humerus*.] Belonging

Humid, (hū'mid) *a.* [L. *humidus*.] Containing

sensible moisture; damp; moist; watery.

Humidity, (hū'mid'e-te) *n.* Moisture; dampness.

Humiliate, (hū-mil'e-āt) *v. t.* [L. *humiliare*.] To reduce to a lower position; to humble; to depress; to abase; to mortify.

Humiliation, (hū-mil-e-ā'shun) *n.* Act of humbling; abasement of pride; mortification;—state of being humiliated; descent from greatness;—indignity; affront.

Humility, (hū-mil'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being humble; lowliness of mind; modest estimate of one's worth;—sense of unworthiness; penitence for sin; self-abasement;—an act of submission.

Humming, (hum'ing) *n.* Sound made by bees or flies;—any low murmuring or unmeaning noise.

Humming-bird, (hum'ing-berd) *n.* A very small tropical bird, remarkable for the metallic brilliancy of its plumage, and for the swift motion and noise of its wings in flight.

Humoral, (ū'mur-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humours.

Humorist, (ū'mur-ist) *n.* One who has some strong peculiarity of character; an eccentric or crochety person;—one who has a playful fancy or genius; a wag.

Humorless, (ū'mur-less) *a.* Destitute of humour.

Humorous, (ū'mur-us) *a.* Full of humour; capricious; whimsical; jocular; witty; merry.

Humorously, (ū'mur-us-le) *adv.* In a humorous manner; capriciously; jocosely.

Humorousness, (ū'mur-us-ness) *n.* Influenced by humour; peevish; petulant;—odd; funny; jocular.

Humour, (ū'mur) *n.* [F. *humeur*.] Moisture; especially, the moisture or fluids of animal bodies;—a vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin;—state of mind; temper;—freak; whim; caprice;—present disposition; mood;—petulance; peevishness;—jocularly; merriment; pleasantness;—that quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a ludicrous turn, and evokes laughter.

Humour, (ū'mur) *v. t.* To comply with the



Humming-bird.

humour of; to indulge;—yield to; favour; fall in with.

Hump, (hump) *n.* [*L. umbo.*] A protuberance; especially, the protuberance formed by a crooked back.

Humpback, (hump'bak) *n.* A crooked back;—a humpbacked, (hump'bak't) *a.* Having a crooked back.

Hun, (hun) *n.* [*A.-S. hune.*] One of the Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave its present name to Hungary.

Hunch, (hunch) *n.* [*Ger. hucke.*] A hump;—a thick piece; a hunk;—a push or jerk with the fist or elbow.

Hunch, (hunch) *v. t.* To push with the elbow or with a sudden jerk;—to crook, as the back.

Hunchback, (hunch'bak) *n.* A humpback.

Hundred, (hun'dred) *n.* [*A.-S. hund.*] The number of ten times ten, expressed by 100 or C;—a division or part of a county in England, supposed to contain a hundred families or freemen.

Hundred, (hun'dred) *a.* Ten times ten.

Hundred-fold, (hun'dred-fold) *n.* A hundred times as much.

Hundredth, (hun'dredth) *a.* Forming one of a hundred parts into which any thing is divided.

Hundredth, (hun'dredth) *n.* One of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is or may be divided.

Hundred-weight, (hun'dred-wät) *n.* An avoirdupois weight of 112 pounds—usually written *cwt.*

Hungarian, (hung-gär'e-an) *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hungary.

Hunger, (hung'ger) *n.* [*A.-S. hungur.*] A craving or desire for food;—any strong or eager desire.

Hunger, (hung'ger) *v. i.* To crave food;—to long for;—*v. t.* To make hungry; to famish.

Hunggrily, (hung'gre-le) *adv.* In a hungry manner; voraciously.

Hungry, (hung'gre) *a.* Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite;—covetous; greedy;—lean; emaciated, as looks;—poor; barren, as land.

Hunk, (hunk) *n.* A large lump or piece; a hunch.

Hunks, (hunks) *n.* A covetous, sordid man.

Hunt, (hunt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. huntian.*] To follow after, as game; to chase;—to search diligently after; to pursue;—to keep or manage hounds in the chase;—*v. i.* To follow the chase;—to seek by close pursuit; to search.

Hunt, (hunt) *n.* A chase of wild animals for catching them; hence, pursuit; search;—an association of huntmen;—a pack of hounds.

Hunter, (hun'ter) *n.* One who pursues wild animals; a huntman;—a dog employed in the chase;—a horse used in the chase.

Hunting, (hun'ting) *n.* Act or practice of pursuing wild animals; search or pursuit in general.

Huntress, (hun'tres) *n.* A female who hunts or follows the chase;—Diana, the goddess of hunting.

Huntsman, (hunts'man) *n.* One who hunts or who manages the hounds in the chase.

Hurdle, (hur'dl) *n.* [*A.-S. hyrde.*] A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a crate;—a movable fence on a farm.

Kurdy-gurdy, (hur'de-gur'de) *n.* A stringed instrument of music whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers.

Hurl, (hurl) *v. t.* [*W'hirl.*] To send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw with violence;—to utter with vehemence.

Hurl, (hurl) *n.* Act of hurling; a cast; a sling;—commotion; tumult; riot.

Hurling, (hurl'ing) *n.* The act of throwing with force;—a certain game of ball.

Hurly-burly, (hur'le-bur'le) *n.* [*Eng. hurl and burly.*] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Hurra, (hóór-rá) *interj.* Huzza! a shout of joy, exultation, or applause.

Hurricane, (hur're-kán) *n.* [Originally a Carib word.] A violent storm characterized by the extreme fury of the wind and its sudden changes.

Hurry, (hur're) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hreran.*] To hasten; to urge onward;—to impel to violent or thoughtless action;—*v. i.* To move or act with haste or precipitation.

Hurry, (hur're) *n.* The act of driving or pressing forward in haste;—speed; dispatch; urgency; precipitation; bustle; commotion.

Hurt, (hurt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hryt.*] To wound or bruise; to pain by some bodily harm;—to damage; to impair;—to wound the feelings of; to annoy; to grieve.

Hurt, (hurt) *n.* A wound; a bruise;—harm; mischief;—injury; wrong;—damage; loss.

Hurtful, (hurt'fúol) *a.* Tending to impair or destroy;—pernicious; harmful; injurious.

Hurtfully, (hurt'fúol-le) *adv.* Injuriouly.

Hurtless, (hurt'les) *a.* Doing no injury; harmless.

Husband, (huz'band) *n.* [*A.-S. hús and bonda.*] A married man;—the male of animals;—a manager; an economist—with a qualifying adjective.

Husband, (huz'band) *v. t.* To direct and manage with frugality;—to cultivate, as land; to till.

Husbanding, (huz'band-ing) *n.* The practice of economizing; frugal management of time, means, &c.

Husbandman, (huz'band-man) *n.* A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground.

Husbandry, (huz'band-re) *n.* The business of a husbandman or farmer; agriculture;—domestic economy; frugality; thrift.

Hush, (hush) *a.* [*An onomatopoeic word.*] Silent; still; quiet.

Hush, (hush) *v. t.* To still; to silence;—to appease; to suppress; to conceal;—*v. i.* To be still; to be silent—used in the imperative, as an exclamation. [silence.]

Hush-money, (hush'mun-e) *n.* A bribe to secure

Husk, (husk) *n.* [*D. hulsche.*] The external

covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants.

Husk, (husk) *v. t.* To strip off the external covering of.

Huskily, (husk'e-le) *adv.* In a husky manner.

Huskiness, (husk'e-nes) *n.* State of being husky;—roughness of sound; harshness; hoarseness.

Husky, (husk'e) *a.* Abounding with or resembling husks;—rough in tone; hoarse; raucous.

Hussar, (hóór-zár) *n.* [*Hung. huszár.*] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary; now one of the light cavalry of European armies.

Hussy, (huz'e) *n.* [*Hussy'e.*] An ill-behaved woman or girl; a jade.

Hustings, (hust'ingz) *n. pl.* [*A.-S.*] The principal court of the city of London;—the place where the election of a member of Parliament is held; the platform on which candidates stand.

Hustle, (hus'l) *v. t.* [*D. hutsen.*] To shake together in confusion; to handle roughly.

Huswife, (huz'wif) *n.* [*From housewife.*] A female economist or house keeper;—a case for sewing materials.

Hut, (hut) *n.* [*Ger. hütte.*] A small house, hovel,

or cabin; a temporary building for housing soldiers.

[v. i. To lodge or encamp in huts.]

Hut, (hut) v. t. To place in huts, as troops;—

Hutch, (huch) n. [A.-S. *hwecca*.] A chest or box; a corn-bin;—a rat-trap;—a box for holding rabbits.

Hutch, (huch) v. t. To lay up; to hoard.

Huzza, (hóóz-zá) n. [F. *houça*.] A shout of joy.

Huzza, (hóóz-zá) v. i. To utter a loud shout of joy, or an exclamation in joy or praise.

Hyacinth, (hi'a-sinth) n. [L. *hyacinthus*, G.

hyakinthos.] A bulbous plant bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers;—an evergreen, one variety of which produces white, and another blue flowers;—a red variety of sircon, sometimes used as a gem.

Hyacinthine, (hi'a-sinth'in) a.

Made of, or resembling hyacinth.

Hyades, (hi'a-dēs) n. pl. [G.]

A cluster of five stars in the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate rainy weather, when they rose with the sun.

Hyaline, (hi'a-lin) a. Glassy; transparent.

Hybrid, (hi'brid) n. [G. *hybris*.] An animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species; a mongrel; a mule.

Hybrid, (hi'brid) a. Produced from the mixture of two species; mongrel; bastard.

Hydra, (hi'drá) n. [L., G.] In mythology, a water-serpent having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another;—the name of a genus of zoophytes;—any evil principle or system, ramified and prolific.

Hydrant, (hi'drant) n. [G. *hydrainein*.] A pipe or spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of an aqueduct.

Hydrargyrum, (hi-drár'je-rum) n. [L. *hydrargyrum*, G. *huddor*, water, and *argyros*, silver.] Quicksilver; mercury.

Hydraulic, (hi-draw'lik) a. [G. *huddor* and *aulos*.]

Conveying water through pipes;—pertaining to hydraulics, or science of fluids in motion.

Hydraulics, (hi-draw'like) n. sing. The science which treats of the motive power of fluids when in motion, as opposed to hydrostatics, which treats of their power when in equilibrium;—science or art of utilizing the properties and powers of a fluid in motion, as in the construction of water-works, artificial fountains, &c.

Hydro-carbonate, (hi'drō-kár-bō-nát) n. A compound of hydrogen and carbon; fire-damp in coal mines.

Hydrocephalus, (hi-drō-sef'al-us) n. [G. *huddor* and *kephalē*.] Dropsy of the brain.

Hydrodynamic, (hi-drō-di-nam'ik) a. Pertaining to, or derived from, the force or pressure of water.

Hydrodynamics, (hi-drō-di-nam'iks) n. sing. [G. *huddor* and *dynamis*.] That branch of general mechanics which treats of the motive power of fluids.

Hydrogen, (hi'drō-jen) n. [G. *huddor* and *gencin*.] An inflammable colourless gas of extreme lightness, which constitutes one of the elements of water, and of all organized bodies.

Hydrogenize, (hi'drō-jen-iz) v. t. To combine with hydrogen; to hydrogenate.

Hydrogenous, (hi-droj'en-us) a. Pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.



Hyacinth.

Hydrographer, (hi-drog'ra-fer) n. One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters.

Hydrography, (hi-drog'ra-fe) n. [G. *huddor* and *graphia*.] Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts of the same.

Hydrology, (hi-drol'ō-je) n. [G. *huddor* and *logos*.] The science of water, its properties and laws, its distribution in lakes, &c., over the earth's surface.

Hydrometer, (hi-drom'et-er) n. [G. *huddor* and *metron*.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities, and thence the strength of liquids;—an instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, &c.

Hydrometrical, (hi-drō-met'rik-al) a. Pertaining to an hydrometer;—made by means of an hydrometer.

Hydropathical, (hi-drō-path'ik-al) a. Pertaining to hydrotherapy or the water-cure.

Hydropathist, (hi-drop'a-thist) n. One who practises hydrotherapy; a water-cure doctor.

Hydrotherapy, (hi-drop'a-the) n. [G. *huddor* and *pathos*.] The water-cure, a mode of treating diseases by the use of pure water, both internally and externally.

Hydrophobia, (hi-drō-fō-be-a) n. [G. *huddor* and *phobos*.] A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness; the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid dog.

Hydrophobic, (hi-drō-fō'bik) a. Pertaining to a dread of water or canine madness.

Hydropical, (hi-drō-pik-al) a. [L. *hydropicus*.] Dropsical;—resembling dropsy.

Hydroscope, (hi'drō-skōp) n. [G. *huddor* and *skopos*.] An instrument to measure the moisture in the air or gaseous body.

Hydrostatical, (hi-drō-stat'ik-al) a. [G. *huddor* and *statikos*.] Relating to hydrostatics.

Hydrostatics, (hi-drō-stat'iks) n. sing. That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, as water, mercury, &c.

Hyena, (hi-ē-na) n. [G. *haina*.] A carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog. Its habits are nocturnal, and it generally feeds upon carrion.

Hygeian, (hi-jē'an) a. [G. *hugieinos*.] Relating to health or its preservation.

Hygeia, (hi-jē'a) n. The Grecian goddess of health;—the figure of a maid holding a cup out of which a serpent eats.

Hygiene, (hi-jē-ēn) n. That department of medical science which treats of the preservation of health.

Hygienic, (hi-jē-en'ik) a. Pertaining to health.

Hygology, (hi-grol'ō-je) n. [G. *hugros* and *logos*.] Doctrine of the phenomena and causes of moisture in the atmosphere.

Hygrometer, (hi-grom'et-er) n. [G. *hugros* and *metron*.] An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.

Hygrometrical, (hi-grō-met'rik-al) a. Pertaining to, made by, or according to, the hygrometer.

Hygroscope, (hi-grō-skōp) n. [G. *hugros* and *skopos*.] An instrument which shows whether there is more or less moisture in the atmosphere, without indicating its amount.

Hygroscopic, (hi-grō-skōp'ik) a. Pertaining to the hygroscope; readily imbibing moisture.

Hymen, (hi'mēn) n. [L., G. *Humen*.] The god of marriage and nuptial solemnities;—the virgin

membrane:—the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

Hymeneal, (hi-men-ē'al) *a.* Pertaining to marriage or a wedding; nuptial.

Hymeneal, (hi-men-ē'al) *n.* A marriage song.

Hymn, (him) *n.* [G. *hymnos*.] An ode or song of praise; especially, a religious ode; a sacred lyric.

Hymn, (him) *v. t.* To praise in song; to celebrate;—to worship with singing;—*v. i.* To sing in praise or adoration.

Hymnal, (him'nal) *n.* A sacred lyric; a hymn.

Hymnic, (him'nik) *a.* Relating to hymns.

Hymnology, (him-nol'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *hymnos* and *logos*.] A collection of hymns;—a treatise on hymns;—*hymnody*.

Hyper, (hi'per) [G. *hyper*.] A prefix used in composition to denote excess.

Hyperbola, (hi-per'bō-lā) *n.* [G. *hyper* and *ballos*.] A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

Hyperbole, (hi-per'bō-lē) *n.* A figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.

Hyperbolic, (hi-per-bol'ik-al) *a.* Belonging to the hyperbola;—containing hyperbole.

Hyperbolically, (hi-per-bol'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the form of a hyperbola;—with exaggeration.

Hyperborean, (hi-per-bō-rē-an) *a.* [L. *hyperboreus*.] Northern; hence very cold; frigid.

Hyperborean, (hi-per-bō-rē-an) *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

Hypercritic, (hi-per-krit'ik) *n.* [G. *hyper* and *kritikos*.] One who is critical beyond measure;—a captious censor.

Hypercritical, (hi-per-krit'ik-al) *a.* Over critical; critical beyond use or reason;—excessively nice or exact.

Hypæcist, (hi-pē-re-on) *n.* Apollo, the god of day, who was distinguished for his beauty.

Hypen, (hi-fen) *n.* [G. *hupen*.] A mark thus [-], used to connect syllables or compound words.

Hypochondria, (hip-ō-kon'dre-a) *n.* A mental disorder, in which one is tormented by melancholy and gloomy views, particularly about his own health.

Hypochondriac, (hip-ō-kon'dre-ak) *a.* Pertaining to hypochondria;—producing melancholy or low spirits.

Hypochondriac, (hip-ō-kon'dre-ak) *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.

Hypochondrium, (hip-ō-kon'dre-um) *n.* [G. *hypo* and *chondria*.] That part of the cavity of the abdomen which, on either side, is beneath the cartilages of the false ribs.

Hypocrisis, (he-pok're-se) *n.* [L. *hypocrisis*, G. *hypokrisis*, acting a part.] Simulation; pretence; feigning to be what one is not;—disimulation; deceitful appearance; especially,



the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion.

[virtue or piety;—a dissembler.]

Hypocrite, (hip-ō-krit) *n.* A false pretender to

Hypocritical, (hip-ō-krit'ik-al) *a.* Simulating; assuming a false character;—dissembling; concealing the real character or motives;—professing religion without the power of it;—exhibiting the look or manner of a hypocrite.

Hypocritically, (hip-ō-krit'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a hypocritical manner.

Hypostasis, (hi-pos'ta-sis) *n.* [G. *hypostasis*.] State of being; existence;—that in the being, essence, or substance of each person in the Holy Trinity, which constitutes his individuality.

Hypotenuse, (hi-pot'ē-nūse) *n.* [G. *hypoteinein*, to subtend; from *hupo*, under, and *teinin*, to stretch.] The longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.

Hypothec, (hi-poth'ik) *n.* [L. *hypotheca*.] A legal security over the effects of a debtor granted to his creditors;—the claim which a landlord has to the crop, stock, &c., of his tenant, for the rent;—the claim of seamen over the freight of a ship, or the ship itself, in security of their wages.

Hypothecate, (hi-poth'ē-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *hypothecare*.] To pledge;—to grant to a creditor a bond or security over property, goods or effects.

Hypothecation, (hi-poth'ē-kā'shun) *n.* The act or contract by which property is pledged in security.

Hypothesis, (hi-poth'ē-sis) *n.* [G. *hypothesis*, *hypothēnai*, to place under.] A supposition; something assumed for the purpose of argument;—a theory assumed to account for known facts or phenomena.

Hypothetic, (hi-pō-thet'ik) *a.* Characterized by an hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning;—also *hypothetical*.

Hypothetically, (hi-pō-thet'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an hypothetical manner; conditionally.

Hyson, (hi'sun) *n.* [Chinese *hi-shun*, i. e., literally, first crop, or blooming spring.] A fragrant species of green tea.

Hyssop, (his'up) *n.* [G. *hussōpos*.] A plant, the leaves of which have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

Hysteria, (his-tē're-a) *n.* [L.] A species of nervous affection, with alternate fits of laughing and crying, and a sensation of strangulation;—also written *Hysterics*.

Hysterical, (his-tēr'ik-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to hysterics; convulsive; fitful.

Hysteron-proteron, (his-tēr-on-prot'er-on) *n.* [G.] A figure in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence.



I.

[I], the ninth letter and the third vowel of the English alphabet, has two principal sounds: the long sound, as in *pine*, *fine*; and the short sound, as in *pin*, *fin*. It has the sound of *i* in some words derived from French, as *machine* (ma-shēn'), *intrigue* (in-trēg'). As

a numeral, *I* stands for 1; among the Romans, for 500.

I, (i) *pron.* [A.-S. *ic*, L. *ego*.] The pronoun of the first person;—the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

(to iambics.)

Iambic, (i-am'bik) *a.* Consisting of or pertaining

Iambic or **Iambus**, (i-am'bik) *n.* [L. *iambus*.] A foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the second long, or the first unaccented and the second accented; — a verse composed of such feet.

Ibex, (i'beks) *n.* [L.] A species of goat found in the Alps and other mountainous parts of Europe.

Ibis, (i'bis) *n.* [L., G.] A genus of gallinatory birds, one species of which was regarded in ancient Egypt with respect bordering on adoration.

Icarian, (i-kä're-an) *a.* [From *Icarus*.] Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety.

Ice, (is) *n.* [A.-S. *is*, Ger. *eis*.] Water in a congealed or solid state; — concreted sugar.

Ice, (is) *v. t.* To cover with ice; to convert into ice; — to cover with concreted sugar; to frost.

Iceberg, (is'berg) *n.* [Ger. *eis* and *berg*.] A hill or mountain of ice floating on the ocean.

Ice-blink, (is'blink) *n.* A bright appearance occasioned by the reflection of light from ice.

Ice-bound, (is'bound) *a.* Totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing or retreating.

Ice-cream, (is'krēm) *n.* Cream or milk sweetened, flavoured, and congealed by a freezing mixture.

Ice-field, (is'feld) *n.* A vast expanse of sea either frozen or covered with floating masses of ice.

Ice-house, (is'hous) *n.* A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

Icelandic, (is'land-er) *n.* A native of Iceland.

Icelandic, (is'land'ik) *n.* The language of the inhabitants of Iceland.

Iceland-moss, (is'land-mos) *n.* A kind of lichen found in the mountainous districts of Europe.

Ice-plant, (is'plant) *n.* A plant sprinkled with glittering, watery vesicles, which make it appear as if covered with ice.

Ice-water, (is'waw-ter) *n.* Water from melted ice.

Ichneumon, (ik-nū'mun) *n.* [G. *ichneumon*.] A carnivorous animal which inhabits Egypt, and is very destructive to the eggs of the crocodile and of poultry; — a genus of hymenopterous insects whose larvae are parasitic in other insects.

Ichor, (i'kor) *n.* [L., G.] An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods; — colourless matter flowing from an ulcer; thin watery matter like serum.

Ichorous, (i'kor-us) *a.* Composed of or resembling ichor; thin; watery.

Ichthyology, (ik-the-ol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *ichthys* and *logos*.] The science or classification of fishes.

Ichthyophagous, (ik-the-ol'a-gus) *a.* [G. *ichthys* and *phagēin*.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

Ice-ice, (is'e-kl) *n.* [A.-S. *teigcel*.] A pendent conical mass of ice.

Iceiness, (is'e-nes) *n.* State of being icy, or very cold; the state of freezing or forming ice.

Icing, (is'ing) *n.* A covering of concreted sugar.

Icon, (i'kon) *n.* [G. *eikōn*.] An image; figure.

Iconoclasm, (i-kon'ō-klazm) *n.* The act of breaking or destroying images.

Iconoclast, (i-kon'ō-klast) *n.* [G. *eikōn* and *klastēs*.] A breaker of images or idols; — one who exposes or destroys impositions or shams of any kind.

Iconolater, (i-kon-ōl'a-ter) *n.* [G. *eikōn* and *latreia*.] A worshipper of images — term formerly applied in controversy to Papists.

Iceoandria, (i-kos-and're-a) *n.* [G. *eikosi* and *andr*.] A class of plants, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

Icy, (is'e) *a.* [From *ice*.] Pertaining to, com-

posed of, or resembling ice; cold; frosty; — chilling; frigid; destitute of affection.

Idea, (i-dē'a) *n.* [G. *idea*.] The image or picture formed by the mind of any thing external, whether sensible or spiritual; — a notion, conception, or thought; — a belief, doctrine, or opinion; — the complete conception of an object in its necessary elements, constituents, and relations.

Ideal, (i-dē'al) *n.* A high standard proposed by the mind for imitation or attainment; an imaginary model of perfection.

Ideal, (i-dē'al) *a.* Existing in thought; mental; — proposed for imitation or attainment; — existing in fancy; visionary; unreal.

Idealism, (i-dē'al-izm) *n.* The metaphysical theory that matter is merely a phenomenon of the mind. [trine of idealism.]

Idealist, (i-dē'al-ist) *n.* One who holds the doctrine.

Ideality, (i-dē'al'e-ty) *n.* A phrenological organ producing the sense of beauty and perfection; the faculty which elevates and refines; the poetical faculty.

Idealize, (i-dē'al-iz) *v. t.* To give an ideal form or value to; to spiritualize; — *v. i.* To form ideas.

Identical, (i-den'tik'al) *a.* [L. *idem*.] The same; not different; — uttering sameness or the same truth. [manner or form; exactly.]

Identically, (i-den'tik'al-ly) *adv.* In the same

Identification, (i-den'tif-e-kā'shun) *n.* The act of identifying or proving the same.

Identify, (i-den'tif-i) *v. t.* [L. *idem* and *facere*.] To make the same; to treat as being one; — to ascertain or prove to be the same; to recognize; — *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, &c.

Identity, (i-den'te-ty) *n.* State of having the same nature or character with; absolute sameness, as opposed to similarity; — personal or individual character.

Idiography, (i-dē-og'ra-fe) *n.* The art of writing words on an ideal system of sounds; phonetic art; short-hand writing.

Ideology, (i-dē-ol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *idea* and *logos*.] The science of ideas; a psychological system which derives all ideas from certain original sensations, and their modifications.

Idea, (idz) *n. pl.* [L. *idus*.] The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months in the Roman calendar.

Idiocy, (id'e-ō-se) *n.* The absence or deficiency of sense and intelligence.

Idiom, (id'e-um) *n.* [G. *idiōma*.] A peculiar mode of expression; a phrase; phraseology; — the genius or peculiar cast of a language; — dialect; local form or variety of language.

Idiomatie, (id'e-um-at'ik) *a.* Peculiar to a language or the genius of a language.

Idiopathy, (id'e-op'a-the) *n.* [G. *idios* and *patheia*.] A morbid state or condition not preceded by any other disease; — a peculiar affection.

Idiosyncrasy, (id'e-ō-sin'kra-se) *n.* [G. *idios* and *syngkasis*.] A peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility of bodily affection; — peculiar disposition or temper of mind and character.

Idiot, (id'e-ut) *n.* [G. *idiōtēs*.] An ignorant or foolish person; — a natural fool; a simpleton; an innocent. [idiot; foolish; sottish.]

Idiotic, (id'e-ot'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or like a

Idiotism, (id'e-ut-izm) *n.* [G. *idiōtismos*.] A

Idiom; — folly; natural imbecility.

Idle, (i'dl) *a.* [A.-S. *idel*.] Empty; vain; — *v.*

active; unemployed;—**lazy**; slothful;—**vacant**; affording leisure;—**useless**; ineffectual;—**unfruitful**; unproductive;—**trifling**; unimportant; **silly**.
Idle, (i'dl) *v. t.* To spend in idleness; to waste; to consume unprofitably;—*v. i.* To be inactive; to lounge; to loiter.

Idleness, (i'dl-nes) *n.* Laziness; sloth;—state of being unemployed; inaction;—unimportance;—inefficiency; uselessness;—foolishness.

Idler, (i'dler) *n.* One who idles; a lazy person.

Idly, (i'dle) *adv.* In an idle manner.

Idol, (i'dul) *n.* [G. *eidōlon*.] An image or representation of any thing;—an object of worship;—a person loved or honoured extremely;—a deceitful image.

Idolater, (i-dol-ät-er) *n.* [G. *eidōlon* and *latrēs*.] A worshipper of idols; a pagan;—an adorer; a great admirer. [of idols.]

Idolatress, (i-dol-a-tres) *n.* A female worshipper.
Idolatrous, (i-dol'a-trus) *a.* Pertaining to idolatry;—an excessive attachment or reverence.

Idolatry, (i-dol'a-tre) *n.* The worship of idols or false gods;—excessive attachment or veneration for any thing.

Idolize, (i'dul-iz) *v. t.* To make an idol of; to pay worship to;—to love or reverence to adoration.

Idyl, (i'dil) *n.* [L. *idyllium*.] A short pastoral poem; also a narrative or descriptive poem written in an elevated style.

Id, (if) *conj.* [A.-S. *giſ*.] In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that;—whether or not.

Ign, (ig) *a.* A prefix—one of the forms of *in*.

Ignacious, (ig-nō-us) *a.* [L. *igneus*.] Pertaining to fire; containing fire; resembling fire;—resulting from the action of fire.

Ignescent, (ig-nēs-ent) *a.* [L. *ignescens*.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel.

Ignis-fatuus, (ig-nis-fat'ū-us) *n.* [L.] A light that appears in the night over marshy grounds, occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances;—*Will of the wisp*; *Jack o' lantern*.

Ignite, (ig-nit) *v. t.* To kindle or set on fire;—*i. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn.

Ignitable, (ig-nit'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being ignited.

Ignition, (ig-niah'un) *n.* The act of setting on fire;—state of burning so as to be red and luminous.

Ignoble, (ig-nō-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *nobilis*.] Of low birth or family;—mean; worthless;—base;—dishonourable.

Ignobleness, (ig-nō-bl-nes) *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble; want of dignity; meanness.

Ignobly, (ig-nō-ble) *adv.* Of low birth;—meanly; dishonourably;—basely; disgracefully.

Ignominious, (ig-nō-min'e-us) *a.* Marked with ignominy; incurring public disgrace; infamous; shameful;—despicable.

Ignominiously, (ig-nō-min'e-us-le) *adv.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

Ignominy, (ig-nō-min-e) *n.* [L. *ignominia*.] Public disgrace or dishonour;—opprobrium; dishonour; shame; contempt.

Ignoramus, (ig-nō-rā-mus) *n.* [L.] The word endorsed by a grand jury on a bill of indictment which they throw out;—an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

Ignorance, (ig-nō-rans) *n.* [L. *ignorantia*.] The condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

Ignorant, (ig-nō-rant) *a.* Destitute of knowledge; un instructed or uninformed;—unacquainted; **unaware**;—illiterate; unenlightened.

Ignorantly, (ig-nō-rant-le) *adv.* Without knowledge; unconsciously; unskillfully; inexpertly.
Ignore, (ig-nōr') *v. t.* [L. *ignorare*.] To be ignorant of;—to throw out as false or ungrounded;—said of a bill;—hence, to refuse to take notice of; to leave out of account or consideration.

Il, (il) *a.* A prefix—one of the forms of *in*.

Ilex, (i'leks) *n.* [L.] A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, including the holly.

Iliacal, (il-i'ak-al) *a.* [L. *iliacus*.] Pertaining to the flank-bone;—pertaining to the lower intestine.

Iliad, (il-i'ed) *n.* An epic poem composed by Homer on the destruction of Ilium, the ancient Troy. [every.]

Ilk, (ilk) *a.* [Scot.] The same; also; each;
Il, (il) *a.* [A.-S. *yrel*, Sw. *illa*.] Bad or evil in any respect;—sick; indisposed;—wicked; wrong; iniquitous;—disastrous; unfortunate;—cross; surly;—harsh; discordant;—ugly; unprepossessing;—unfavourable; doubtful; rude; unpolished;—improper; unsuitable;—irregular, as a grammatical construction.

Ill, (il) *n.* Evil of any kind; misfortune; disease; pain;—wickedness; depravity; iniquity.

Ill, (il) *adv.* With pain or difficulty; not easily;—not rightly or perfectly; not well; badly.

Illapse, (il-laps) *n.* [L. *illapsus*.] A sliding in; sudden entrance;—a falling on; a sudden attack.

Illation, (il-lā-shun) *n.* [L. *illatio*.] Act of inferring from premises or reasons;—inference; deduction.

Illative, (il-lā'tiv) *a.* Relating to illation; inferential;—denoting an inference or conclusion.

Ill-blood, (il-blud) *n.* Enmity; unfriendly feelings.

Ill-bred, (il-bred) *a.* Not well-bred; rude.

Ill-breeding, (il-brēd-ing) *n.* Impoliteness; want of good-breeding; incivility; rudeness.

Illegal, (il-lē-gal) *a.* [L. *in* and *legalis*.] Contrary to law; unlawful; illicit.

Illegality, (il-lē-gal'e-te) *n.* Quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness.

Illegalize, (il-lē-gal-iz) *v. t.* To render unlawful.

Illegally, (il-lē-gal-le) *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully. [being illegible.]

Illegibility, (il-lej-e-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of illegible, (il-lej'e-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *legibilis*.] Incapable of being read; obscure; defaced.

Illegibly, (il-lej'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be read.

Illegitimacy, (il-lē-jit'e-mā-se) *n.* State of being born out of marriage;—state of being not genuine.

Illegitimate, (il-lē-jit'e-māt) *a.* Not regular; unlawful;—born out of wedlock;—illogical;—not authorised by good usage.

Illegitimately, (il-lē-jit'e-māt) *v. t.* To render illegitimate;—to prove bastardy against a person.

Illegitimely, (il-lē-jit'e-māt-le) *adv.* Unlawfully; unauthorisedly;—in the state of bastardy.

Ill-favoured, (il'fā-verd) *a.* Ill-looking; deformed; ugly.

Illiberal, (il-lib'er-al) *a.* [L. *illiberalis*.] Not liberal;—not free or generous; close; niggardly; mean;—uncharitable in judging.

Illiberality, (il-lib'er-al'e-te) *n.* Narrowness of mind; want of catholicity;—parsimony; niggardliness.

Illiberally, (il-lib'er-al-le) *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably; parsimoniously.

Illicit, (il-lit') *a.* [L. *illicitus*.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.

Illimitable, (il-lim'it-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being limited;—unbounded; infinite; immense.
Illimitably, (il-lim'it-a-ble) *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limits.
Illiteracy, (il-lit'er-a-se) *n.* [From *illiterate*.] State of being untaught or unlearned; ignorance.
Illiterate, (il-lit'er-ät) *a.* [L. *illiteratus*.] Ignorant of letters or books; unlearned; uninstructed in science;—devoid of literary grace and culture; rude; coarse or vulgar.
Illiterately, (il-lit'er-ät-le) *adv.* In an illiterate manner. [crossness;—malevolence.
Ill-nature, (il-nä-tür) *n.* Habitual bad temper;
Ill-natured, (il-nä-türd) *a.* Of habitual bad temper; peevish; cross; surly;—indicating ill-nature.
Illness, (il'nes) *n.* [From *ill*.] Disease; indisposition; malady; sickness;—wickedness; iniquity.
Illogical, (il-loj'ik-al) *a.* Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic;—contrary to the rules of logic.
Illogically, (il-loj'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an illogical manner. [failure; unpropitious.
Ill-omened, (il'ö-mend) *a.* Foreboding disaster or
Ill-starred, (il'stärd) *a.* [From *il* and *star*.] Fated to be unfortunate; unlucky.
Ill-tempered, (il'tem-perd) *a.* Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful.
Ill-turn, (il'turn) *n.* An injurious or ungenerous act done to another;—an attack of illness.
Illume, (il-lüm) *v. t.* To make light or bright; to illuminate; to brighten; to adorn.
Illuminate, (il-lüm'in-ät) *v. t.* [L. *illuminare*.] To enlighten;—to light up, as a building, in token of rejoicing;—to adorn, as a book or page, with coloured decorations or illustrations.
Illuminating, (il-lüm'in-ät-ing) *n.* The art or practice of adorning books or manuscripts with paintings and ornamental letters.
Illumination, (il-lüm'in-ä'shun) *n.* Act of illuminating;—festive decoration of houses or buildings with lights;—adornment of books and manuscripts with coloured illustrations;—brightness; splendour;—infusion of intellectual light or knowledge; communication of divine light; inspiration.
Illuminator, (il-lüm'in-ät-er) *n.* [L.] One who illuminates manuscripts and books.
Illumine, (il-lüm'in) *v. t.* To illumine; to adorn.
Illusion, (il-lü'zhun) *n.* [L. *illusio*.] An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision; deceptive appearance;—fallacy; hallucination.
Illusive, (il-lü'ziv) *a.* Deceiving by false show.
Illusively, (il-lü'ziv-le) *adv.* In an illusive manner.
Illusiveness, (il-lü'ziv-nes) *n.* The quality of being illusive.
Illusory, (il-lü'sor-e) *a.* Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.
Illustrate, (il-lüs'trät) *v. t.* [L. *illustrare*.] To make clear or bright;—to exhibit distinctly;—to exemplify by figures, comparisons, examples, and the like;—to ornament with pictures or figures.
Illustration, (il-lüs-trä'shun) *n.* Act of illustrating; explanation; elucidation;—state of being illustrated;—an illustrative engraving, picture, &c.
Illustrative, (il-lüs'trät-iv) *a.* Tending or intended to illustrate; exemplifying; explaining.
Illustrious, (il-lüs'tre-us) *a.* [L. *illustris*.] Bright; brilliant; glorious, as a display;—conferring honour; renowned;—eminent; noble; distinguished. [trious manner.
Illustriously, (il-lüs'tre-us-le) *adv.* In an illustrious manner.
Ill-will, (il'wil) *n.* Enmity; malevolence.

I'm (im). Contracted from *I am*.
Im (im). A prefix—a form of *in*.
Image, (im'ä) *n.* [L. *imago*.] A representation of a person or object formed of material substance; a statue; an effigy;—picture; portrait;—a resemblance in bodily form or features; likeness of a child to its parent;—object set up for worship; idol;—mental idea; conception; notion;—hence a lively description; rhetorical figure; illustrative example;—the figure of any object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror by rays of light.
Image, (im'ä) *v. t.* To form an image of;—to represent to the mental vision; to fancy.
Imagery, (im'äj-gr-e) *n.* Images in general; material representations; pictures; statues; figures of speech; similes; metaphors;—false ideas; phantasms. [imagined.
Imaginable, (im-äj'in-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being
Imaginary, (im-äj'in-ar-e) *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy;—ideal; fanciful; visionary.
Imagination, (im-äj'in-ä'shun) *n.* The mental faculty which apprehends and forms ideas of external objects;—the faculty of recalling to the mind such ideas, and the feelings or impressions which attended them;—the power of reproducing these mental sensations, and of combining them, so as to exhibit them vividly in expressed thought, figures, pictures, &c.; the poetical faculty; inventive powers;—a conception;—a fanciful or vain idea; a conceit;—a scheme; a contrivance;—the first notion or purpose in the mind.
Imaginative, (im-äj'in-ät-iv) *a.* Proceeding from the imagination;—full of images, fancies, &c.
Imaginativeness, (im-äj'in-ät-iv-nes) *n.* Possession of the conceptive faculties; high degree of fancy or invention.
Imagine, (im-äj'in) *v. t.* To form in the mind a notion or idea of;—to contrive in purpose;—to represent to one's self;—*v. i.* To think; to suppose.
Imago, (im-ä'gö) *n.* [L.] The last and perfected state of insect life, when the pupa case is dropped, and the inclosed being comes forth.
Imbecile, (im'bë-sël) *a.* [L. *imbecillus*.] Destitute of strength, either of body or of mind;—feeble; impotent. [either of body or mind.
Imbecile, (im'bë-sël) *n.* One destitute of strength.
Imbecility, (im'bë-sil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being imbecile; feebleness of body or of mind;—impotence. [of sand or earth.
Imbed, (im-bed') *v. t.* To sink or lay, as in a bed
Imbibe, (im-bib') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *bibere*.] To drink in; to absorb;—to admit into the mind and retain. [absorbing.
Imbibing, (im-bib'ing) *n.* The act of drinking in;
Imbitter, (im-bit'er) *v. t.* To make bitter; hence, to make unhappy or grievous;—to render more violent; to exasperate.
Imbosom, (im-bööz'um) *v. t.* To hold in the bosom; to caress; to admit to the heart or affection;—to surround; to inclose; to cover.
Imbosomed, (im-bööz'umd) *a.* Preserved in the bosom, or pressed to the breast; protecting; inclosing.
Imbricated, (im'b're-kät-ed) *a.* [L. *imbricatus*.] Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile;—lying over each other in regular order, like tiles.
Imbrication, (im-b're-kä'shun) *n.* An overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles.
Imbroglia, (im-brö'lyö) *n.* [It.] An intricate, complicated plot;—a complicated state of things.

Imbrown, (im-brown') *v. t.* To make brown; to darken the colour of; to tan.

Imbrue, (im-brú) *v. t.* [*Im for in, and O. Eng. bruc.*] To soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood.

Imbrute, (im-brú) *v. t.* To degrade to the state of a brute;—*v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

Imbue, (im-bú) *v. t.* [*L. imbuer.*] To tinge deeply; to dye;—to instil; to instruct with.

Imitable, (im-it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being imitated;—worthy of imitation.

Imitate, (im'e-tát) *v. t.* [*L. imitari.*] To follow, as a pattern, model, or example;—to copy;—to produce a likeness of in form, colour, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like; to counterfeit.

Imitation, (im-e-tá'shun) *n.* Act of imitating;—a copy; likeness; resemblance;—counterfeit; false or forged resemblance.

Imitative, (im'e-tát-iv) *a.* Inclined to imitate; exhibiting an imitation of a pattern or model;—formed after a model, pattern, or original.

Imitiveness, (im'e-tát-iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being imitative.

Imitator, (im'e-tát-er) *n.* One who imitates.

Immaculate, (im-mak'ü-lát) *a.* [*L. immaculatus.*] Spotless; without blemish; undefiled; pure;—himpid.

Immaculately, (im-mak'ü-lát-le) *adv.* With spotlessness.

Immanent, (im-a-nent) *a.* [*L. immanens.*] Remaining within; inherent; internal or subjective; intrinsic.

Immanity, (im-man'e-te) *n.* [*L. immanitas.*] Monstrosity; atrocity; barbarity.

Immanuel, (im-man'ü-el) *n.* [*Heb. from im, with, eu, us, and El, God.*] God with us—an appellation of the Saviour.

Immaterial, (im-ma-tê-re-al) *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual;—of no essential consequence; unimportant;—trifling; insignificant.

Immaterialism, (im-ma-tê-re-al-izm) *n.* The doctrine of the non-existence of matter; idealism.

Immaterialist, (im-ma-tê-re-al-ist) *n.* One who believes in or professes immaterialism.

Immateriality, (im-ma-tê-re-al'e-te) *n.* Quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter.

Immaterially, (im-ma-tê-re-al-e) *adv.* In an immaterial form; to an unimportant degree.

Immature, (im-ma-tür) *a.* Not mature or ripe; unripe; crude;—too early; premature.

Immaturely, (im-ma-tür-le) *adv.* In an immature manner; unripe; crudely; unseasonably.

Immaturity, (im-ma-tür-e-te) *n.* State of being imperfect or incomplete; unripeness; crudity.

Immeasurable, (im-mezh'ür-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being measured; immense; indefinitely extensive.

Immeasurableness, (im-mezh'ür-a-bl-nes) *n.* The state of being incapable of measurement.

Immeasurably, (im-mezh'ür-a-bl-e) *adv.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely.

Immediate, (im-mê-de-át) *a.* [*L. immediatus.*] Not separated in time to place by anything intervening; proximate; close;—not deferred by an interval of time; present; instant;—producing its effect by direct agency; acting directly.

Immediately, (im-mê-de-át-le) *adv.* Closely; at hand;—without interval;—directly; instantly.

Immediateness, (im-mê-de-át-nes) *n.* Quality of being immediate; exemption from intervening causes.

Immemorial, (im-mê-mô're-al) *a.* Beyond memory; out of mind.

Immemorially, (im-mê-mô're-al-le) *adv.* Beyond memory.

Immense, (im-mens) *a.* [*L. immensus.*] Unlimited; unbounded; very great; huge;—vast; prodigious; enormous.

Immensely, (im-mens-le) *adv.* Without limits or measure; vastly; very greatly.

Immensity, (im-mens-e-te) *n.* Unlimited extension; infinity;—vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

Immensurability, (im-men-sür-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being immeasurable.

Immensurable, (im-men'sür-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and mensurabilis.*] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

Immerse, (im-merj) *v. t.* To plunge into, under, or within any thing, especially a fluid; to immerse.

Immerse, (im-mers) *v. t.* [*L. immergere.*] To plunge into any thing that surrounds or covers, especially into a fluid;—to engage deeply; to involve.

Immersion, (im-mer'shun) *n.* Act of immersing;—state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged;—disappearance of a celestial body by passing behind another, or into its shadow;—mode of baptizing among Baptists; dipping of the whole body, as opposed to sprinkling.

Immethodical, (im-mê-thod'ik-al) *a.* Not methodical; without systematic arrangement;—disorderly.

Immethodically, (im-mê-thod'ik-al-le) *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

Immigrant, (im'e-grant) *n.* One who removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

Immigrate, (im'e-grät) *v. i.* [*L. in and migrare.*] To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

Immigration, (im'e-grä'shun) *n.* Act of immigrating.

Imminence, (im'e-nens) *n.* Quality of being imminent;—impending evil or danger.

Imminent, (im'e-nent) *a.* [*L. imminens.*] Threatening to fall or occur; impending.

Imminently, (im'e-nent-le) *adv.* In a threatening manner; dangerously.

Immingle, (im-ming'l) *v. t.* [*In and mingle.*] To unite; to mix; to compound.

Immission, (im-mish'un) *n.* Act of sending or thrusting in; injection.

Immit, (im-mit') *v. t.* [*L. immittere.*] To send in; to inject; to infuse.

Immobility, (im-mô-bil'e-te) *n.* [*L. for in, and mobilis.*] Incapability of being moved; resistance to motion; fixedness of state or condition.

Immoderate, (im-mod'er-ät) *a.* Exceeding just bounds;—excessive; extravagant; intemperate.

Immoderately, (im-mod'er-ät-le) *adv.* In or to an undue degree; excessively; unreasonably.

Immodest, (im-mod'est) *a.* Not limited to due bounds; immoderate; exorbitant;—wanting in modesty or delicacy; impure; unchaste.

Immodestly, (im-mod'est-le) *adv.* Without due reserve or restraint; indecently; unchastely.

Immodesty, (im-mod'es-te) *n.* Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity;—want of delicacy.

Immolate, (im'ô-lät) *v. t.* [*L. immolare.*] To kill, as a victim;—to offer in sacrifice.

Immolation, (im'ô-lä'shun) *n.* Act of sacrificing or killing a victim in sacrifice;—a sacrifice offered.

Immoral, (im-mor'al) *a.* Uninfluenced by moral principle; contrary to the divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious; dissolute; depraved.

Immortality, (im-mō-ral'e-te) *n.* Quality of being immortal;—an immoral act or practice.

Immorally, (im-mor'al-le) *adv.* In violation of moral law or obligation; sinfully; viciously.

Immortal, (im-mor'tal) *a.* [*L. immortalis.*] Not mortal; exempt from liability to die;—eternal; never-ending; everlasting; perpetual;—imperishable, as fame; destined to live in all ages of this world.

Immortal, (im-mor'tal) *n.* One exempt from death;—a divine being;—an angel;—a god or goddess.

Immortality, (im-mor'tal'e-te) *n.* Quality of being immortal; unending existence;—exemption from oblivion;—perpetuity.

Immortalize, (im-mor'tal-iz) *v. t.* To render immortal;—to exempt from oblivion; to perpetuate.

Immortally, (im-mor'tal-le) *adv.* In an immortal manner; with exemption from death.

Immovability, (im-mōv-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being immovable.

Immovable, (im-mōv'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being moved; firmly fixed;—steadfast; resolute;—permanent in place or tenure; not removable.

Immovably, (im-mōv'a-ble) *adv.* In an immovable manner; unalterably; unchangeably.

Immunity, (im-mū'ne-te) *n.* [*L. immunitas.*] Exemption from any charge, duty, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege; prerogative;—preservation from, as error, &c.

Immure, (im-mūr) *v. t.* To inclose within walls; to confine; to imprison.

Immutability, (im-mū'ta-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being unchangeable; invariableness.

Immutable, (im-mū't'a-bl) *a.* [*L. immutabilis.*] Not mutable; not susceptible of change; invariable; unalterable. [*invariably.*]

Immutably, (im-mū't'a-ble) *adv.* Unchangeably.

Imp, (imp) *n.* [*A.-S. impan.*] A graft; a scion;—offspring; progeny;—a young or inferior devil.

Imp, (imp) *v. t.* [*A.-S. impan.*] To mend by a graft or insertion;—in falconry, to repair a hawk's wing by inserting feathers; to plume.

Impact, (im-pakt') *v. t.* [*L. impingere.*] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together.

Impact, (imp'akt) *n.* Collision; impress;—force communicated;—the single instantaneous blow of a body in motion against another in motion or at rest.

Impages, (im-pā'jes) *n. pl.* Those parts of the frame-work of a door which are horizontal.

Impair, (im-pār) *v. t.* [*F. empirer.*] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength;—*v. i.* To be lessened or worn out; to grow worse. [*impairs.*]

Impairer, (im-pār'er) *n.* One who or that which impairs.

Impairment, (im-pār'ment) *n.* The state of being impaired; diminution; decrease.

Impale, (im-pāl') *v. t.* [*L. in and palus.*] To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake;—to inclose, as with stakes, posts, or palisades;—to join, as two coats of arms, pale-wise.

Impalement, (im-pāl'ment) *n.* Act of impaling;—a space inclosed by stakes and the like.

Impalpability, (im-pal-pa-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of not being palpable or perceptible by the touch.

Impalpable, (im-pal-pa-bl) *a.* Not to be felt or perceived by touch;—not obviously or readily apprehended by the mind; not coarse or gross.

Impalpably, (im-pal-pa-ble) *adv.* In a manner not readily felt or apprehended.

Impannel, (im-pan'el) *v. t.* To write or enter, as the names of a jury, in a list.

Imparity, (im-pār'e-te) *n.* Inequality; disproportion;—indivisibility into equal parts; oddness.

Impark, (im-park') *v. t.* To inclose for a park; hence, to inclose or shut up.

Impart, (im-part') *v. t.* [*L. impartire.*] To bestow a share or portion of; to allow another to partake in;—to grant; to confer;—to show by words or tokens; to disclose;—*v. i.* To give a part or share.

Impartial, (im-pār'she-al) *a.* Not partial; unprejudiced; disinterested; equitable; just.

Impartiality, (im-pār'she-al'e-te) *n.* Freedom from bias; disinterestedness; equitableness.

Impartially, (im-pār'she-al-le) *adv.* Without bias or prejudice; fairly; justly; equitably.

Impartibility, (im-pār'e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being impartible; indivisibility;—quality of being imparted or communicated.

Impartible, (im-pār'e-bl) *a.* [*Im and partible.*] Not partible; indivisible. [*From impart.*]

Capable of being imparted or communicated.

Impartment, (im-pārt'ment) *n.* Disclosure;—distribution; conveyance; allotment.

Impassable, (im-pas'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being passed;—impenetrable; impenetrable; pathless.

Impassably, (im-pas'a-ble) *adv.* So as to hinder passage or restrain the power of passing.

Impassibility, (im-pas-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality or condition of being impassable.

Impassible, (im-pas'e-bl) *a.* [*F. from L. is and patiri.*] Incapable of suffering; without sensation.

Impassioned, (im-pash'und) *a.* Actuated by passion; animated; excited; expressing strong feeling or emotion.

Impassive, (im-pas'iv) *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible.

Impassively, (im-pas'iv-le) *adv.* Without sensibility to pain or suffering.

Impassiveness, (im-pas'iv-nes) *n.* State of being insusceptible of pain or feeling;—also *impassivity*.

Impatience, (im-pā'she-ens) *n.* Uneasiness under pain or suffering; intolerance of opposition; restlessness under delay;—fretfulness; irritability.

Impatient, (im-pā'she-ent) *a.* Uneasy or fretful under trial or suffering; unable to bear with composure;—quick; hasty;—eager for; ardently desirous to get;—intolerant.

Impatiently, (im-pā'she-ent-le) *adv.* In an impatient manner.

Impawn, (im-pawn') *v. t.* To pawn; to pledge.

Impeach, (im-pech') *v. t.* [*F. empécher.*] To charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to call to account;—to call in question; to challenge.

Impeachable, (im-pech'a-bl) *a.* Liable to impeachment;—liable to be called in question.

Impeachment, (im-pech'ment) *n.* Act of impeaching; arraignment of a public officer for mal-administration;—a calling in question, as purity of motives, or rectitude of conduct, &c.

Impearl, (im-perl') *v. t.* To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

Impeccability, (im-pek-a-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being not liable to sin;—the moral grace which prevents the possibility of sin—properly applicable to the human nature of Christ.

Impeccable, (im-pek'a-bl) *a.* [*L. impeccabilis.*] Not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.

Impeccancy, (im-pek'an-see) *n.* Freedom from

actual sin :—state of being made not liable to sin, nor subject to its power—said of the regenerate.

Impede, (im-péd') *v. t.* [*L. impedire.*] To hinder; to obstruct; to retard; to hamper.

Impediment, (im-péd'e-ment) *n.* That which hinders progress or motion; obstruction; obstacle. *Impediment in speech*, a defect which prevents distinct utterance.

Impel, (im-pel') *v. t.* [*L. impellere.*] To drive or urge forward; to incite to action;—instigate; influence.

Impellent, (im-pel'ent) *n.* A power or force that drives forward. [narrow place.]

Impen, (im-pen') *v. t.* To pen; to inclose in an **impend**, (im-pend') *v. i.* [*L. impendēre.*] To hang over; to be suspended above; to be imminent.

Impendence, (im-pend'ens) *n.* The state of impending; near approach; a menacing attitude.

Impending, (im-pend'ing) *a.* Lowering; threatening; hanging over; imminent; menacing.

Impenetrability, (im-pen-ē-tra-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being impenetrable;—that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies;—obtuseness; stupidity;—want of sympathy.

Impenetrable, (im-pen-ē-tra-bl) *a.* Incapable of being penetrated; impervious;—shrouded in mist or obscurity; undiscernible;—incapable of being moved or affected.

Impenetrably, (im-pen-ē-tra-ble) *adv.* In an impenetrable manner.

Impenitence, (im-pen'e-tens) *n.* Want of contrition or sorrow for sin;—obduracy; confirmed hardness of heart;—total and final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Impenitent, (im-pen'e-tent) *a.* [*L. impenitens.*] Not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate.

Impenitent, (im-pen'e-tent) *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

Impenitently, (im-pen'e-tent-le) *adv.* Without repentance; obdurately.

Impennous, (im-pen'us) *a.* Having no wings; wingless;—also *impennate*.

Impervious, (im-pér'at-iv) *a.* [*L. imperare.*] Expressive of command; authoritative;—obligatory; leading.

Impertinent, (im-pér'at-iv) *n.* The mood of a verb which enjoins, orders, or exhorts.

Impertinently, (im-pér'at-iv-le) *adv.* In an impertinent manner; authoritatively.

Imperceptibility, (im-per-sep-te-bil'e-te) *n.* The state or quality of being imperceptible.

Imperceptible, (im-per-sep-te-bl) *a.* Not perceptible;—not discernible by the senses;—minute; fine; shadowy;—slow in motion or growth; indistinct.

Imperceptibly, (im-per-sep-te-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.

Imperfect, (im-per'fekt) *a.* Unfinished; incomplete;—defective;—impaired;—failing in moral duty; weak;—failing in discernment; erroneous.

Imperfection, (im-per-fek'ahun) *n.* Quality or condition of being imperfect;—defect; want;—fault; failure;—incompleteness; insufficiency.

Imperfectly, (im-per'fekt-le) *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree.

Imperforate, (im-per'fór-át) *a.* [*L. in and perforatus.*] Not pierced;—having no opening or passage.

Imperforation, (im-per-fór-át'ahun) *n.* State of being imperforated, or without aperture.

Imperial, (im-pé-re-al) *a.* [*L. imperium.*] Per-

taining to an empire, or to an emperor;—belonging to supreme authority;—royal; sovereign;—noting a large size of paper, 30 by 22 inches;—noting a standard measure.

Imperial, (im-pé-re-al) *n.* A kind of dome in Moorish buildings;—a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip;—an outside seat on a diligence.

Imperialism, (im-pé-re-al-izm) *n.* The state or system of an imperial government;—the spirit of empire or arbitrary power.

Imperialist, (im-pé-re-al-ist) *n.* A subject or soldier of an emperor.

Imperialty, (im-pé-re-al'e-te) *n.* Imperial power;—an imperial right or privilege.

Imperil, (im-per'il) *v. t.* To bring into peril.

Imperious, (im-pé-re-us) *a.* Commanding; authoritative;—overbearing; arrogant; dictatorial;—urgent; imperative. [manner.]

Imperiously, (im-pé-re-us-le) *adv.* In an imperious manner.

Imperishable, (im-per'ish-a-bl) *a.* [*F. imperissable.*] Not liable to decay or ruin; indestructible; enduring.

Imperishableness, (im-per'ish-a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being immortal or imperishable.

Imperishably, (im-per'ish-a-ble) *adv.* In an imperishable manner.

Impermeability, (im-per-mē-a-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being impermeable; impermeableness.

Impermeable, (im-per'mē-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and permeare.*] Not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious.

Impersonal, (im-per'sun-al) *a.* [*F. impersonnel.*] Wanting personality;—individual;—denoting a verb which is employed only in the third case, with it for the nominative.

Impersonality, (im-per'sun-al'e-te) *n.* Want of personality or individuality; anonymous character.

Impersonate, (im-per'sun-át) *v. t.* To give a real body or character to; to embody;—to represent in character or form; to personate.

Impersonation, (im-per'sun-át'ahun) *n.* Act of impersonating; personification.

Impertinence, (im-per'te-nens) *n.* Condition or quality of being out of place; irrelevance;—unbecoming conduct;—act of thoughtless levity or improper familiarity.

Impertinent, (im-per'te-nent) *a.* [*L. in and pertinens.*] Not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; irrelevant;—contrary to the rules of good-breeding;—trifling; frivolous.

Impertinently, (im-per'te-nent-le) *adv.* In an impertinent manner; rudely; intrusively.

Imperturbability, (im-per-turb-a-bil'e-te) *n.* State of being imperturbable; self-possession; coolness.

Imperturbable, (im-per-turb-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and perturbare.*] Incapable of being disturbed or agitated.

Impervious, (im-per've-us) *a.* Not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through.

Imperviously, (im-per've-us-le) *adv.* In an impervious manner; impenetrably.

Imperviousness, (im-per've-us-nes) *n.* State of being impervious.

Impetuosity, (im-pet-ü-ös'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being impetuous;—vehemence of temper.

Impetuous, (im-pet-ü-us) *a.* [*L. impetuosus.*] Rushing with force and violence; rapid; fierce; furious; raging;—hasty; quick; ardent; violent; passionate.

Impetuously, (im-pet-ü-us-le) *adv.* In an impetuous manner.

Impetuousness, (im-pet'ü-s-nee) *n.* Quality of being impetuous.

Impetus, (im-pé-tus) *n.* [L. *in* and *petere*.] The force with which any body is driven or impelled;—the force with which a moving body strikes another;—tendency or violent inclination to a point.

Impiety, (im-pi'e-te) *n.* [L. *impius*.] Quality of being impious; irreverence toward the Supreme Being;—ungodliness; profanity;—want of filial affection or obedience;—any act of wickedness.

Impinge, (im-pinj') *v. i.* [L. *in* and *pangere*.] To fall or dash against; to strike;—to infringe.

Impious, (im-pe-us) *a.* [L. *in* and *pius*.] Not pious; irreverent; profane;—manifesting a want of reverence for the Supreme Being;—scoffing; mocking. [manner; profanely.]

Impiously, (im-pe-us-le) *adv.* In an impious manner.

Impiousness, (im-pe-us-nee) *n.* Impiety.

Impish, (imp'ish) *a.* Having the qualities of an imp. [wrath; irreconcilable enmity.]

Implacability, (im-plä-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* Unappeasable.

Implacable, (im-plä-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *implacabilis*.] Inexorable; relentless; vindictive.

Implacably, (im-plä-ka-ble) *adv.* In an implacable manner; with unappeasable enmity.

Implant, (im-plant) *v. i.* [L. *in* and *plantare*.] To sow seed; to plant shoots; to graft scions;—especially, to instil or settle in the young mind or heart, as principles of knowledge and virtue.

Implantation, (im-plant-a'shun) *n.* Act of implanting, setting, or infixing in the mind or heart.

Implead, (im-pläd') *v. t.* To institute and prosecute a suit against a person in court; to sue at law. [another;—an accuser.]

Impleader, (im-pläd'er) *n.* One who prosecutes.

Implement, (im-plé-ment) *n.* [L. *implere*.] Something that fills up a vacancy or supplies a want; tool; utensil; vessel; instrument;—generally *pl.* Tools of a trade; kitchen vessels, &c.

Implement, (im-plé-mont) *v. t.* To fulfil an engagement or contract that has been entered into. [Scott.]

Implex, (im'pleks) *a.* [L. *implexus*.] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

Implicate, (im'ple-kät) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *plicare*.] To infold;—to bring into connection with; to show to be connected or concerned.

Implication, (im-ple-kä'shun) *n.* Act of implicating; involution; entanglement;—that which is implied; meaning or inference understood, but not expressed. [cation.]

Implicitly, (im'ple-kät-iv-le) *adv.* By implication;—(im-plis'it) *a.* [L. *implicitus*.] Fairly to be understood, though not expressed; implied;—trusting to the word or authority of another without doubting or reserve;—entire; absolute.

Implicitly, (im-plis'it-le) *adv.* By inference; virtually;—unexpressed; assuredly.

Implicitness, (im-plis'it-nes) *n.* State of trusting without reserve.

Implore, (im-plör') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *plorare*.] To call upon or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly;—entreat; solicit.

Implopingly, (im-plör'ing-le) *adv.* In an imploring manner; with earnest entreaty.

Imply, (im-pli') *v. t.* To contain by implication; to include virtually;—involve; import; signify.

Impolicy, (im-pol'e-se) *n.* Quality of being impolitic; inexpedience; bad policy; indiscretion.

Impolite, (im-pö-lit') *a.* Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude; unmannerly.

Impolitely, (im-pö-lit'le) *adv.* In an impolite manner; uncivilly.

Impoliteness, (im-pö-lit'nee) *n.* The quality of being impolite; incivility; want of good manners.

Impolitic, (im-pol'it-ik) *a.* Not politic; unwise; incautious; imprudent; inexpedient.

Impolitely, (im-pol'it-ik-le) *adv.* In an impolitic manner. [quality of being impolite.]

Imponderability, (im-pon-dér-a-bil'e-te) *n.* The

Imponderable, (im-pon-dér-a-bl) *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight.

Import, (im-pört') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *portare*.] To bring in from abroad, as wares or merchandise from another state or country;—to imply; to signify;—to be of importance to; to affect the interest of.

Import, (im'pört) *n.* That which is brought in from abroad;—purport; meaning; consequence.

Importable, (im-pört'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being imported.

Importance, (im-port'ans) *n.* Weight; consequence; moment;—bearing or influence of any kind upon questions of public interest;—relative rank or position in the scale of being, or in the social, political, or religious world;—personal estimate of one's position; self-importance.

Important, (im-port'ant) *a.* Carrying or possessing weight; significant; momentous;—assuming an air of gravity; consequential.

Importantly, (im-port'ant-le) *adv.* In an important manner; forcibly; weightily.

Importation, (im-pört-a'shun) *n.* Act or practice of bringing from another country or state;—goods introduced into a country from abroad.

Importer, (im-pört'er) *n.* One who imports or brings goods from another country or state.

Importunate, (im-port'ü-nät) *a.* [L. *importunus*.] Urgent in entreaty or demand;—pressing; exacting;—inciting to indulgence; clamorous, as desire or appetite.

Importunately, (im-pört'ü-nät-le) *adv.* In an importunate manner.

Importune, (im-por-tün') *v. t.* [L. *importunare*.] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to dun.

Importunity, (im-por-tün'e-te) *n.* Quality of being importunate; pressing solicitation; urgent request.

Impose, (im-pöz') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *ponere*.] To lay as a charge, burden, tax; to levy;—to enjoin, as a duty, obligation, or the like;—to pass off; to palm;—to lay, as the hands in confirmation or ordination.

Imposing, (im-pöz'ing) *a.* Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding.

Imposingly, (im-pöz'ing-le) *adv.* In an imposing manner.

Imposition, (im-pö-zish'un) *n.* Act of laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, &c.;—charge; burden; injunction; levy; tax;—a trick or deception;—act of laying on the hands in ordination and the like.

Impossibility, (im-pos-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Incapability of existing or appearing in the state asserted or supposed;—incapability of being made or executed; impracticability;—any thing inconceivable in thought, inconsistent with natural or moral laws, unfeasible, or impracticable.

Impossible, (im-pos'e-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *possibilis*.] Not possible;—inconsistent with the laws or course of nature, as a miracle;—inconsistent with individual existence; incongruous;—inconsistent with the laws of thought; inconceivable.

able:—in popular language, highly unlikely or improbable;—unfeasible; impracticable.

Impost, (im'pōst) *n.* [*L. imponere.*] A tax, tribute, or duty:—that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building rests.

Imposthumate, (im-pōst'ūm-āt) *v. i.* To form an abscess; to gather:—*v. t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

Imposthumation, (im-pōst'ūm-ā'shun) *n.* The formation of an abscess:—an abscess.

Imposthume, (im-pōst'ūm) *n.* [*A corruption of apostema.*] A collection of pus or purulent matter; an abscess.

Impostor, (im-pōst'ər) *n.* [*L. imponere.*] One who imposes upon others:—deceiver; pretender.

Imposture, (im-pōst'ūr) *n.* Act or conduct of an impostor; deception; fraud; trick; imposition.

Impotence, (im-pō-tens) *n.* Want of strength or power, whether animal or intellectual; feebleness; imbecility:—inability:—specifically the want of procreative power.

Impotent, (im-pō-tent) *a.* [*L. in and potens.*] Weak; feeble:—wanting natural strength or functional activity:—wanting power or means:—wanting restraint:—wanting the power of propagation. [*leely*:—without self-control.

Impotently, (im-pō-tent-le) *adv.* Weakly; help-

Impound, (im-pound') *v. t.* To confine in a pound or close pen: to restrain within limits.

Impoundage, (im-pound'āj) *n.* The act of impounding cattle, as for trespass, &c.

Impoverish, (im-pov'ər-iah) *v. t.* [*Prefix im, not, and P. povere, pauvre.*] To reduce to poverty:—to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of.

Impoverishment, (im-pov'ər-iah-ment) *n.* Act of impoverishing; drain of richness or fertility.

Impracticability, (im-prak'te-ka-bl'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being impracticable; unmanageable state; stubbornness.

Impracticable, (im-prak'te-ka-bl) *a.* Not practicable:—untractable; stubborn:—unmanageable; unreasonable:—incapable of being passed.

Impracticably, (im-prak'te-ka-ble) *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

Imprecate, (im-prē-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. im and precari.*] To call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous; to invoke, as evil.

Imprecation, (im-prē-kā'shun) *n.* The act of imprecating, or invoking evil:—curse; execration.

Imprecatory, (im-prē-kā-tor-e) *a.* Invoking evil; cursing; maledictory.

Impregnability, (im-preg-na-bl'e-te) *n.* State of being impregnable, or of being unattainable.

Impregnable, (im-preg-na-bl) *a.* Not to be stormed, or taken by assault:—not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible.

Impreguably, (im-preg-na-ble) *adv.* In an impregnable manner.

Impregnate, (im-preg'nāt) *v. t.* [*L. in and pregnare.*] To make pregnant; to get with child:—to render fruitful in any way; to fertilize:—to infuse particles of another substance into.

Impregnate, (im-preg'nāt) *a.* Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impregnation, (im-preg-nā'shun) *n.* Act of impregnating; fecundation:—state of being impregnated; conception:—intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.

Impress, (im-pres') *v. t.* [*L. in and premere.*] To press or stamp in or upon, to make a mark or figure upon:—to fix in the mind; to inculcate:—to take by force for public service.

Impress, (im'pres) *n.* A mark made by pressure; imprint; stamp:—device; motto; seal:—influence wrought on the mind:—the act of impressing for the public service.

Impressible, (im-pres'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible; susceptible.

Impressibly, (im-pres'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner to make or leave an impression.

Impression, (im-pres'h'un) *n.* Act of impressing:—a stamp made by pressure; mark; seal:—sensible effect made by external force, as by a blow, discharge of cannon, or other warlike attack:—effect which external objects produce on the mind:—faint notion; vague idea; indistinct remembrance;—conviction:—a copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, or the like; an edition.

Impressionable, (im-pres'h'un-a-bl) *a.* Susceptible of impression; capable of being moulded.

Impressive, (im-pres'iv) *a.* Making an impression; affecting; exciting; forcible.

Impressively, (im-pres'iv-le) *adv.* Forcibly; in a manner to touch the feelings; affectingly.

Impressiveness, (im-pres'iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being impressive.

Impressment, (im-pres'ment) *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service.

Impressure, (im-pres'h'ūr) *n.* [*L. impressura.*] The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent.

Imprint, (im'print) *n.* Whatever is printed on the title-page of a book; the name of the printer or publisher, with the time and place of publication.

Imprint, (im'print) *v. t.* To mark by pressure; to stamp, as a character or device, in wax, or cloth, &c.:—to stamp, as letters or paper, by means of types:—to fix indelibly, as on the mind; to impress.

Imprison, (im-priz'n) *v. t.* [*F. emprisonner.*] To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail:—to hinder or restrain.

Imprisonment, (im-priz'n-ment) *n.* Act of imprisoning; restraint of liberty:—custody; confinement.

Improbability, (im-prob-a-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.

Improbable, (im-prob'a-bl) *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true. [*probable manner.*

Improbably, (im-prob'a-ble) *adv.* In an improbable manner.

Improbability, (im-prob'e-te) *n.* [*L. improbitas.*] Want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

Impromptu, (im-promp'tū) *adv.* or *a.* [*L. in promptu.*] Off-hand; without previous study.

Impromptu, (im-promp'tū) *n.* An off-hand or extemporaneous composition.

Improper, (im-prop'ər) *a.* Unsuitable:—unqualified; unfit:—unbecoming; indecent:—inaccurate; ungrammatical.

Improperly, (im-prop'ər-le) *adv.* In an improper manner; unsuitably; inaccurately.

Impropriate, (im-prō-prē-āt) *v. t.* [*L. in and propriare.*] To appropriate to private use:—to place the profits of in the hands of a layman.

Impropriation, (im-prō-prē-ā'shun) *n.* Act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman or lay corporation.

Impropriety, (im-prō-prī'e-te) *n.* Unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances:—inaccuracy of speech;—any unbecoming act.

Improvable, (im-prōv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being improved;—available;—capable of cultivation.

Improvableness, (im-próov'a-bl-nes) *n.* Susceptibility of improvement.

Improvably, (im-próov'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner that admits of improvement.

Improve, (im-próov') *v. t.* [Prefix *in* and *L. probare.*] To make better; to advance in value;—to use to good purpose; to turn to account;—to increase in a bad sense;—to handle a subject, so as to derive a lesson from it;—*v. i.* To grow better; to advance in goodness, knowledge, or other excellence;—to become more prosperous;—to look better;—to increase in value; to rise in the market.

Improvement, (im-próov'ment) *n.* Act of improving; advancement in moral worth, knowledge, or other excellence;—cultivation of land;—culture; instruction;—edification; practical application;—act of turning to account.

Improvvidence, (im-prov'e-dens) *n.* Quality of being improvident; want of foresight.

Improvident, (im-prov'e-dent) *a.* Not provident; neglecting to provide for the future;—negligent; careless; heedless. [foresight or forecast.]

Improvvidently, (im-prov'e-dent-le) *adv.* Without improving.

Improving, (im-próov'ing) *a.* Making better; turning to account;—growing better; advancing in excellence of any kind.

Improvingly, (im-próov'ing-le) *adv.* In an improving manner.

Improvisation, (im-prov'e-sá'shun) *n.* Act or art of making poetry, or performing music extemporaneously;—that which is improvised.

Improvise, (im-pró-véz') *v. t.* [*L. in* and *provisus.*] To compose and speak extemporaneously;—to get up off-hand, or without previous preparation; to extemporise;—*v. i.* To utter compositions without previous preparation.

Imprudence, (im-próo'dens) *n.* Want of prudence; incaution; indiscretion; rashness.

Imprudent, (im-próo'dent) *a.* [*L. in* and *prudens.*] Wanting prudence;—indiscreet; incautious; heedless; rash.

Imprudently, (im-próo'dent-le) *adv.* In an imprudent manner; indiscreetly.

Impuberty, (im-pú'ber-te) *n.* [*In* and *puberty.*] State of being under the age in which marriage can be legally contracted; immaturity.

Impudence, (im-pú-dens) *n.* Quality of being impudent; want of modesty;—effrontery; audacity; pertness.

Impudent, (im-pú-dent) *a.* [*L. in* and *prudens.*] Shameless; wanting modesty;—forward; saucy; impertinent; insolent.

Impudently, (im-pú-dent-le) *adv.* In an impudent manner; with indecent assurance; shamelessly.

Impugn, (im-pún') *v. t.* [*L. impugnare.*] To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question. [impugned.]

Impugnable, (im-pún'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being impulse.

Impulse, (im-puls) *n.* [*L. impulsus.*] A sudden force communicated by a body in motion to a body at rest;—the motion or effect produced by a sudden force;—influence on the mind; motive;—impression;—inclination; bias.

Impulsion, (im-pul'shun) *n.* Act of impelling or driving onward;—influence acting on the mind.

Impulsive, (im-puls'iv) *a.* Having the power of driving or impelling;—quick and forcible; rash; hasty. [impulse.]

Impulsively, (im-puls'iv-le) *adv.* With force; by impulse.

Impulsiveness, (im-puls'iv-nes) *n.* The quality of being impulsive.

Impunity, (im-pú'ne-te) *n.* [*L. impunitas.*]

Exemption from punishment or penalty;—exemption from injury or loss; security.

Impure, (im-púr) *a.* [*L. impurus.*] Not pure; mixed; adulterated;—defiled by sin; tainted; corrupt;—unhallowed; unholy;—unchaste; lewd;—ceremonially unclean.

Impurely, (im-púr-le) *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

Impurity, (im-púr'e-te) *n.* Want of purity; state of being mixed with some foreign or baser substance;—any inferior or foul ingredient;—hence, in morals, defilement; pollution;—lewdness; obscenity;—any filthy thought, act, or word;—also an ungrammatical form of speech.

Imputability, (im-pút'a-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being imputable; imputableness.

Imputable, (im-pút'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being imputed or charged; chargeable; ascribable; attributable.

Imputation, (im-pú-tá'shun) *n.* Act of imputing;—censure; reproach;—hint; intimation;—the attribution of the sin and guilt of mankind to Christ; the attribution of Christ's righteousness to those who believe in his name.

Imputative, (im-pút'a-tiv) *a.* Coming by imputation; imputed. [tion.]

Imputatively, (im-pút'a-tiv-le) *adv.* By imputation.

Impute, (im-pút') *v. t.* [*L. in* and *putare.*] To ascribe; to attribute;—to charge to one as the author or occasion of;—to reckon to one what is not properly his. [the account of.]

Imputed, (im-pút'ed) *a.* Ascribed; charged to.

In, (in) *prep.* [*A.-S., L. in, G. en.*] Within; inside of; indicating a present relation to time, space, or condition;—on behalf of; by; through; because; since.

In, (in) *adv.* Not out; within; inside;—with privilege or possession; closely; immediately.

In, (in) *n.* A person who is in office—the opposite of out;—a nook or corner, generally plural.

In, (in) [*L. in.*] A frequent prefix, with the sense of negation or privation, and of intensity or addition.

Inability, (in-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Want of physical strength; impotence;—want of sufficient means; deficiency;—want of moral power; incompetence.

Inaccessible, (in-ak-ses-e-bl) *a.* Not accessible. unapproachable; unattainable.

Inaccessibleness, (in-ak-ses-e-bl-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being inaccessible.

Inaccessibly, (in-ak-ses-e-ble) *adv.* In an inaccessible manner; unapproachably.

Inaccuracy, (in-ak'kú-ra-se) *n.* Want of accuracy or exactness;—mistake; fault; defect.

Inaccurate, (in-ak'kú-rát) *a.* Not accurate; inexact; incorrect; erroneous.

Inaccurately, (in-ak'kú-rát-le) *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously.

Inaction, (in-ak'shun) *n.* Want of action; idleness; rest.

Inactive, (in-ak'tiv) *a.* Not active; inert;—idle;—sluggish; indolent; lazy.

Inactively, (in-ak'tiv-le) *adv.* In an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly.

Inactivity, (in-ak'tiv-te) *n.* Quality of being inactive; inertness;—idleness; sluggishness.

Inadequacy, (in-ad'é-kwá-se) *n.* Quality of being inadequate;—insufficiency.

Inadequate, (in-ad'é-kwát) *a.* Not adequate; insufficient to effect the object;—partial; incomplete;—incompetent; incapable.

Inadequately, (in-ad'é-kwát-le) *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently; incompletely.

Inadmissibility, (in-ad-mis-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being inadmissible.

Inadmissible, (in-ad-mis'e-bil) *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received.

Inadvertency, (in-ad-vert'en-se) *n.* Act or habit of not turning the mind to; want of thought or attention;—an oversight, mistake, or fault proceeding from negligence or want of thought;—also *inadvertence*.

Inadvertent, (in-ad-vert'ent) *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; heedless; careless; negligent.

Inadvertently, (in-ad-vert'ent-le) *adv.* From want of attention; inconsiderately; carelessly.

Inalienable, (in-ál'yen-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being alienated, or transferred to another.

Inalienably, (in-ál'yen-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner forbidding alienation.

Inane, (in-án) *a.* [L. *inanis*.] Destitute of contents; empty; void of sense or intelligence.

Inanimate, (in-an'e-mát) *n.* Not animate; destitute of life or spirit;—inert; soulless; spiritless.

Inanition, (in-a-nish'un) *n.* Emptiness; want of fulness;—want of nutrition; exhaustion.

Inanity, (in-an'e-te) *n.* Vacuity; void space; emptiness;—vanity;—frivolity.

Inapplicability, (in-ap-ple-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being inapplicable; unfitness.

Inapplicable, (in-ap-ple-ka-bl) *a.* Not applicable; not suitable to the purpose;—inappropriate.

Inapplication, (in-ap-ple-ká'shun) *n.* Want of application or attention; negligence; indolence.

Inapposite, (in-app'pó-zit) *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

Inappreciable, (in-ap-pré'she-a-bl) *a.* Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated.

Inappropriate, (in-ap-pré'pre-át) *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable;—not belonging to; impersonal.

Inapt, (in-apt') *a.* [L. *in* and *aptus*.] Unfit; unsuitable. [unsuitableness.]

Inaptitude, (in-apt'e-túd) *n.* Want of fitness.

Inaptly, (in-apt'le) *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably.

Inarable, (in-ar'a-bl) *a.* Not arable; not capable of being ploughed or tilled.

Inarticulate, (in-ar-tik'ü-lát) *a.* Not distinct, or with distinction of syllables;—not jointed or articulated.

Inarticulately, (in-ar-tik'ü-lát-le) *adv.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

Inartificial, (in-ar-te-fish'e-al) *a.* Not made or performed by art;—artless; simple.

Inartificially, (in-ar-te-fish'e-al-le) *adv.* Without art; in an artless manner.

Inasmuch, (in-az-much) *adv.* Seeing that; considering that; since—followed by *as*.

Inattention, (in-at-ten'shun) *n.* Want of attention or consideration;—heedlessness; neglect.

Inattentive, (in-at-ten'tiv) *a.* Not fixing the mind on an object;—careless; heedless; regardless.

Inattentively, (in-at-ten'tiv-le) *adv.* Without attention; carelessly.

Inaudible, (in-aw'd'e-bl) *a.* Not audible; incapable of being heard;—making no sound; noiseless.

Inaudibly, (in-aw'd'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.

Inaugural, (in-aw'gü-rál) *a.* Pertaining to, performed or pronounced at, an inauguration.

Inaugural, (in-aw'gü-rál) *n.* An inaugural address.

Inaugurate, (in-aw'gü-rát) *v. t.* [L. *inaugurare*.] To induct into an office in a formal manner;—to make a public exhibition of for the first time.

Inauguration, (in-aw-gü-rá'shun) *n.* Act of in-

ducting into office with appropriate ceremonies;—formal beginning of any movement, public exhibition, and the like.

Inauspicious, (in-aw-spiah'e-us) *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil.

Inauspiciously, (in-aw-spiah'e-us-le) *adv.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavourably.

Inborn, (in'börn) *a.* Born in or with; innate.

Inbreathe, (in-brér'n) *v. t.* To infuse by breathing.

Inbred, (in'bred) *a.* Bred within; innate.

Incege, (in-káj') *v. t.* To confine; to inclose.

Incement, (in-káj'ment) *n.* Confinement.

Incalculable, (in-kál'kü-la-bl) *a.* Not capable of being calculated.

Incalculably, (in-kál'kü-la-ble) *adv.* Beyond calculation or reckoning; inconceivably.

Incalescent, (in-ka-lés'ent) *a.* [L. *incallescens*.] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

Incandescence, (in-kan-des'ens) *n.* A white heat, or the glowing whiteness caused by intense heat.

Incandescent, (in-kan-des'ent) *a.* [L. *incandescere*.] White or glowing with heat.

Incantation, (in-kan-tá'shun) *n.* [L. *incantare*.] Act of enchanting;—a charm for raising spirits, &c., by singing or chanting mystic words.

Incapacity, (in-ká-pa-bil'e-te) *n.* Incapacity; want of power;—want of legal qualifications.

Incapable, (in-ká-pa-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *capere*.] Wanting size or space to hold or contain;—incompetent; insufficient;—unqualified or disqualified.

Incapacious, (in-ka-pá'she-us) *a.* Not large or spacious; narrow; of small extent.

Incapacitate, (in-ka-pas'e-tát) *v. t.* To deprive of power;—to disable; to weaken;—to disqualify.

Incapacity, (in-ka-pas'e-te) *n.* [F. *incapacité*.] Want of capacity; defect of intellectual power;—disqualification; disability;—incompetency; unfitness.

Incarcerate, (in-kár'sér-át) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *carcere*.] To imprison;—to shut up or inclose.

Incarceration, (in-kár'sér-ná'shun) *n.* Act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.

Incaruate, (in-kár'nát) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *caro*.] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.

Incaruate, (in-kár'nát) *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in a fleshy nature and form; flesh-coloured.

Incarnation, (in-kár-ná'shun) *n.* Act of clothing with flesh;—process of healing and filling up a cut or wound by the growth of new flesh;—especially act of assuming human body and the nature of man, as Jesus Christ.

Incarnative, (in-kár'na-tiv) *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and cicatrize wounds.

Incase, (in-kás) *v. t.* To inclose in a case; to surround with something solid.

Incaement, (in-kás'ment) *n.* Act or process of inclosing;—any inclosing substance.

Incautious, (in-kaw'she-us) *a.* Not cautious;—imprudent; careless; heedless; thoughtless.

Incautiously, (in-kaw'she-us-le) *adv.* In an incautious manner. [caution; unwariness.]

Incautiousness, (in-kaw'she-us-nes) *n.* Want of incavation, (in-ka-vá'shun) *n.* [L. *incavare*.] The act of making hollow;—an excavation.

Incoendiarism, (in-sen-de-ar-izm) *n.* The act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.

Incoendary, (in-sen-de-ar-e) *n.* One who maliciously sets fire to another's dwelling-house or other building;—a person who excites factions; an agitator.

Incendiary, (in-sen'de-ar-e) *a.* [L. *incendium*.] Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling;—inflammatory; seditious; factious.

Incense, (in-sens') *v. t.* [L. *incensare*.] To perfume with incense. [L. *incendere*.] To inflame to violent anger;—exasperate; provoke; irritate.

Incense, (in-sens') *n.* Odours of spices and gums burned in religious rites;—a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, and the like, for producing a perfume;—hence, acceptable offerings, prayers, or praises. [ing; encouraging or moving.

Incentive, (in-sen'tiv) *a.* [L. *incentivus*.] Incit-
Incentive, (in-sen'tiv) *n.* Motive; spur; stimulus; incitement; encouragement.

Inceptive, (in-sep'tiv) *a.* Beginning;—noting a verb which expresses the beginning of an action or course of conduct.

Inceptor, (in-sep'ter) *n.* A beginner; one who is on the point of taking the degree of master of arts at an English university.

Incessancy, (in-ses'an-se) *n.* Quality of being incessant; unintermitted continuance.

Incessant, (in-ses'ant) *a.* [L. *in* and *cessare*.] Continuing without interruption;—ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.

Incessantly, (in-ses'ant-le) *adv.* Without ceasing.

Incest, (in-sest) *n.* [L. *incestum*.] The crime of cohabitation or sexual connection between persons within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited.

Incestuous, (in-sest'ü-us) *a.* Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest.

Incestuously, (in-sest'ü-us-le) *adv.* In a manner to involve the crime of incest.

Inch, (insh) *n.* [A.-S. *ince*.] The twelfth part of a foot;—a small distance, degree or quantity;—a point of time.

Inch, (insh) *v. t.* To drive by small degrees or by inches; to deal out or give sparingly.

Inch-meal, (insh'mäl) *n.* A piece an inch long.

Inch-meal, (insh'mäl) *adv.* By small degrees; little by little.

Incidence, (in-se-dens) *n.* An accident or casualty.

Angle of incidence, the angle which a ray of light or body, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface.

Incident, (in-se-dent) *a.* [L. *in* and *cadere*.] Falling upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface;—ABF, Angle of Incidence, casual; fortuitous;—liable CBF, Angle of Reflection, to happen; occasional.

Incident, (in-se-dent) *n.* That which falls out or takes place; event; casualty;—that which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action;—circumstance; fact; adventure; accident.

Incidental, (in-se-dent'al) *a.* Happening, as an occasional event; casual;—accidental; fortuitous; contingent.

Incidental, (in-se-dent'al) *n.* An incident.

Incidentally, (in-se-dent'al-le) *adv.* Without intention; accidentally; casually;—beside the main design. [gunning; commencing.

Incipient, (in-sip'e-ent) *a.* [L. *incipiens*.] Be-

Incipiently, (in-sip'e-ent-le) *adv.* In an incipient manner.

Inceise, (in-siz') *v. t.* [L. *from in* and *cedere*.] To cut in; to carve; to engrave.

Incision, (in-sizh'un) *n.* Act of cutting into a substance;—a cut; a gash.

Incisive, (in-si'siv) *a.* Having the quality of cutting or penetrating; acute; sarcastic; biting; trenchant.

Incisor, (in-siz'er) *n.* A cutter; a foretooth which cuts, bites, or separates. [cutting.

Incisory, (in-siz'er-e) *a.* Having the quality of incision, (in-se-täshun) *n.* Act of incising; incitement;—motive; incentive; impulse.

Incite, (in-sit') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *citare*.] To move to action; to stir up; to stimulate;—to animate; to encourage.

Incitement, (in-sit'ment) *n.* Act of inciting;—motive; incentive; stimulus; encouragement.

Incitingly, (in-sit'ing-le) *adv.* So as to excite to action; in a way to stimulate or rouse up.

Incivil, (in-siv'l) *a.* [In and *civil*.] Rude; uncivil.

Incivility, (in-se-vil'e-te) *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness;—any act of ill-breeding.

Inclemency, (in-klem'en-se) *n.* Want of clemency; harshness; severity; cruelty;—boisterousness; storminess.

Inclement, (in-klem'ent) *a.* Not clement; unmerciful; severe; harsh;—rainy; stormy; boisterous.

Inclinable, (in-kl'in'a-bl) *a.* Leaning; tending to;—capable of being influenced or biased.

Inclinableness, (in-kl'in'a-bl-nes) *n.* State of being inclinable; inclination.

Inclination, (in-kl'in-äshun) *n.* Act of inclining; leaning; tendency;—bent of the mind or will; propensity;—favour for one thing more than another;—love for; regard; desire;—the meeting of two lines or planes, or the angle of their incidence.

Incline, (in-kl'in') *v. i.* [L. *inclinare*.] To deviate from a line, direction, or course; to bend; to slope; to lean;—to favour an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person; to be disposed;—*r. t.* To cause to deviate;—to give a tendency to; to dispose;—to bend or bow.

Incline, (in-kl'in') *n.* An ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a grade; a slope.

Inclined, (in-klind') *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.

Inclined plane, a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon. It is one of the mechanical powers founded on the principle that the power necessary to sustain AD, Inclined Plane, or raise a body, C, on the plane AD, is to the weight of C, as the height of the plane DB is to its base, AB.

Inclose, (in-klöz') *v. t.* [F. *enclos*.] To shut in; to confine on all sides; to encompass;—to put within a case, envelope, or the like; to cover.

Inclosure, (in-klöz'hür) *n.* Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed;—a space separated and fenced up; letter or paper put under the same cover;—a barrier or fence.

Include, (in-klüd') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *cludere*.] To confine within; to shut up;—to comprehend; to embrace; to comprise.

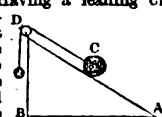
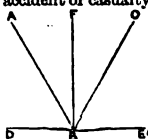
Inclusion, (in-klüz'hun) *n.* Act of including.

Inclusive, (in-klüz'iv) *a.* Inclosing;—comprehending the stated limit, number, or extreme.

Inclusively, (in-klüz'iv-le) *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to include.

Incoog, (in-kog) *adv.* [Contracted from *incognito*.] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

Incongnite, (in-kog'ne-tö) *a. or adv.* [It, Sp., & F.]



Unknown; in a disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed title.

Incognita, (in-kog'ne-tô) *n.* The state of being in disguise.

Incognizable, (in-kog-niz'a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and cognoscere.*] Not to be recognized; undiscernible.

Incoherence, (in-kô-hêr'ens) *n.* Want of cohesion or adherence;—incoherency; inconsistency.

Incoherent, (in-kô-hêr'ent) *a.* Not coherent; loose; unconnected;—incoherency; inconsistent.

Incoherently, (in-kô-hêr'ent-le) *adv.* In an incoherent manner; inconsistently.

Incombustibility, (in-kom-bust-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incombustible.

Incombustible, (in-kom-bust'e-bl) *a.* Not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire.

Income, (in'kum) *n.* That gain which proceeds from labour, business, or property of any kind; revenue; receipts; rents; profits; interest, &c.

Income-tax, (in'kum-taks) *n.* An annual assessment on all incomes, &c., above a given amount.

Incoming, (in'kum-ing) *a.* Coming in; accruing;—coming in as occupant or possessor.

Incommensurability, (in-kom-men-sûr-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being incommensurable.

Incommensurable, (in-kom-men'sûr-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in, com, and mensura.*] Not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison.

Incommensurably, (in-kom-men'sûr-a-ble) *adv.* So as not to admit of mensuration.

Incommensurate, (in-kom-men'sûr-ât) *a.* Not admitting of a common measure;—unequal; inadequate; insufficient.

Incommensurately, (in-kom-men'sûr-ât-le) *adv.* Not in equal or due proportion or measure.

Incommoda, (in-kom-môd') *v. t.* [*L. in and commodes.*] To give trouble to;—annoy; disturb; embarrass.

Incommodious, (in-kom-mô'de-us) *a.* Inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble.

Incommodiously, (in-kom-mô'de-us-le) *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; inconveniently.

Incommunicability, (in-kom-mû-ne-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incommunicable.

Incommunicable, (in-kom-mû'ne-ka-bl) *a.* Incapable of being communicated or shared; inalienable; not transferable;—incapable of being imparted or told to others; inexpressible; unspeakable.

Incommunicably, (in-kom-mû'ne-ka-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

Incommunicative, (in-kom-mû'ne-kât-iv) *a.* [*L. in and communis.*] Not communicative; unsocial; reserved; reticent.

Incommutable, (in-kom-mît'a-bl) *a.* Not comutable; not capable of being exchanged with another.

Incomparable, (in-kom-par-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and comparabilis.*] Not admitting of comparison with others; peerless; matchless; transcendent.

Incomparableness, (in-kom-par-a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being incomparable.

Incomparably, (in-kom-par-a-ble) *adv.* Beyond comparison; without competition.

Incompatibility, (in-kom-pat'e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incompatible; inconsistency.

Incompatible, (in-kom-pat'e-bl) *a.* [*F.*] Not compatible; incapable of co-existence;—inconsistent; incongruous; contradictory.

Incompatibly, (in-kom-pat'e-ble) *adv.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

Incompetence, (in-kom'pê-tens) *n.* [*In and competence.*] Want of sufficient power; inability;—want of means or opportunities; insufficiency;—want of legal claim or qualifications.

Incompetent, (in-kom'pê-tent) *a.* Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, means, qualifications, or the like;—inadequate; insufficient; improper.

Incompetently, (in-kom'pê-tent-le) *adv.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

Incomplete, (in-kom-plêt) *a.* [*F. incomplet.*] Not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective.

Incompletely, (in-kom-plêt-le) *adv.* In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

Incompleteness, (in-kom-plêt'nes) *n.* An unfinished state; imperfection; defectiveness.

Incompliance, (in-kom-pli'ans) *n.* Want of compliance; unyielding temper or constitution.

Incomprehensibility, (in-kom-prê-hens-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incomprehensible.

Incomprehensible, (in-kom-prê-hens-e-bl) *a.* [*F. from L. prehendere.*] Incapable of being comprehended or understood; inconceivable; unintelligible.

Incomprehensibly, (in-kom-prê-hens-e-ble) *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner.

Incompressibility, (in-kom-pres-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incompressible, or of resisting compression.

Incompressible, (in-kom-pres'e-bl) *a.* [*L. in and primere.*] Not compressible; resisting compression.

Incomputable, (in-kom-pût'a-bl) *a.* [*L. in, com, and putare.*] Incapable of being computed; incalculable.

Inconceivable, (in-kon-sêv'a-bl) *a.* [*L. in, and concipere.*] Not conceivable; incomprehensible.

Inconceivableness, (in-kon-sêv'a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

Inconceivably, (in-kon-sêv'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension.

Inconclusive, (in-kon-klû'siv) *a.* [*L. in and concludere.*] Not conclusive; not settling a point in debate, or a doubtful question.

Inconclusively, (in-kon-klû'siv-le) *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

Inconclusiveness, (in-kon-klû'siv-nes) *n.* Quality of being inconclusive. (condensation.)

Incondensable, (in-kon-dens'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being condensed.

Incongruent, (in-kong'grôo-ent) *a.* Not congruent; unsuitable; inconsistent.

Incongruity, (in-kong'grôo-e-te) *n.* Want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety.

Incongruous, (in-kong'grôo-us) *a.* [*L. in and congruere.*] Not reciprocally agreeing;—inconsistent; unsuitable; unfit; improper.

Incongruously, (in-kong'grôo-us-le) *adv.* Unsuitably; unfitly.

Inconsequence, (in-kon'sê-kwens) *n.* Quality of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness.

Inconsequent, (in-kon'sê-kwent) *a.* [*L. in and consequi.*] Not following from the premises; invalid; illogical.

Inconsequential, (in-kon'sê-kwen'she-al) *a.* Not of consequence; of little moment; unimportant.

Inconsiderable, (in-kon-sid'er-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and considerare.*] Unworthy of consideration; unimportant; trivial.

Inconsiderableness, (in-kon-sid'er-a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being inconsiderable; small importance.

Inconsiderably, (in-kon-sid'er-a-ble) *adv.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.

Inconsiderate, (in-kon-sid'er-ät) *a.* Not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety;—heedless; rash;—negligent; imprudent; incautious.

Inconsiderately, (in-kon-sid'er-ät-le) *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner.

Inconsiderateness, (in-kon-sid'er-ät-ness) *n.* Want of due regard to consequences;—imprudence.

Inconsistence, (in-kon-sis'tens) *n.* Want of consistency;—such contrariety between things as prevents connection or subsistence; incongruity; incompatibility;—discrepancy between one statement or argument and another;—variance from one opinion or system to another;—unsteadiness; changeableness;—also *inconsistency*.

Inconsistent, (in-kon-sis'tent) *a.* [L. *in* and *consistere*.] Incompatible; incongruous;—contradictory;—inconstant; variable.

Inconsistently, (in-kon-sis'tent-le) *adv.* In an inconsistent manner; without steadiness or uniformity.

Inconsolable, (in-kon-söl'a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *consolari*.] Not consolable; not to be comforted.

Inconsolably, (in-kon-söl'a-bl) *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

Inconspicuous, (in-kon-spik'ü-us) *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible.

Inconstancy, (in-kon'stan-se) *n.* [L. *in* and *constare*.] Want of constancy; mutability; fickleness;—want of uniformity.

Inconstant, (in-kon'stant) *a.* Not constant; subject to change of opinion or purpose;—fickle; capricious. [stant manner.]

Inconstantly, (in-kon'stant-le) *adv.* In an inconstant manner.

Incontestable, (in-kon-test'a-bl) *a.* [From *in* and *contestable*.] Not to be disputed;—undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable.

Incontestably, (in-kon-test'a-bl) *adv.* Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

Incontinence, (in-kon'te-nens) *n.* Quality of being incontinent; want of restraint of the passions or appetites; lewdness.

Incontinent, (in-kon'te-nent) *a.* [L. *in* and *continere*.] Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd.

Incontinently, (in-kon'te-nent-le) *adv.* Without due restraint of the passions; unchastely.

Incontrovertible, (in-kon-trö-vert'e-bl) *a.* [L. *in contra*, and *vertere*.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute; indisputable.

Incontrovertibly, (in-kon-trö-vert'e-bl) *adv.* Beyond dispute; undeniably.

Inconvenience, (in-kon-vë-ne-ens) *n.* Want of convenience;—that which gives trouble or uneasiness;—annoyance; molestation; trouble.

Inconvenience, (in-kon-vë-ne-ens) *v. t.* To put to inconvenience; to trouble.

Inconvenient, (in-kon-vë-ne-ent) *a.* [L. *in* and *convenire*.] Not becoming or suitable; inexpedient;—giving trouble or uneasiness; inopportune; unseasonable; annoying.

Inconveniently, (in-kon-vë-ne-ent-le) *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; unseasonably.

Inconvertibility, (in-kon-vert'e-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being not changeable or convertible.

Inconvertible, (in-kon-vert'e-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *convertere*.] Not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else.

Incorporate, (in-kor-pö-rät) *a.* Not having a material body; unembodied;—worked into

another mass; mixed;—united in one body; associated.

Incorporate, (in-kor-pö-rät) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *corpore*.] To combine, as different ingredients, into one body or mass;—to give a material form to; to embody;—to form into a legal body or body politic; to constitute into a corporation;—*v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended.

Incorporation, (in-kor-pö-rä'shun) *n.* Act of incorporating;—union of different ingredients in one mass;—combination into a structure or organization;—the formation of a legal, mercantile, or political body by the union of individuals, interests, trades, &c.

Incorporeal, (in-kor-pö-räl) *a.* Not corporeal;—unembodied;—immaterial; spiritual.

Incorporeally, (in-kor-pö-räl-le) *adv.* Without body; immaterially.

Incorrect, (in-kor-rekt') *a.* [L. *in* and *correctus*.] Not correct;—faulty; inaccurate;—erroneous;—illegal; immoral.

Incorrectly, (in-kor-rekt-le) *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly.

Incorrectness, (in-kor-rekt'ness) *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.

Incorrigibility, (in-kor-re-je-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incorrigible; hopeless depravity.

Incorrigible, (in-kor-re-je-bl) *a.* Not corrigible; incapable of being corrected or amended; irclaimable.

Incorrigibly, (in-kor-re-je-bl) *adv.* In a manner or to a degree beyond amendment or correction.

Incorrodible, (in-kor-röd'e-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *corrodere*.] That can not be corroded or worn away.

Incorrupt, (in-kor-rup't) *a.* [L. *in* and *corruptus*.] Unbroken; unimpaired; free from decay;—morally pure; untainted; undefiled;—not to be bribed. [capability of corruption.]

Incorruptibility, (in-kor-rup't-e-bil'e-te) *n.* In-

Incorruptible, (in-kor-rup't'e-bl) *a.* Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution;—inflexibly just and upright; not to be seduced or bribed.

Incorruption, (in-kor-rup'shun) *n.* Absence of, or exemption from, corruption.

Incorruptness, (in-kor-rup'tness) *n.* Exemption from decay or corruption;—purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

Incrassate, (in-kras'ät) *v. t.* [L. *incrassare*.] To thicken;—to make thick;—*v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

Incrassation, (in-kras'shun) *n.* Act of thickening or becoming thick;—inspiration.

Increase, (in-kräs') *v. i.* [L. *in* and *crecere*.] To become greater in bulk, number, value, authority, &c.; to grow; to advance;—to multiply by the production of young;—*v. t.* To augment or make greater; to improve in quality; to extend; to lengthen; to spread;—to aggravate.

Increase, (in-kräs') *n.* A growing larger in size, extent, quantity, number, intensity, value, &c.;—produce; profit; interest;—issue; offspring;—enlargement; extension; addition; accession.

Increasingly, (in-kräs'ing-le) *adv.* In a growing manner or degree; progressively.

Incredibility, (in-kred'e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incredible or surpassing belief.

Incredible, (in-kred'e-bl) *a.* Not credible; impossible to be believed; highly improbable.

Incredibly, (in-kred'e-bl) *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

Incredulity, (in-krä'dül'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe; scepticism

Incremental, (in-kred'ä-lus) *a.* Not credulous; indisposed to believe; sceptical; doubting.
Incrementally, (in-kred'ä-lus-le) *adv.* With unbelief; doubtfully; suspiciously.
Increment, (in-kre-ment) *n.* [L. *incrementum*.] Increase; augmentation;—matter added; produce;—the increase of a variable quantity or fraction.
Incrementate, (in-krim'in-ät) *v. t.* To accuse.
Incrust, (in-krust) *v. t.* To cover with a crust, or with a hard coat; to deposit on the surface.
Incrustation, (in-krust-ä-shun) *n.* Act of incrusting, or state of being incrustated;—a crust or coat of any thing on the surface of a body.
Incrubate, (in-kü-bät) *v. i.* [L. *in* and *cubare*.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching; to brood.
Incrubation, (in-kü-bä-shun) *n.* Act of sitting on eggs; brooding;—hence cogitation.
Incubus, (in-kü-bus) *n.* [L.] The nightmare;—an imaginary demon or fairy;—hence, a dead-weight; any depressing influence; encumbrance.
Inculcate, (in-kul'käät) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *calcare*.] To press or urge forcibly; to impress by admonition; to infuse; to instil.
Inculcation, (in-kul-kä-shun) *n.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.
Inculpable, (in-kul'pa-bl) *a.* Without fault; blameless. [unblamably.]
Inculpably, (in-kul'pa-ble) *adv.* Without blame.
Inculpate, (in-kul'pät) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *culpāre*.] To blame;—to accuse of crime; to impute guilt to.
Inculpation, (in-kul-pä-shun) *n.* Blame; censure; crimination.
Incombeny, (in-kum'ben-se) *n.* State of leaning or lying upon;—state of holding a benefice or office.
Incombeny, (in-kum'ben) *a.* [L. *incumbens*.] Lying or resting upon;—supported; buoyed up;—lying or resting, as duty or obligation; indispenable.
Incombeny, (in-kum'ben) *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice or office.
Incur, (in-kur) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *currere*.] To run against; to meet; to become liable;—to enter into, as an obligation;—to bring on; to induce.
Incurability, (in-kür-a-bil'e-te) *n.* State of being incurable.
Incurable, (in-kür-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being cured;—not admitting remedy or correction; hopelessly bad; remediless; irretrievable.
Incurable, (in-kür-a-bl) *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.
Incurably, (in-kür'a-ble) *adv.* So as to be incurable.
Incurion, (in-kur'ahun) *n.* [L. *incurio*.] Entering into a territory with hostile intention; a predatory or harassing inroad;—irruption; raid; foray. [Incurision.]
Incurive, (in-kur'siv) *a.* Making an attack or incurrate.
Incurrate, (in-kur'ät) *v. t.* [L. *incurvare*, from *in* and *curvus*, bent.] To bend; to crook.
Incurvation, (in-kur'ä-shun) *n.* The act of bending or of being curved;—curvature.
Indart, (in-därt) *v. t.* To dart or strike in.
Indebted, (in-det'ed) *a.* [L. *in* and *debitus*.] Placed in debt; being under obligation;—obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due. [Indebted.]
Indebtedness, (in-det'ed-nes) *n.* State of being indebted.
Indecency, (in-dēsen-se) *n.* Want of decency; lack of modesty;—an indecent word, act, or the like;—indelicate; impurity.
Indecent, (in-dēsent) *a.* [L. *in* and *decens*.] Un-

becoming; unfit to be seen or heard;—indelicate; immodest; impure; unchaste; filthy.
Indecently, (in-dēsent-le) *adv.* In a manner to offend delicacy or modesty.
Indecision, (in-dē-siash-n) *n.* Want of decision; wavering of mind; irresolution.
Indecisive, (in-dē-si'iv) *a.* [L. *in* and *decisive*.] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close;—prone to indecision; wavering; vacillating.
Indecisiveness, (in-dē-si'iv-nes) *n.* State of being indecisive or undecided; indecision.
Indeclinable, (in-dē-klin'a-bl) *a.* Not declinable; not varied by terminations.
Indeclinably, (in-dē-klin'a-ble) *adv.* Without variation of termination.
Indecomposable, (in-dē-kom-pō'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of decomposition, or resolution into its first elements.
Indecorous, (in-dē-kō'rus) *a.* [L. *in* and *decus*.] Unbecoming; contrary to good manners;—unseemly; rude; uncivil.
Indecorously, (in-dē-kō'rus-le) *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.
Indecorousness, (in-dē-kō'rus-nes) *n.* Violation of propriety in conduct or speech.
Indecorum, (in-dē-kō'rum) *n.* Impropriety; unbecoming conduct;—any act or word contrary to the established rules of social intercourse; rudeness; incivility; noisy or boisterous behaviour.
Indeed, (in-dēd) *adv.* In reality; in truth; in fact;—used interjectionally as an expression of surprise.
Indefatigable, (in-dē-fat'e-ga-bl) *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*.] Incapable of being fatigued;—unwearied; untiring; persevering; assiduous.
Indefatigably, (in-dē-fat'e-ga-ble) *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue.
Indefeasibility, (in-dē-fēz-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being indefeasible.
Indefeasible, (in-dē-fēz'e-bl) *a.* [F. from *defaire*.] Not to be defeated; incapable of being made void.
Indefeasibly, (in-dē-fēz'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.
Indefectible, (in-dē-fekt'e-bl) *a.* [Prefix *in* and *defect*.] Not liable to defect, failure, or decay.
Indefensible, (in-dē-fens'e-bl) *a.* Untenable; not capable of being maintained, vindicated, or justified. [defined.]
Indefinable, (in-dē-fin'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being definite.
Indefinite, (in-def'in-it) *a.* [L. *de* and *finire*.] Unlimited; undefined;—having no known limits; infinite. [manner; not precisely.]
Indefinitely, (in-def'in-it-le) *adv.* In an indefinite
Indefiniteness, (in-def'in-it-nes) *n.* The quality of being unlimited, or not precise and certain.
Indeliberate, (in-dē-lib'er-ät) *a.* [F. *indélibéré*.] Done or performed without deliberation; sudden.
Indelibility, (in-del'e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being indelible;—also *indeliteness*.
Indelible, (in-del'e-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *delebilis*.] Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced, lost, or forgotten. [be effaced.]
Indelibly, (in-del'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to
Indelicacy, (in-del'e-kä-se) *n.* Want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language.
Indelicate, (in-del'e-kät) *a.* [L. *in* and *delicatus*.] Not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind;—coarse; gross; indecent.
Indelicately, (in-del'e-kät-le) *adv.* In an indelicate manner; indecently; coarsely; grossly.
Indemnification, (in-dem-ne-fe-kä-shun) *n.* Act

of indemnifying; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

Indemnify, (in-dem'ne-fi) *v. t.* [*L. in, damnum, and facere.*] To secure against future loss or damage;—to make up for that which is past; to reimburse.

Indemnity, (in-dem'no-te) *n.* [*L. indemnitas.*] Security given to save harmless;—compensation or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained.

Indemonstrable, (in-dē-mon'stra-bl) *a.* Incapable of being demonstrated; not susceptible of proof.

Indent, (in-dent') *v. t.* [*L. in and dens.*] To cut into points like a row of teeth;—to bind out by indenture;—to begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph;—*v. i.* To be cut or notched;—to crook or turn.

Indent, (in-dent') *n.* A cut or notch in the margin of any thing; mark, as of a tooth.

Indentation, (in-dent-a'shun) *n.* A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things;—a recess or depression in any border.

Indented, (in-dent'ed) *a.* Jagged; notched;—bound by written contract.

Indenting, (in-dent'ing) *n.* An impression like that made by a tooth or a seal.

Indenture, (in-dent'ūr) *n.* Act of indenting or state of being indented;—a mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties;—in Scotland, the contract between a master and an apprentice to his trade.

Indenture, (in-dent'ūr) *v. t.* To bind by indent.

Independence, (in-dē-pend'ens) *n.* State or quality of being independent; exemption from control by them; freedom in action or opinion; self-reliance.

Independent, (in-dē-pend'ent) *a.* Not subject to the control of others;—affording a comfortable livelihood;—not subject to bias or influence; self-directing; free; easy; bold;—exclusive; unconnected;—pertaining to the independents or congregationalists.

Independent, (in-dē-pend'ent) *n.* One who believes that an organized Christian congregation is complete in itself, and independent of a superior ecclesiastical authority.

Independently, (in-dē-pend'ent-le) *adv.* Without control.

Indescribable, (in-dē-scrib'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of

Indestructibility, (in-dē-strukt'e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incapable of destruction.

Indestructible, (in-dē-strukt'e-bl) *a.* Not destructible; incapable of decomposition.

Indeterminable, (in-dē-term'in-a-bl) *a.* Impossible to be determined, ascertained, or fixed;—endless.

Indeterminate, (in-dē-term'in-āt) *a.* Not determinate; not settled or fixed; uncertain; indefinite.

Indeterminately, (in-dē-term'in-āt-le) *adv.* Not in any settled manner; indefinitely.

Indetermination, (in-dē-term'in-a'shun) *n.* Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state.

Index, (in'deks) *n.* [*L.*] That which points out; a hand that directs to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, and the like;—a table for facilitating reference to topics, names, and the like, in a book;—the fore-finger;—the figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent.

Index, (in'deks) *v. t.* To provide with an index or table of references.

Indexterity, (in-deks-ter'e-te) *n.* Want of dexterity; awkwardness; clumsiness; want of skill.

India, (in'de-a) *n.* A country in Asia, so named from the river Indus.

Indiaman, (in'de-a-man) *n.* A large ship employed in the India trade.

Indian, (in'de-an) *a.* [*From Indus.*] Of or pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.

Indian, (in'de-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Indies;—one of the aboriginal inhabitants of America.

Indicate, (in'de-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. indicare.*] To point out; to discover; to show;—to point to as the proper remedies.

Indication, (in'de-kā'shun) *n.* Act of pointing out or indicating;—mark; token; sign; symptom;—note; explanation.

Indicative, (in-dik'āt-iv) *a.* Pointing out;—meaning; signifying;—designating that mood of the verb which positively affirms, denies, or interrogates.

Indicatively, (in-dik'āt-iv-le) *adv.* In a manner to indicate.

Indicator, (in'de-kāt'er) *n.* One who, or that which points out;—the extensor muscle of the fore-finger;—an instrument attached to a steam-engine, which shows the amount of the steam pressure.

Indict, (in-dit') *v. t.* [*L. indicere.*] To charge with a crime in due form of law, by the finding of a grand jury; to arraign; to summon for trial.

Indictable, (in-dit'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, indicted; subject to indictment.

Indiction, (in-dik'shun) *n.* Declaration;—a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great.

Indictment, (in-dit'ment) *n.* Act of indicting;—a written accusation preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; in Scots' law, the form of process by which an accused party is charged at the instance of the Lord-Advocate or public prosecutor;—the paper on which the accusation is written.

Indifference, (in-dif'er-ens) *n.* Quality of being indifferent;—passableness; mediocrity;—impartiality; freedom from prejudice or bias;—unconcern; apathy.

Indifferent, (in-dif'er-ent) *a.* Not making a difference;—neither particularly good, nor very bad; passable;—neutral; impartial;—feeling no interest or care respecting.

Indifferently, (in-dif'er-ent-le) *adv.* In an indifferent manner; impartially; tolerably; passably.

Indigence, (in'de-jens) *n.* Want of estate or means of comfortable subsistence;—poverty; penury.

Indigenous, (in-dij'en-us) *a.* [*L. in and gignere.*] Native;—produced naturally in a country or climate;—not exotic.

Indigent, (in'de-jent) *a.* [*L. indigens.*] Destitute of property or means of subsistence; needy; poor.

Indigested, (in-de-jest'ed) *a.* Not concocted in the stomach, as food;—not disposed or arranged in form;—crude; immethodical, as a scheme;—not brought to supuration, as an abscess;—not sublimed or purified by heat.

Indigestible, (in-de-jest'e-bl) *a.* Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme;—not to be received or patiently endured.

Indigestion, (in-de-jest'yun) *n.* Want of due digestion; a failure of the natural changes which food undergoes in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia.

Indignant, (in-dig'nant) *a.* [*L. indignans.*] Affected with indignation; feeling wrath and scorn or contempt.

Indignantly, (in-dig'nant-le) *adv.* In an indignant manner.

Indignation, (in-dig-nā'shun) *n.* A high-toned feeling of resentment, mingled with scorn, caused by a sense of injury or injustice; contemptuous hatred of what is mean or base;—the wrath of God against sin;—the effects of God's anger; punitive judgments;—holy displeasure with one's self for sin.

Indignity, (in-dig'ne-te) *n.* Unmerited contemptuous treatment;—affront; contumely; injury accompanied with insult.

Indigo, (in-de-gō) *n.* [*L. indicum.*] A blue colouring matter obtained from wood and other plants.

Indirect, (in-de-rekt') *a.* Not direct; oblique;—not tending to an aim or result by the plain and obvious course;—not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest.

Indirectly, (in-de-rekt'le) *adv.* In an indirect manner; obliquely;—unfairly;—inferentially.

Indirectness, (in-de-rekt'nes) *n.* Obliquity;—unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent practice.

Indiscernible, (in-dis-ern'e-bl) *a.* Incapable of being discerned; not discoverable.

Indiscreet, (in-dis-kret') *a.* [*L. in and discretus.*] Not discreet;—imprudent; injudicious; inconsiderate.

Indiscreetly, (in-dis-kret'le) *adv.* Not discreetly; **indiscretion**, (in-dis-kresh'un) *n.* Want of discretion; imprudence;—an indiscreet act or behaviour.

Indiscriminate, (in-dis-krim'in-āt) *a.* [*L. indiscriminatus.*] Wanting discrimination; not making any distinction.

Indiscriminately, (in-dis-krim'in-āt-le) *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction.

Indispensable, (in-dis-pens'a-bl) *a.* [*L. in, dis, and pōtere.*] Not dispensable; impossible to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary.

Indispensableness, (in-dis-pens'a-bl-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.

Indispensably, (in-dis-pens'a-ble) *adv.* In an indispensable manner; necessarily.

Indispose, (in-dis-pōz') *v. t.* [*F. indisposer, from L. pōtere.*] To render unfit or unsuited;—to disorder; to make somewhat ill;—to render adverse, unfavourable, or disinclined—with to-ward.

Indisposition, (in-dis-pō-zish'un) *n.* Disinclination; unwillingness; dislike;—slight disorder of the bodily functions; sickness;—want of affinity or tendency to combine—said of material substances.

Indisputable, (in-dis'pūt-a-bl) *a.* [*In and disputable.*] Not disputable;—unquestionable; certain; positive.

Indisputably, (in-dis'pūt-a-ble) *adv.* Without dispute; unquestionably.

Indissolubility, (in-dis-sol-ū-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being indissoluble;—perpetuity of union, obligation, or binding force.

Indissoluble, (in-dis-sol-ū-bl) *a.* [*F. from L. in, dis, and solvere.*] Not capable of being dissolved or liquefied;—perpetually binding or obligatory.

Indissolubly, (in-dis-sol-ū-ble) *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; inseparably; firmly.

Indistinct, (in-dis-tingkt') *a.* [*L. in and distinctus.*] Not distinct;—obscure; confused;—not presenting clear and well-defined images; imperfect; faint; vague; uncertain.

Indistinctly, (in-dis-tingkt'le) *adv.* In an indistinct manner; not clearly;—confusedly; obscurely.

Indistinctness, (in-dis-tingkt'nes) *n.* Want of distinctness; confusion; uncertainty;—obscurity; faintness.

Indistinguishable, (in-dis-ting'gwiah-a-bl) *a.* Not distinguishable; unable to be distinguished or separated.

Indite, (in-dit') *v. t.* [*L. indicere.*] To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written;—to compose; to write; to be author of.

Inditement, (in-dit'ment) *n.* The act of inditing.

Individual, (in-de-vid'ū-al) *a.* [*L. in, and dividere.*] Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one;—pertaining to one only; characteristic; distinctive; personal.

Individual, (in-de-vid'ū-al) *n.* A single person, animal, or thing; especially, a human being.

Individualism, (in-de-vid'ū-al-izm) *n.* Quality of being individual;—personal interest;—a political system which regards the rights and interests of individuals in a community—opposed to socialism.

Individuality, (in-de-vid'ū-al'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being individual; separate or distinct existence;—distinctive character.

Individualize, (in-de-vid'ū-al-iz) *v. t.* To select or mark as an individual; to distinguish the personal or peculiar properties of.

Individually, (in-de-vid'ū-al-le) *adv.* In an individual manner or relation; separately;—inseparably; incommunicably.

Indivisibility, (in-de-viz-e-bl'e-te) *n.* State or property of being indivisible; inseparableness.

Indivisible, (in-de-viz'e-bl) *a.* [*In and divisible.*] Not divisible; not separable into parts;—not capable of exact division; incommensurable.

Indivisible, (in-de-viz'e-bl) *n.* One of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved; an infinitesimal.

Indivisibly, (in-de-viz'e-ble) *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

Indocile, (in-dōs'il) *a.* [*F. from L. docere.*] Not easily instructed; dull; intractable.

Indocility, (in-dō-sil'e-te) *n.* Dulness of intellect; unteachableness; intractableness.

Indoctrinate, (in-dok'trin-āt) *v. t.* [*L. in and doctrina.*] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to instil into; to imbue with.

Indoctrination, (in-dok-trin-ā'shun) *n.* Act of indoctrinating; information;—instruction in any branch of knowledge or in the principles of a system.

Indolence, (in'dō-lens) *n.* [*L. in and dolere.*] Habitual idleness; indisposition to labour; laziness; sluggishness.

Indolent, (in'dō-lent) *a.* Indulging in ease; avoiding labour and exertion; habitually idle; inactive;—free from pain.

Indolently, (in'dō-lent-le) *adv.* In an indolent manner; lazily.

Indomitable, (in-dom'it-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and domare.*] Not to be subdued; untamable; invincible.

In-door, (in'dōr) *a.* Being within doors.

Indorsable, (in-dors'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

Indorsation, (in-dors-ā'shun) *n.* The act of indorsing or writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument.

Indorse, (in-dors') *v. t.* [*L. in and dorsum.*] To write one's name upon the back of, as a paper, for the purpose of transferring it, or to secure the payment of, as a note, draft, &c.;—hence, to give one's name or support to; to sanction.

Indorsee, (in-dors-é') *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is assigned by indorsement.

Indorsement, (in-dors'ment) *n.* Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument;—a writing usually upon the back of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred;—sanction or support given.

Indorser, (in-dors'er) *n.* One who indorses; the party by whom a bill, note, or check is indorsed.

Indubitable, (in-düb'it-a-bl) *a.* [*F. from L. dubius.*] Unquestioned; undoubted;—evident; incontestable; undeniable.

Indubitably, (in-düb'it-a-ble) *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

Induce, (in-düs) *v. t.* [*L. in and ducere.*] To bring in or upon; to produce; to cause;—to bring into view; to introduce;—to lead by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to influence; to actuate.

Inducement, (in-düs'ment) *n.* That which induces; a fact, reason, or consideration that leads or persuades to action;—motive; influence.

Inducy, (in-dü'she-ar-e) *a.* [*L. inducie.*] Pertaining to a truce or treaty.

Inducible, (in-düs'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being induced or effected;—capable of being proved by induction.

Induct, (in-dukt') *v. t.* [*L. inducere.*] To bring in;—to introduce, as to a benefice; to install or put formally into possession of.

Inductile, (in-dukt'il) *a.* Not ductile; incapable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

Induction, (in-dukt'shun) *n.* Act of bringing in; introduction;—prelude; preface;—act of inferring or drawing a conclusion from premises;—act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, or from particulars to generals;—introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies.

Inductional, (in-dukt'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding by, induction; inductive.

Inductive, (in-dukt'iv) *a.* Leading or drawing;—inferring; drawing conclusions from premises;—proceeding not by demonstration, but by induction.

Inductively, (in-dukt'iv-le) *adv.* By induction or inference.

Indue, (in-dü) *v. t.* [*L. induere.*] To put on, as clothes; to draw on;—to clothe; to invest; hence, to endow; to furnish.

Indulge, (in-dulj') *v. t.* [*L. indulgere.*] To suffer to be; to permit;—to give freedom or scope to; to gratify;—to grant; to favour; to humour;—*v. i.* To be favourable; to yield;—to give one's self to the habit or practice of; to continue in the enjoyment of.

Indulgence, (in-dulj'ens) *n.* The quality of being indulgent; forbearance of restraint or control;—favour granted; gratification;—fondness; kindness;—remission of punishment due to sins, granted by the pope.

Indulgent, (in-dulj'ent) *a.* Prone to indulge or humour;—yielding to the wishes of an inferior;—kind; liberal; favouring.

Indulgently, (in-dulj'ent-le) *adv.* In an indulgent manner; mildly; favourably; not severely.

Indurate, (in-dü-rät) *v. i.* [*L. indurare.*] To grow hard; to harden;—*v. t.* To deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

Induration, (in-dü-rä'shun) *n.* Act of hardening;—stiffness;—hardness of heart; obduracy.

Indusium, (in-dü'se-um) *n.* [*L. induere.*] A collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower; the scale covering the fruit spot of a fern.

Industrial, (in-dus'tre-al) *a.* Consisting in industry; pertaining to the arts of industry.

Industrious, (in-dus'tre-us) *a.* Diligent in business or study; laborious; assiduous; steady; attentive;—diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end.

Industriously, (in-dus'tre-us-le) *adv.* In an industrious manner; diligently; assiduously.

Industry, (in'dus-tre) *n.* [*L. industria.*] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention;—assiduity.

Indwelling, (in'dwel-ing) *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul; interior abode.

Indwelling, (in'dwel-ing) *a.* Abiding in the heart after renewal, as sin.

Inebriate, (in-é-bre-ät) *v. t.* [*L. in and ebria.*] To make drunk; to intoxicate;—to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic;—*v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.

Inebriety, (in-é-bri-é-te) *n.* Drunkenness.

Inedited, (in-ed'it-ed) *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

Ineffable, (in-ef'a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and effari.*] Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable.

Ineffably, (in-ef'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.

Ineffaceable, (in-ef-fas'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being effaced.

Ineffaceably, (in-ef-fas'a-ble) *adv.* Indelibly.

Ineffective, (in-ef-fekt'iv) *a.* [*In and effective.*] Incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended;—useless; inefficient; fruitless; weak.

Ineffectual, (in-ef-fekt'ü-al) *a.* [*In and effectual.*] Not producing the proper effect; inefficient; weak.

Ineffectually, (in-ef-fekt'ü-al-le) *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

Inefficacious, (in-ef-fe-kä'she-us) *a.* [*L. inefficax.*] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired.

Inefficacy, (in-ef-fe-ka-se) *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency.

Inefficiency, (in-ef-fish'e-en-se) *n.* Want of power or exertion to produce the effect; inefficacy.

Inefficient, (in-ef-fish'e-ent) *a.* [*L. in and efficiens.*] Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious;—remiss; incompetent.

Inelastic, (in-é-las'tik) *a.* Wanting elasticity.

Inelasticity, (in-é-las-tis'e-te) *n.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

Inelegance, (in-él'é-gans) *n.* Quality of being inelegant; want of elegance.

Inelegant, (in-él'é-gant) *a.* [*L. in and elegans.*] Not elegant; unrefined; unpolished; awkward;—wanting form or beauty;—wanting grace or ornament; unclassical; vulgar; coarse.

Inelegantly, (in-él'é-gant-le) *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly.

Ineligible, (in-él'é-je-bl) *a.* [*In and eligible.*] Incapable of being elected to an office;—not worthy to be chosen or preferred.

Inept, (in-épt') *a.* [*L. in and aptus.*] Not apt or fit; unsuitable; improper;—foolish; silly; nonsensical.

Ineptitude, (in-ep't'e-tūd) *n.* The quality of being inept; unfitness; unsuitableness;—foolishness.
Ineptly, (in-ep't'le) *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably.
Inequality, (in-ē-kwāl'e-te) *n.* [L. *in* and *equalis*.] Quality of being unequal; lack of uniformity; diversity;—unevenness;—disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency;—difference in rank, condition, or fortune.
Inequitable, (in-ek-wit-a-bl) *a.* Not equitable; not just.
Ineradicable, (in-ē-rad'ik-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *radix*.] Incapable of being rooted out or removed.
Inert, (in-ert') *a.* [L. *inertis*.] Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed;—indisposed to move or act;—inactive; sluggish; slothful.
Inertia, (in-er'ti-a) *n.* That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion;—inactivity; sluggishness. [gishly.]
Inertly, (in-ert'le) *adv.* Without activity; sluggish.
Inertness, (in-er'tness) *n.* Want of activity or exertion; sluggishness.
Inestimable, (in-es'tim-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being estimated; invaluable; priceless.
Inestimably, (in-es'tim-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated.
Inevitable, (in-ev'it-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of evasion or escape; unavoidable. [certainly.]
Inevitably, (in-ev'it-a-ble) *adv.* Unavoidably;
Inexact, (in-egz-akt) *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true. [inaccuracy.]
Inexactness, (in-egz-akt'ness) *n.* Want of precision;
Inexcusable, (in-eks-kūz'a-bl) *a.* Not admitting excuse or justification.
Inexcusableness, (in-eks-kūz'a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of not being excusable. [to be excusable.]
Inexcusably, (in-eks-kūz'a-ble) *adv.* So as not to be excused;
Inexhausted, (in-egz-haust'ed) *a.* Not exhausted; not emptied; not spent.
Inexhaustible, (in-egz-haust'e-bl) *a.* Incapable of being exhausted or emptied.
Inexhaustibleness, (in-egz-haust'e-bl-ness) *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.
Inexorable, (in-eks-or-a-bl) *a.* Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty; unyielding; unrelenting.
Inexorably, (in-eks-or-a-ble) *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.
Inexpediency, (in-eks-pē'de-ens) *n.* Quality of being inexpedient; want of fitness; unsuitableness.
Inexpedient, (in-eks-pē'de-ent) *a.* Not expedient; not tending to a good end; hence, unfit; improper.
Inexpediently, (in-eks-pē'de-ent-le) *adv.* Unfitly; not expediently;
Inexpensive, (in-eks-pens'iv) *a.* Not expensive.
Inexperience, (in-eks-pē're-ens) *n.* Absence or want of experience.
Inexperienced, (in-eks-pē're-ent) *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.
Inexpert, (in-eks-pert') *a.* Not expert; without knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.
Inexpiable, (in-eks-pe-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of no atonement or satisfaction.
Inexpiablely, (in-eks-pe-a-ble) *adv.* To a degree that admits of no atonement.
Inexplicable, (in-eks-ple-ka-bl) *a.* Incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for.
Inexplicably, (in-eks-ple-ka-ble) *adv.* In an inexplicable manner.
Explicit, (in-eks-plis'it) *a.* Not explicit; not clearly stated.

Inexpressible, (in-eks-pres'e-bl) *a.* Not capable of expression; unspeakable; indescribable.
Inexpressibly, (in-eks-pres'e-ble) *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably.
Inexpressive, (in-eks-pres'iv) *a.* Not expressing; vacant; unmeaning, as look;—deficient in interest or point, as a work of art.
Inexpressiveness, (in-eks-pres'iv-ness) *n.* The state of being inexpressive; want of proper expression.
Inextinguishable, (in-eks-ting'wish-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *extinguere*.] Not capable of being extinguished; unquenchable.
Inextricable, (in-eks'tre-ka-bl) *a.* [F. from L. *extricare*.] Not to be disentangled or untied, as a coil or knot;—incapable of being cleared up or explained. [tricable manner.]
Inextricably, (in-eks'tre-ka-ble) *adv.* In an inextricable manner.
Infallibility, (in-fal'e-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being infallible, or exempt from error.
Infallible, (in-fal'e-bl) *a.* [F. *infaillible*.] Incapable of error; exempt from liability to mistake; sound;—certain. [ingly.]
Infallibly, (in-fal'e-ble) *adv.* Certainly; unfailingly.
Infamous, (in-fa-mus) *a.* [L. *in* and *fama*.] Of ill report; base; scandalous; notoriously vile;—odious; detestable.
Infamously, (in-fa-mus-le) *adv.* In an infamous manner; disgracefully; shamefully.
Infamy, (in-fa-me) *n.* Total loss of reputation; public disgrace;—extreme baseness or villainy.
Infancy, (in-fan-se) *n.* The first part of life, extending from birth to childhood;—state of one under age; nonage; minority;—the first stage of any thing; beginning.
Infant, (in-fant') *n.* [L. *infans*.] A young babe; sometimes a child several years of age;—a person not of full age; a minor.
Infant, (in-fant') *a.* Pertaining to infancy;—intended for young children.
Infanticidal, (in-fan-te-aid'al) *a.* Pertaining to or guilty of child-murder.
Infanticide, (in-fant'e-aid) *n.* [L. *infans* and *caedere*.] The murder of a newly-born child;—the slaughter of infants by Herod;—a slayer of infants.
Infantine or Infantile, (in-fant'in) *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, infants; young; tender; immature;—fitted or intended for young children.
Infantry, (in-fant're) *n.* [Sp. & It. *infanteria*.] Foot-soldiers, in distinction from cavalry;—children, or a family of children.
Infatuate, (in-fat'ū-āt) *v.t.* [L. *in* and *fatuus*.] To make foolish;—to weaken the intellectual powers of;—to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion.
Infatuation, (in-fat'ū-ā'hun) *n.* Act of affecting with folly; state of mind in which the desires and will are bent or inclined to some object contrary to reason, prudence, or common sense.
Infect, (in-fekt') *v.t.* [L. *in* and *facere*.] To taint with disease;—to affect with morbid or noxious matter;—to corrupt; to contaminate.
Infected, (in-fekt'ed) *a.* Tainted with virulent matter, or noxious exhalations; corrupted by evil.
Infection, (in-fek'hun) *n.* Act or process of infecting; contagion; communication of disease by contact;—that which taints, poisons, or corrupts.
Infectious, (in-fek'he-us) *a.* Having qualities that may infect; pestilential;—corrupting, or

tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating;—capable of being easily diffused or spread.

Infectiously, (in-fek'he-us-le) *adv.* By infection.

Infectiousness, (in-fek'he-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being infectious.

Infecundity, (in-fē-kund'ē-te) *n.* Want of fecundity; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Infelicitious, (in-fē-lis'it-us) *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate.

Infellicity, (in-fē-lis'ē-te) *n.* [L. *in* and *felix*.] Unhappiness; misery; misfortune;—unfavourableness.

Infer, (in-fēr) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *ferre*.] To draw or derive, as a fact or consequence; to deduce; to gather.

Inferable, (in-fēr'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises.

Inference, (in-fēr-ens) *n.* Act of inferring;—a truth or conclusion from premises; deduction; consequence.

Inferential, (in-fēr-en'she-al) *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference. [of inference.]

Inferentially, (in-fēr-en'she-al-le) *adv.* By way

Inferior, (in-fē-re-ēr) *a.* [L. *inferus*.] Lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate;—secondary; subsidiary.

Inferior, (in-fē-re-ēr) *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

Inferiority, (in-fē-re-or'ē-te) *n.* State of being inferior; a lower state or condition.

Infernal, (in-fēr'nal) *a.* [L. *infernus*.] Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead;—pertaining to hell; hellish; diabolical;—satanic; fiendish.

Infernal, (in-fēr'nal) *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions. [manner.]

Infernally, (in-fēr'nal-le) *adv.* In an infernal

Fertile, (in-fēr'til) *a.* [L. *in* and *fertilis*.] Not infertile or productive; barren.

Infertility, (in-fēr-til'ē-te) *n.* Unproductiveness; barrenness; unfruitfulness.

Infest, (in-fest) *v. t.* [L. *infestus*.] To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass.

Infidel, (in-fē-del) *a.* [L. *in* and *fidelis*.] Faithless; unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity.

Infidel, (in-fē-del) *n.* One who is without faith; unbeliever; sceptic; a freethinker; a heathen.

Infidelity, (in-fē-del'ē-te) *n.* Want of faith or belief;—disbelief of the divine origin of Christianity; unbelief;—unfaithfulness to the marriage contract;—treachery.

Infiltrate, (in-fl'itrāt) *v. i.* To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

Infiltration, (in-fl'itrā'shun) *n.* Act or process of infiltrating;—the substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

Infinite, (in-fin'it) *a.* [L. *in* and *finitus*.] Unlimited or boundless in time, space, power, or moral excellence;—indefinitely large or extensive.

Infinite, (in-fin'it) *n.* Infinite space or extent;—infinite time or duration; eternity;—infinite quantity, or number;—also, the Almighty.

Infinitely, (in-fin'it-le) *adv.* Without bounds or limits; immensely; greatly.

Infinitesimal, (in-fin-it-ē-mal) *a.* Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

Infinitesimal, (in-fin-it-ē-mal) *n.* An infinitely small quantity.

Infinitive, (in-fin'it-iv) *a.* Unlimited; unrestricted;—designating the mood of a verb which

expresses action without limitation of person or number.

Infinitude, (in-fin'ē-tūd) *n.* Quality of being infinite; endlessness in time or duration;—immensity;—boundless number.

Infinity, (in-fin'ē-te) *n.* [L. *in* and *finis*.] Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; immensity;—unlimited capacity or excellence;—endless or indefinite number.

Infirm, (in-fēr'm) *a.* [L. *in* and *firmus*.] Not firm or sound; feeble;—weak of mind; irresolute;—not solid or stable.

Infirmity, (in-fēr'm'ar-ē) *n.* An hospital where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed.

Infirmity, (in-fēr'm'ē-te) *n.* State of being infirm;—weakness; feebleness;—disease; malady;—failing; foible;—want of will; irresolution;—defect; imperfection.

Infix, (in-fl'iks) *v. t.* [L. *infigere*.] To fix by piercing or thrusting in;—to implant as principles.

Inflame, (in-flām) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *flammare*.] To set on fire; to kindle;—to heat the blood;—to provoke, as appetite;—to arouse, as passion; to irritate; to exasperate;—to aggravate;—*r. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful.

Inflammability, (in-flām-a-bil'ē-te) *n.* Susceptibility of readily taking fire.

Inflammable, (in-flām'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion.

Inflammation, (in-flām-a'shun) *n.* Act of setting on fire;—state of being in flame;—a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms;—violent excitement; animosity.

Inflammatory, (in-flām'a-tor-ē) *a.* Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation;—tending to excite anger or sedition.

Inflate, (in-flāt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *flare*.] To swell or distend with air; to blow into;—to puff up; to elate.

Inflate, (in-flāt) *a.* Filled with air; blown up; distended;—puffed up; turgid; bombastic.

Inflatingly, (in-flāt-ing-le) *adv.* By way of inflation; in a manner tending to inflate.

Inflation, (in-flā'shun) *n.* Act of inflating;—the state of being distended with air;—vanity.

Infect, (in-flekt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *flectere*.] To bend; to turn from a direct line or course;—to vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations;—to modulate, as the voice.

Inflection, (in-flekt'ashun) *n.* Act of inflecting;—a bend; a fold;—modulation of the voice in speaking;—the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and verbs by conjugation.

Inflective, (in-flekt'iv) *a.* Having the power of bending;—capable of declension or conjugation.

Inflex, (in-fleks) *v. t.* To bend; to curve; to make crooked.

Inflexed, (in-flekt') *a.* Turned in; bent inward.

Inflexibility, (in-fleke-bil'ē-te) *n.* Quality of being inflexible;—obstinacy of will or temper; unbending pertinacity.

Inflexible, (in-fleks'ē-bl) *a.* [F. from L. *in* and *flectere*.] Incapable of being bent;—unyielding to influence or entreaty; inexorable;—unalterable. manner; firmly.

Inflexibly, (in-fleks'ē-ble) *adv.* In an inflexible

Inflict, (in-fikt') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *figere*.] To lay or send, as a punishment, &c.; to impose.

Infliction, (in-fikt'ashun) *n.* Act of inflicting or imposing;—that which is imposed, as a punishment.

Inflective, (in-flekt'iv) *a.* Tending or able to inflect.

Inflorescence, (in-flôr-es'ens) *n.* [L. *in* and *florescere*.] A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms;—mode of flowering, or general disposition of the flowers.

Influence, (in-flû-ens) *n.* [L. *in* and *fluere*.] A flowing in or upon;—the operation of an invisible power;—in *physics*, the effect produced on material bodies by the secret forces in nature, as of light, heat, &c.;—in *morals*, the effect of truth on the mind; motive; consideration; reasonable inducement; force acting on the heart or affections; constraining power of love or sympathy;—effect produced by individual character, social rank, wealth, &c.; sway; authority; control;—spiritual or divine power acting on the heart or life.

Influence, (in-flû-ens) *v. t.* To effect by natural or physical law;—to act on the mind, by motives of any kind; to induce; to persuade;—in a bad sense, to move, as the passions;—to pervert, as the judgment.

Influential, (in-flû-en'she-al) *a.* Exerting influence or power.

Influentially, (in-flû-en'she-al-le) *adv.* So as to influence.

Influenza, (in-flû-en'za) *n.* [It.] A violent form of catarrh, occurring in the manner of an epidemic.

Influx, (in-flûks) *n.* [L. *influxus*.] Act of flowing in;—influxion;—importation in abundance.

Infold, (in-fôld) *v. i.* To wrap up or inwrap; to induce;—to embrace.

Inform, (in-form) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *formare*.] To form; to fashion; to animate;—to make known to; to advise; to instruct;—to communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation;—*v. i.* To give intelligence or information.

Informal, (in-form'al) *a.* Not in the regular, usual, or established form; irregular.

Informality, (in-form'al-é-ty) *n.* Want of regular or customary form; any breach of rule or order.

Informally, (in-form'al-le) *adv.* Without the usual forms; irregularly.

Informant, (in-form'ant) *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence.

Information, (in-form-âshun) *n.* Act of communicating knowledge;—intelligence; news; notice or advice sent or received by message or writing;—knowledge derived by perception, or by reading, instruction, &c.;—a charge or accusation exhibited before a court.

Informers, (in-form'ér) *n.* One who informs or animates;—one who lodges a charge against another for the violation of some law;—one who makes a business of informing against others.

Infraction, (in-frak'shun) *n.* [L. *infraction*.] Breach; violation; infringement.

Infrangible, (in-franj'e-bl) *a.* Not capable of being broken or separated;—not to be violated.

Infrequency, (in-fré'kwens) *n.* State of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness.

Infrequent, (in-fré'kwent) *a.* [L. *infrequens*.] Seldom happening; unfrequent; rare; uncommon.

Infringe, (in-frinj') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *frangere*.] To break;—to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfil or obey;—*v. i.* To encroach; to trespass.

Infringement, (in-frinj'ment) *n.* Act of violating; violation; non-fulfilment;—encroachment.

Infuriate, (in-fû-re-ât) *a.* Enraged; mad; raging; furiously angry.

Infuriate, (in-fû-re-ât) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *furiare*.] To render furious or mad; to enrage.

Infuse, (in-fûz) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *fundere*.] To pour in;—to instil, as principles or qualities;—to inspirit or animate;—to steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.

Infusible, (in-fûz'e-bl) *a.* [From *in* and *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion.

Infusion, (in-fû'zhun) *n.* Act of infusing; instillation; inspiration; suggestion;—process of steeping any insoluble substance in water in order to extract its virtues;—the liquid obtained by this process.

Infusoria, (in-fû-sô're-a) *n. pl.* [L. *infundere*.] Microscopic animalcules found in water and other fluids.

Infusorial, (in-fû-sô're-al) *a.* Pertaining to or Ingathering, (in-gath'ér-ing) *n.* Act of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

Ingenious, (in-jé'he-us) *a.* [L. *ingenium*.] Possessed of genius; skilful or prompt to invent;—proceeding from ingenuity; curious in design or structure; skilfully contrived; well adapted;—witty; clever; smart.

Ingeniously, (in-jé'he-us-le) *adv.* In an ingenious manner.

Ingenuity, (in-jé-nû'é-ty) *n.* Quality or power of ready invention; skill; inventiveness;—curiousness in design or construction; clever adaptation or combination, as of mechanism;—openness; fairness; candour.

Ingenuous, (in-jen'û-us) *a.* [L. *ingenuus*.] Of honourable extraction;—noble; generous;—frank; unreserved; artless; sincere; candid; fair.

Ingenuously, (in-jen'û-us-le) *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly.

Ingenuousness, (in-jen'û-us-ness) *n.* State or quality of being ingenious; frankness.

Inglorious, (in-glô're-us) *a.* [L. *in* and *gloria*.] Not bringing honour or glory;—shameful; disgraceful.

Ingloriously, (in-glô're-us-le) *adv.* Dishonourably; shamefully; disgracefully.

Ingloriousness, (in-glô're-us-ness) *n.* Want of fame or celebrity; disgracefulness; meanness.

Ingoing, (in-go-ing) *a.* Entering in or upon.

Ingot, (ing'ot) *n.* [F. *lingot*.] A mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.

Ingraft, (in-graft) *v. t.* To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation;—to set or fix deeply and firmly.

Ingraftment, (in-graft'ment) *n.* Act of ingrafting;—the thing ingrafted; a scion.

Ingrain, (in-grân) *v. t.* To dye in the grain or before manufacture;—to work into the natural texture, as colour.

Ingratiate, (in-grâ'she-ât) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *gratia*.] To introduce or commend to the favour of another.

Ingratitude, (in-grat'e-tûd) *n.* Want of gratitude; insensibility to favours; unthankfulness;—return of evil for good.

Ingredient, (in-grê-de-ent) *n.* [L. *ingredientis*.] That which is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element.

Ingress, (in-gres) *n.* Entrance;—power, liberty, or means of entrance or access.

Inguinal, (in-gwin-al) *a.* [L. *inguen*.] Pertaining to the groin.

Ingulf, (in-gulf) *v. t.* To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool;—to cast into a gulf to overwhelm.

Ingulfment, (in-gulf'ment) *n.* A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

Ingurgitate, (in-gur'je-tät) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *gurgere*.] To swallow greedily, or in great quantity;—to swallow up, as in a gulf; to engulf;—*v. i.* To drink largely.

Ingurgitation, (in-gur'je-tä'shun) *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity.

Inhabit, (in-hab'it) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *habitare*.] To live or dwell in; to occupy, as a place of abode;—*v. i.* To have residence; to abide.

Inhabitable, (in-hab'it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habitable.

Inhabitation, (in-hab'it-äns) *n.* Condition of an inhabitant; legal residence; domiciliation.

Inhabitant, (in-hab'it-änt) *n.* One who resides permanently in a place;—one who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish; a resident.

Inhalation, (in-häl-ä'shun) *n.* Act of inhaling;—act of drawing in with the breath vapour or other gaseous matter for medicinal purposes.

Inhale, (in-häl') *v. t.* [L. *inhälare*.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire.

Inharmonious, (in-här-mö'ne-us) *a.* Not harmonious; discordant;—incongruous; disagreeable.

Inharmoniously, (in-här-mö'ne-us-le) *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.

Inhere, (in-hër) *v. i.* [L. *in* and *hærrere*.] To exist in; to be a part or component of; to be essential to;—to be fixed or permanently embodied in. [existence in something.]

Inherence, (in-hër-ens) *n.* State of inhering.

Inherent, (in-hër-ent) *a.* Existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it;—innate; inborn; natural. [inseparably.]

Inherently, (in-hër-ent-le) *adv.* By inherence.

Inherit, (in-hër-it) *v. t.* [L. *hærrere*.] To receive by descent from an ancestor;—to receive or take by birth;—to become possessed of; to own;—*v. i.* To have possession or property.

Inheritable, (in-hër-it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inherited.

Inheritably, (in-hër-it-a-ble) *adv.* By inheritance.

Inheritance, (in-hër-it-äns) *n.* An estate which a man has by descent as heir to another, or which he may transmit to another as his heir;—a permanent or valuable possession or blessing;—right or title to a succession of property.

Inheritor, (in-hër-it-er) *n.* One who inherits or may inherit; an heir.

Inhibit, (in-hib'it) *v. t.* [L. *inhibere*.] To check; to repress; to restrain;—to forbid; to interdict.

Inhibition, (in-he-biä'shun) *n.* Hindrance; restraint;—prohibition; embargo; writ of interdict.

Inhospitable, (in-hos'pit-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *hospes*.] Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers; unfriendly;—said of persons;—affording no shelter or means of subsistence, as a desert, &c.

Inhospitaleness, (in-hos'pit-a-bl-nes) *n.* Want of hospitality or kindness to strangers.

Inhospitably, (in-hos'pit-a-ble) *adv.* In an inhospitable manner.

Inhuman, (in-hü'män) *a.* [L. *in* and *humanus*.] Destitute of human kindness;—unfeeling; pitiless;—savage; merciless; barbarous.

Inhumanity, (in-hü-man-e-te) *n.* Want of human feelings; coldness of heart;—cruelty; barbarity.

Inhumanly, (in-hü-man-le) *adv.* Cruelly; barbarously. [interment; sepulture.]

Inhumation, (in-hü-mä'shun) *n.* Act of burying.

Inhume, (in-hüm') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *humare*.] To bury; to inter;—to digest a chemical substance in a vessel covered with warm earth;—also *inhumate*.

Inimical, (in-im'ik-al) *a.* [L. *in* and *amicus*.] Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; hostile;—repugnant; adverse.

Inimicality, (in-im-ik-al-e-te) *n.* The state of being inimical or hostile.

Inimitable, (in-im'it-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *imitari*.] Not capable of being imitated or copied.

Inimitably, (in-im'it-a-ble) *adv.* In an inimitable manner.

Iniquitous, (in-ik'wit-us) *a.* Characterized by iniquity;—wicked; unjust; unrighteous; criminal.

Iniquitously, (in-ik'wit-us-le) *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly.

Iniquity, (in-ik'we-te) *n.* [L. *in* and *æquus*.] Injustice; unrighteousness; want of rectitude or moral principle;—a particular act of injustice; crime; wickedness;—want of original righteousness; depravity.

Initial, (in-ish'e-al) *a.* [L. *initium*.] Of or pertaining to the beginning;—placed at the head, as of a list or series. [for name.]

Initial, (in-ish'e-al) *n.* The first letter of a word.

Initiate, (in-ish'e-ät) *v. t.* To begin;—to instruct in the rudiments or principles;—to introduce into a society, club, or sect, by acquaintance with its rules and ceremonies;—*v. i.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

Initiate, (in-ish'e-ät) *a.* Begun; commenced; introduced to a knowledge of.

Initiation, (in-ish'e-ä'shun) *n.* Act of initiating, or ceremony by which a person is introduced into any society; introduction into the principles of any thing unknown or mysterious.

Initiative, (in-ish'e-ät-iv) *a.* Serving to initiate.

Initiative, (in-ish'e-ät-iv) *n.* An introductory step or movement;—right or power to introduce a new measure or law.

Initiatory, (in-ish'e-a-tor-e) *a.* Suitable for an introduction or beginning; introductory.

Inject, (in-jekt') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *jacere*.] To throw in; to dart in.

Injection, (in-jek'shun) *n.* Act of injecting; the forcible throwing in of a liquid or æriiform body by means of a syringe, pump, &c.;—a liquid medicine injected into a cavity of the body; clyster; enema.

Injudicial, (in-jöö-dish'e-al) *a.* [L. *in* and *judicium*.] Not according to the forms of law.

Injudicious, (in-jöö-dish'e-us) *a.* Not judicious; void of judgment;—indiscreet; imprudent.

Injudiciously, (in-jöö-dish'e-us-le) *adv.* In an injudicious manner.

Injudiciousness, (in-jöö-dish'e-us-nes) *n.* Want of judgment; indiscretion; imprudence.

Injunction, (in-jungk'shun) *n.* [L. *injunctio*.] Act of enjoining;—an order; a command; a precept; urgent advice or exhortation;—a writ, granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to refrain from doing certain acts.

Injure, (in'jöö'r) *v. t.* [L. *injuria*.] To do harm to; to inflict evil or loss on;—to hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health;—to damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate;—to annoy, as the feelings;—to violate, as rights;—to weaken, as a good cause;—to make bad, as roads;—to tarnish, as character.

Injurious, (in-jöö'r-e-us) *a.* Unjust; wrongful; prejudicial to the rights of another;—pernicious; mischievous;—tarnishing reputation; detractory. [hurtfully.]

Injuriously, (in-jöö'r-e-us-le) *adv.* Wrongfully.

Injuriousness, (in-jöö'r-e-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

injury, (in'jôor-e) *n.* [*L. injuria.*] That which injures; mischief; detriment; damage; injustice. **injustice**, (in-jus'tis) *n.* Want of justice and equity; violation of individual rights; wrong; a withholding of due praise; improper ascription of blame.

ink, (ingk) *n.* [*D. inkt, F. encre.*] A coloured fluid used in writing, printing, and the like.

ink, (ingk) *v. t.* To black or daub with ink.

ink-bottle, (ingk'bot-l) *n.* Glass vessel or receptacle for holding ink.

ink-horn, (ingk'horn) *n.* An inkstand—so called as formerly made of horn. [*inky.*]

inkiness, (ingk'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being inkling. [*ing'ling*] *n.* [Contracted from *inclining.*] Inclination;—a hint or whisper; an intimation. [*ink* and writing materials.]

ink-stand, (ingk'stand) *n.* A vessel for holding ink. [*ing'e*] *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; tarnished or blackened with ink.

inland, (in'land) *a.* Within the land; remote from the sea; interior;—carried on within a country; domestic;—drawn and payable in the same country.

inland, (in'land) *n.* The interior of a country.

inlander, (in'land-er) *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country.

inlay, (in-lâ) *v. t.* To insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory, or the like, in a ground-work of other material.

inlay, (in'lâ) *n.* Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying.

inlaying, (in-lâ'ing) *n.* The process of variegating and ornamenting with ivory, &c., on the surface of a coarser material.

inlet, (in'let) *n.* A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered;—a recess in the shore of the sea, a lake or river, &c.

inly, (in'le) *a.* Internal; interior; secret.

inly, (in'le) *adv.* Internally; in the heart.

innate, (in'mât) *n.* [*Eng. inn and mate.*] One who lives in the same house with another;—a person under public or private care, as in an asylum, poorhouse, &c.

inmost, (in'môst) *a.* Deepest or furthest within.

inn, (in) *n.* [*A.-S. inne.*] A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a tavern; a hotel;—a corporate association of lawyers and students of law.

inn, (in) *v. t.* To afford lodging and entertainment to;—to reclaim, as land.

innate, (in'nât) *a.* [*L. in and natus.*] Inborn; native; natural; inherent.

innately, (in'nât-le) *adv.* Naturally.

innateness, (in'nât-nes) *n.* Quality of being innate or inborn. [*being navigated.*]

innavigable, (in-nav'e-ga-bl) *a.* Incapable of inner. [*in'er*] *a.* Further in; interior; internal;—not obvious or easily discovered; obscure.

innermost, (in'er-môst) *a.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

innholder, (in'hôld-er) *n.* A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travellers.

inning, (in'ing) *n.* [*Eng. in.*] Ingathering of grain;—time or turn for using the bat;—*pl.* Lands recovered from the sea. [*an inn.*]

innkeeper, (in'kêp-er) *n.* A person who keeps innoce. [*in'nô-sens*] *n.* State of being innocent; harmlessness;—purity; integrity;—freedom from a particular charge; blamelessness;—simplicity.

innocent, (in'nô-sent) *a.* [*L. in and nocens.*]

Innocuous; harmless;—inoffensive; gentle;—pure; blameless;—not guilty of crime; legally absolved from charge or accusation;—lawful.

Innocent, (in'nô-sent) *n.* One free from guilt or harm;—an ignorant person; a simpleton.

Innocently, (in'nô-sent-le) *adv.* In an innocent manner; without guilt; harmlessly.

Innocuous, (in-nok'û-us) *a.* [*L. innocuus.*] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect.

Innocuously, (in-nok'û-us-le) *adv.* Without injurious effects.

Innovate, (in'nô-vât) *v. t.* [*L. in and novare.*] To change by introducing something new;—*v. i.* To introduce novelties.

Innovation, (in-nô-vâ'shun) *n.* Act of innovating;—a change in established law, custom, or practice.

Innovator, (in'nô-vât-er) *n.* One who innovates.

Innoxious, (in-nok'she-us) *a.* Free from mischievous qualities; harmless;—free from crime; guiltless.

Innoxiously, (in-nok'she-us-le) *adv.* Harmlessly.

Innuendo, (in-nû-en'dô) *n.* [*L. in and nuere.*] An oblique hint; a remote allusion; insinuation.

Innumerable, (in-nû-mêr-a-bl'e-te) *n.* State of being innumerable.

Innumerable, (in-nû-mêr-a-bl) *a.* Not capable of being numbered for multitude;—countless.

Innumerable, (in-nû-mêr-a-bl'e) *adv.* Without number.

Innutrition, (in-nû-triash'un) *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

Innutritious, (in-nû-triash'e-us) *a.* Not nutritious or nourishing; innutritive.

Inobservance, (in-ob-zêrv'ans) *n.* Want of observance; heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

Inobservant, (in-ob-zêrv'ant) *a.* Not taking notice; heedless.

Inoculate, (in-ok'û-lât) *v. t.* [*L. inoculare.*] To insert, as the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant for the purpose of propagation;

—to communicate, as a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin; hence, to instil into the mind; to imbue with;—*v. i.*

To graft by inserting buds;—to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter.

Inoculation, (in-ok'û-lâ'shun) *n.* Act or practice of inoculating.

Inodorous, (in-ô-dêr-us) *a.* [*L. inodorus.*] Wanting scent; having no smell.

Inoffensive, (in-of-fens'iv) *a.* [*L. in and offendere.*] Giving no offence, provocation, or disturbance;—harmless; doing no injury or mischief.

Inoffensively, (in-of-fens'iv-le) *adv.* Without giving offence; harmlessly.

Inoffensiveness, (in-of-fens'iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being inoffensive.

Inofficial, (in-of-fâsh'e-al) *a.* Not official; not done in the usual forms or by the proper officer.

Inofficially, (in-of-fâsh'e-al-le) *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

Inoperative, (in-op'er-ât-iv) *a.* [*L. in and operare.*] Not operative; producing no effect.

Inopportune, (in-op'por-tûn) *a.* [*L. in and opportunus.*] Not opportune; unseasonable; inconvenient.

Inopportunately, (in-op'por-tûn-le) *adv.* Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

Inordinate, (in-or'din-ât) *a.* [*L. inordinatus.*] Not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; irregular; excessive; immoderate.

Inordinately, (in-or'din-ât-le) *adv.* Irregularly; immoderately; excessively.

Inordinateness, (in-or'din-ăt-nee) *n.* Quality of being inordinate; want of moderation.

Inorganic, (in-or-gan'ik) *a.* Not organic; devoid of an organized structure;—pertaining to the department of unorganized substances.

Inorganized, (in-or'gan-izd) *a.* Not having organic structure.

Inosculate, (in-os'kü-lăt) *v. i.* or *v. t.* [*L. in and oculari.*] To unite by apposition or contact, as two vessels in an animal body.

Inquest, (in'kwest) *n.* [*L. inquirere.*] Act of inquiring;—judicial inquiry; official examination;—a coroner's jury for investigating the cause of a sudden death.

Inquietude, (in-kwi'et-üd) *n.* [*L. in and quies.*] Disturbed state; uneasiness either of body or mind.

Inquire, (in-kwir') *v. i.* [*L. in and quære.*] To ask a question or questions;—to make investigation;—*v. t.* To ask about; to make examination or inquiry respecting.

Inquirer, (in-kwir'er) *n.* One who asks a question; one who seeks for knowledge or information; one who seeks the way to salvation of the soul.

Inquiry, (in-kwir'e) *n.* Act of inquiring;—search for truth or knowledge;—a question; a query;—investigation; research.

Inquisition, (in-kwe-zish'un) *n.* Act of inquiring; examination; investigation;—judicial inquiry;—a tribunal for the punishment of heretics in the Roman Catholic Church.

Inquisitional, (in-kwe-zish'un-al) *a.* Relating to inquiry; pertaining to the Inquisition.

Inquisitive, (in-kwiz'it-iv) *a.* Apt to ask questions; given to research;—curious; prying.

Inquisitively, (in-kwiz'it-iv-le) *adv.* With curiosity to find out or obtain information.

Inquisitiveness, (in-kwiz'it-iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being inquisitive; curiosity.

Inquisitor, (in-kwiz'it-er) *n.* One who inquires; especially, a member of the Court of Inquisition.

Inquisitorial, (in-kwiz'it-ör-e-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Inquisition, or resembling its practices.

Inroad, (in-röd) *n.* [*In and road.*] A sudden or desultory incursion or invasion; irruption.

Insalivation, (in-sal-iv-ä'hun) *n.* The mingling of saliva with food in the act of mastication.

Insalubrious, (in-sa-lü'bre-us) *a.* [*L. insalubris.*] Unhealthy; unwholesome; prejudicial to health.

Insalubrity, (in-sa-lü'bre-te) *n.* Unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

Insane, (in-sän') *a.* [*L. in and sanus.*] Unsound in mind; deranged; lunatic;—used by, or appropriated to, insane persons.

Insanely, (in-sän'le) *adv.* Without reason; madly.

Insanity, (in-sän'e-te) *n.* The state of being insane; unsoundness of mind; derangement of intellect;—lanacy; madness; mania.

Insatiable, (in-sä'she-a-bl) *a.* [*L. insatiabilis.*] Incapable of being satisfied; inordinately greedy;—unquenchable.

Insatiableness, (in-sä'she-a-bl-nes) *n.* Greediness of appetite that can not be satisfied or appeased;—also *insatiability*.

Insatiably, (in-sä'she-a-ble) *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied.

Insatiate, (in-sä'she-ät) *a.* Not to be satisfied; insatiable.

Inscribe, (in-akrib') *v. t.* [*L. in and scribere.*] To write or engrave; to mark with letters, characters, or words;—to commend by a short dedication;—to imprint deeply; to impress;—to draw, as one figure within another.

Inscription, (in-akrip'shun) *n.* The act of inscribing;—any thing written or engraved on a solid substance for duration;—a title; an address; a dedication of a literary or artistic work.

Inscriptive, (in-akrip'tiv) *a.* Bearing inscription.

Inscrutability, (in-skroö'ta-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being inscrutable; inscrutableness.

Inscrutable, (in-skroö'ta-bl) *a.* [*L. in and scrutari.*] Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or by human reason.

Inscrutably, (in-skroö'ta-ble) *adv.* So as not to be found out or understood.

Insect, (in'sekt) *n.* [*L. insectum.*] An articulate animal that, as a fly or wasp, has three distinct parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen, six legs, never more than four wings, and that breathes by spiracles;—any thing small or contemptible.

Insect, (in'sekt) *a.* Pertaining to insects or insect life;—small; mean. [*insects.*]

Insectile, (in-sekt'il) *a.* Having the nature of Insection.

Insection, (in-sek'shun) *n.* A cutting in; incision; incision.

Insectivorous, (in-sek-tiv'ö-rus) *a.* [*L. insectum and vorare.*] Feeding or subsisting on insects.

Insecure, (in-sē-kūr') *a.* [*L. in and securus.*] Unguarded; not safe;—exposed to danger or loss.

Insecurely, (in-sē-kūr'le) *adv.* Without security or safety.

Insecurity, (in-sē-kūr'e-te) *n.* Want of safety; exposure; risk; hazard;—want of security; danger; apprehensive or timid state.

Insensate, (in-sens'ät) *a.* [*F. insensé.*] Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish.

Insensibility, (in-sens-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Want of sensibility or the power of feeling;—want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion;—dullness; stupidity; apathy; indifference.

Insensible, (in-sens'e-bl) *a.* [*F. from L. sensus.*] Imperceptible; not perceived by the senses;—progressing by imperceptible degrees; gradual;—wanting bodily sensation; hard; callous;—not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling;—void of intelligence; dull; stupid;—void of sense; unmeaning.

Insensibly, (in-sens'e-ble) *adv.* Imperceptibly; by slow degrees.

Insentient, (in-sen'she-ent) *a.* Not having perception, or the power of perception.

Inseparability, (in-sep-ar-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being inseparable; inseparableness.

Inseparable, (in-sep-ar-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and separabilis.*] Not capable of being separated or disjointed; always united or in company.

Inseparably, (in-sep-ar-a-ble) *adv.* So as to prevent separation; indissolubly.

Insert, (in-sert') *v. t.* [*L. in and serere.*] To bring into; to introduce; to place in or among.

Insertion, (in-segrahun) *n.* Act of setting or placing in or among other things;—the make, place, or the like, of inserting;—breadth added to a lady's dress;—interpolation in a writing; advertisement in a newspaper.

Insectores, (in-sē-sō-rēs) *n. pl.* [*L.*] An order of birds whose feet are formed for perching.

Insectorial, (in-sē-sō-re-al) *a.* Having feet suitable for perching.

Insheath, (in-shē'th) *v. t.* To hide or cover in a sheath; to sheathe. [*labore.*]

Inshore, (in'shōr) *adv.* Near by or along the

Inside, (in'sid) *prep.* or *adv.* Within the sides of; in the interior.

Inside, (in-'sīd) *a.* Being within; interior.

Inside, (in-'sīd) *n.* The part within; interior portion;—*pl.* The inward parts.

Insidious, (in-'sīd-e-us) *a.* [*L. insidiae.*] Lying in wait;—crafty; artful; designing; treacherous.

Insidiously, (in-'sīd-e-us-le) *adv.* In an insidious manner.

Insidiousness, (in-'sīd-e-us-nes) *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insare; treachery.

Insight, (in-'sīt) *n.* Sight or view of the interior of any thing; thorough knowledge;—power of acute observation and deduction.

Insignia, (in-'sīg-ne-a) *n. pl.* [*L. in and signum.*] Badges of office or honour;—marks or signs by which any thing is known.

Insignificance, (in-'sīg-nīf-e-kans) *n.* Want of meaning;—want of force or effect; unimportance;—meanness.

Insignificant, (in-'sīg-nīf-e-kant) *a.* Not significant; destitute of meaning;—unimportant; trivial;—mean; contemptible.

Insignificantly, (in-'sīg-nīf-e-kant-le) *adv.* Without meaning;—without importance or effect.

Insincere, (in-'sīn-sēr) *a.* [*L. in and sincerus.*] Not being in truth what one appears to be;—deceitful; hypocritical; false;—unfaithful; unsound.

Insincerely, (in-'sīn-sēr-le) *adv.* Without sincerity.

Insincerity, (in-'sīn-sēr-e-te) *n.* Want of sincerity; dissimulation; hypocrisy.

Insinuate, (in-'sīn-ū-āt) *v. t.* [*L. insinuare.*] To wind in;—to introduce artfully; to instil;—to hint; to suggest by remote allusion;—to push or work one's self into favour;—*v. i.* To creep, wind, or flow in;—to ingratiate one's self; to gain on the affections artfully.

Insinuation, (in-'sīn-ū-ā'shun) *n.* Act of creeping or winding in;—act of gaining favour by gentle or artful means;—a hint; a suggestion by distant allusion.

Inspid, (in-'sīp-id) *a.* [*L. in and sapidus.*] Destitute of taste;—wanting spirit, life, or animation;—dull; spiritless.

Inspidity, (in-'sē-pīd-e-te) *n.* Quality of being inspid;—want of interest, life, or spirit.

Inspidly, (in-'sīp-id-le) *adv.* In an inspid manner;—without life, spirit, or enjoyment.

Insist, (in-'sīst) *v. i.* [*L. in and sistere.*] To rest or dwell upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing.

Insare, (in-'snār) *v. t.* [*In and snare.*] To catch in a snare; to entrap;—to seduce by artifice;—to entangle.

Insobriety, (in-'sō-brī-e-te) *n.* Want of sobriety;—intemperance.

Insociable, (in-'sō'she-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and socius.*] Not sociable; not given to conversation; taciturn.

Insolence, (in-'sō-lens) *n.* Pride manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others;—impudence; rudeness.

Insolent, (in-'sō-lent) *a.* [*L. insolens.*] Proud and haughty; overbearing;—contemptuous; insulting.

Insolently, (in-'sō-lent-le) *adv.* In an insolent manner; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

Insolubility, (in-'sō-līd-e-te) *n.* Want of solidity.

Insolubly, (in-'sō-līd-e-te) *n.* Quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

Insoluble, (in-'sō-lū-bl) *a.* [*L. in and solubilis.*] Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid;—not to be solved or explained.

Insolvable, (in-'solv'a-bl) *a.* Not solvable; not capable of solution or explication.

Insolvency, (in-'solv'en-se) *n.* The condition of one who is unable to pay his debts;—insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.

Insolvent, (in-'solv'ent) *a.* [*L. in and solvens.*] Not having sufficient means to pay one's debts; bankrupt—said of persons;—insufficient to meet the debts or obligations on it, as an estate;—denoting the laws which affect bankrupts.

Insolvent, (in-'solv'ent) *n.* One who is unable to pay his debts; a bankrupt.

Insomuch, (in-'sō-much) *adv.* So that; to such a degree; in such way that.

Inspect, (in-'spekt') *v. t.* [*L. inspicere.*] To look at;—to examine officially, as troops, arms, or goods offered for sale, &c.;—to superintend; to oversee.

Inspection, (in-'spek'ahun) *n.* Act of inspecting; close or careful survey; official view or examination;—act of overseeing; superintendence.

Inspector, (in-'spekt'gr) *n.* One who inspects, views, or oversees; a superintendent; an overseer.

Inspectorship, (in-'spekt'gr-ship) *n.* The office of inspecting.

Inspirable, (in-'spīr'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inspired.

Inspiration, (in-'spe-rā'shun) *n.* Act of drawing air into the lungs; inhalation;—act of breathing into; infusion;—communication of ideas or conceptions from a supernatural source; affluence; rapture; enthusiasm;—the influence of the Spirit of God on the mind and soul of man; the divine influence exerted on the writers of Scripture, by which they were enabled infallibly to express the truth or doctrine of God.

Inspiratory, (in-'spīr'a-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to or aiding inspiration.

Inspire, (in-'spīr) *v. i.* [*L. in and spirare.*] To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs;—to breathe gently;—*v. t.* To breathe into;—to infuse by breathing;—to infuse into the mind;—to affect, as with a supernatural influence;—to inhale.

Inspired, (in-'spīr'd) *a.* Breathed in; inhaled;—communicated or given by divine inspiration; having divine authority; hence, sacred; holy.

Inspirer, (in-'spīr'gr) *n.* One who inspires.

Inspirit, (in-'spīr'it) *v. t.* To excite spirit in; to give new life to;—invigorate; animate.

Inspissate, (in-'spīs'at) *v. t.* [*L. in and spissare.*] To thicken, as fluids, by evaporation.

Inspissate, (in-'spīs'at) *a.* Thick; inspissated.

Inspissation, (in-'spīs-ā'shun) *n.* Act of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation.

Inst, (inst). [*Contracted from instant.*] Present or current, as the month.

Instability, (in-'sta-bīl'e-te) *n.* [*L. instabilitas.*] Want of firmness in purpose;—inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness.

Install, (in-'stawl') *v. t.* [*L. in and stall.*] To set in a seat;—to institute in an office, rank, or order with the usual ceremonies.

Installation, (in-'stawl-ā'shun) *n.* Act of installing or giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.

Instalment, (in-'stawl'ment) *n.* Act of installing;—a part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period.

Instance, (in-'stans) *n.* Quality or act of being instant or pressing;—occurrence; occasion;—something cited in proof or exemplification;—a case occurring;—example.

Instance, (in'stans) *v. t.* To mention as an example or case.

Instant, (in'stant) *a.* [*L. instans.*] Pressing; urgent; earnest;—closely impending in time; immediate;—making no delay; quick;—present; current.

Instant, (in'stant) *n.* A point in duration; a moment;—a particular time;—a day of the current month.

Instantaneous, (in-stant-ā-nē-us) *a.* Done in an instant;—acting or occurring without perceptible interval or succession; done with the utmost speed.

Instantaneously, (in-stant-ā-nē-us-le) *adv.* In an instant; in a moment.

Instantly, (in'stant-le) *adv.* Without delay; directly; immediately;—earnestly; urgently.

Instate, (in-stāt) *v. t.* [*In and state.*] To set or place, as in a rank or condition; to install.

Instead, (in-stēd') *adv.* [*In and stead.*] In the stead, place, or room.

Instep, (in'step) *n.* [*Prefix in and step.*] The projection on the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg;—the hind leg of a horse from the ham to the pastern-joint.

Instigate, (in'ste-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. instigare.*] To goad or urge forward; to set on;—stimulate; impel.

Instigation, (in-ste-gā'shun) *n.* Act of instigating; incitement to evil or wickedness; temptation.

Instigator, (in'ste-gāt-er) *n.* One who instigates; a tempter.

Instil, (in-stil') *v. t.* [*In and stillare.*] To pour in by drops;—to infuse slowly or by degrees.

Instillation, (in-stil-ā'shun) *n.* Act of instilling by drops or small quantities;—act of infusing slowly into the mind;—that which is instilled or infused.

Instinct, (in'stingkt) *a.* [*L. instinctus.*] Urged from within; moved; animated; excited.

Instinct, (in'stingkt) *n.* Impulse;—a natural desire or aversion arising in the mind without forethought or deliberation; dictate or prompting of natural feeling;—especially the power which determines the will and action of animals; natural perception of, and appetency for that which will preserve the individual, or propagate the species.

Instinctive, (in-singkt'iv) *a.* Prompted by instinct; caused by natural propensity; spontaneous; involuntary. [*Instinct.*]

Instinctively, (in-singkt'iv-le) *adv.* By force of instinct.

Institute, (in'ste-tūt) *v. t.* [*In and statuere.*] To set up;—to appoint; to ordain;—to originate; to found;—to begin; to commence;—to educate; to instruct;—to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls.

Institute, (in'ste-tūt) *n.* Any thing instituted; established law; settled order;—precept; maxim; principle;—an institution; a literary or philosophical society;—elements or principles; a treatise; a commentary—applied to certain standard works in theology, medicine, and jurisprudence.

Institution, (in-ete-tū'shun) *n.* Act of instituting;—establishment; foundation;—instruction; education;—act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with a benefice;—enactment; ordinance;—an established or organized society.

Institutional, (in-ete-tū'shun-al) *a.* Instituted by authority;—elementary; rudimental.

Institutive, (in'ste-tūt-iv) *a.* Tending to establish;—depending on institution.

Institutively, (in'ste-tūt-iv-le) *adv.* In conformity with an institution.

Instruct, (in-strukt') *v. t.* [*In and struere.*] To furnish; to make ready;—to inform the mind; to enlighten;—to lead in the right way; to guide; to direct;—to command; to enjoin;—to give notice of; to advise;—to form; to model.

Instruction, (in-strukt'shun) *n.* Act of instructing or teaching;—precept; information;—direction; order.

Instructive, (in-strukt'iv) *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to inform or teach.

Instructively, (in-strukt'iv-le) *adv.* In an instructive manner.

Instructiveness, (in-strukt'iv-ness) *n.* Quality of being instructive; power or capacity of teaching.

Instructor, (in-strukt'er) *n.* One who instructs.

Instructress, (in-strukt'ree) *n.* A female instructor.

Instrument, (in'strōo-ment) *n.* [*L. instrumentum.*] That by which work is performed; a tool; a utensil; an implement;—a contrivance by which musical sounds are produced;—a legal writing expressive of some contract or proceeding;—one who or that which is made a means or serves a purpose.

Instrumental, (in-strōo-ment'al) *a.* Acting as an instrument; contributing aid; conducive;—pertaining to musical instruments.

Instrumentalist, (in-strōo-ment'al-ist) *n.* One who plays upon an instrument of music.

Instrumentality, (in-strōo-ment'al-e-tye) *n.* Quality or condition of being instrumental;—agency.

Instrumentally, (in-strōo-ment'al-le) *adv.* In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end;—with instruments of music.

Instrumentation, (in-strōo-ment-ā'shun) *n.* Act of using, as an instrument; means; agency;—instrumental composition;—act or manner of playing upon musical instruments.

Insubjection, (in-sub-jek'shun) *n.* Want of subjection; disobedience.

Insubordinate, (in-sub-or-de-nāt) *a.* [*L. in, sub, and ordo.*] Not submissive; mutinous.

Insubordination, (in-sub-or-de-nā'shun) *n.* Want of obedience to lawful authority; disorder.

Insufferable, (in-suffer-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being suffered; insupportable; intolerable;—disgusting beyond endurance; detestable.

Insufferably, (in-suffer-a-ble) *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

Insufficiency, (in-suf-fish'e-en-se) *n.* Want of sufficiency; inadequateness;—want of power or skill; inability; incapacity;—want of force or value; defect.

Insufficient, (in-suf-fish'e-ent) *a.* [*L. in and sufficiens.*] Not adequate to any need, use, or purpose;—wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill;—incompetent; unfit; incapable.

Insufficiently, (in-suf-fish'e-ent-le) *adv.* With want of sufficiency; inadequately; defectively.

Insular, (in'sū-lar) *a.* [*L. insula.*] Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water.

Insularity, (in-sū-lar'e-tye) *n.* State of being insular.

Insulate, (in'sū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. insulare.*] To place in a detached situation; to isolate;—to prevent the transfer of electricity or heat by the interposition of non-conductors.

Insulated, (in'sū-lāt-ed) *a.* Standing by itself; detached;—separated, as a body, from others, by means of non-conductors of electricity or of heat.

Insulation, (in-sū-lē'hun) *n.* Act of insulating;—state of separation; isolation.

Insult, (in-sult) *n.* [*L. insultus.*] A gross abuse offered to another by words or actions;—affront; indignity; outrage; contumely.

Insult, (in-sult) *v. t.* To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions;—*a. i.* To behave with insolent triumph.

Insultingly, (in-sult'ing-le) *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.

Insuperable, (in-sū-per-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and superabilis.*] Insurmountable; unconquerable; invincible. [*be overcome.*]

Insuperably, (in-sū-per-a-ble) *adv.* So as not to be insuperable.

Insupportable, (in-sup-pōrt'a-bl) *a.* [*F.*] Incapable of being borne or endured; intolerable.

Insupportably, (in-sup-pōrt'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be supported or endured.

Insusceptible, (in-sus-pres'e-bl) *a.* Not to be concealed;—not to be put down; irrepensible.

Insurable, (in-shōōr'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being insured against loss or damage.

Insurance, (in-shōōr'ans) *n.* Act of insuring; a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, called a *premium*, one party or company undertakes to indemnify another against loss by certain risks;—premium paid for insuring property or life.

Insure, (in-shōōr) *v. t.* To contract to indemnify for damage or loss done to person or property by such risks as fire, peril of travel by land or sea, &c., for a stipulated sum, or at a certain rate per cent on the declared value of what is insured;—to secure indemnity for damage or loss to person or property by payment of the sum or premium;—*v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance.

Insurer, (in-shōōr'cr) *n.* One who secures against risks;—one who undertakes risks; an underwriter.

Insurgent, (in-sur'jent) *a.* [*L. insurgens.*] Rising in opposition to lawful authority; rebellious.

Insurgent, (in-sur'jent) *n.* A person who rises in revolt or opposition to authority; a rebel.

Insurmountable, (in-sur-mount'a-bl) *a.* [*F. insurmountable.*] Incapable of being surmounted or overcome; insuperable; incapable of being seconded.

Insurmountableness, (in-sur-mount'a-bl-nes) *n.* The state of being insurmountable.

Insurrection, (in-sur-rek'shun) *n.* [*L. insurrectio.*] A rising against civil or political authority; a seditious or rebellious movement.

Insurrectionary, (in-sur-rek'hun-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; rebellious; seditious.

Insusceptibility, (in-sus-sep-te-bil'e-to) *n.* Want of susceptibility.

Insusceptible, (in-sus-sep'te-bl) *a.* [*L. in and suscipere.*] Not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; incapable of receiving or admitting.

Insusceptive, (in-sus-sep'tiv) *a.* Not susceptible; incapable of admitting or receiving.

Intact, (in-takt) *a.* [*L. intactus.*] Untouched; unimpaired; undisturbed.

Intaglio, (in-tā'yō) *n.* [*It.*] A figure cut into a material, as a seal, matrix, or the like.

Intangibility, (in-tan-je-bil'e-to) *n.* The quality of being intangible;—also *intangibleness*.

Intangible, (in-tan-je-bl) *a.* Not perceptible to the touch;—incapable of being handled or dealt with.

Integer, (in'tē-jer) *n.* [*L.*] A whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number;—the whole of anything.

Integral, (in'tē-gral) *a.* Complete; whole; entire;—denoting a whole number or quantity.

Integral, (in'tē-gral) *n.* A whole; an entire thing; a whole number. [*pletely.*]

Integrally, (in'tē-gral-le) *adv.* Wholly; completely.

Integument, (in'tē-grant) *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

Integrate, (in'tē-grāt) *v. t.* To make entire; to restore;—to give the sum or total.

Integration, (in'tē-grā'shun) *n.* Act of making entire.

Integrity, (in'teg-re-to) *n.* [*L. integritas.*] State of being entire;—moral soundness; honesty; uprightness;—purity; rectitude.

Integument, (in'teg-ū-ment) *n.* [*L. integumentum.*] That which naturally invests or covers another thing; *specifically*, a covering which invests the body, as the skin.

Integumentary, (in'teg-ū-ment'ar-e) *a.* Belonging to or composed of teguments.

Intellect, (in'tel-lekt) *n.* [*L. intellectus.*] The faculty of the human soul which knows, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the power to perceive, comprehend, and judge; the thinking or reasoning faculty.

Intellective, (in'tel-lekt'iv) *a.* Having power to understand;—produced by the understanding.

Intellectual, (in'tel-lekt'ū-al) *a.* Belonging to or performed by the mind; mental; ideal;—having understanding; intelligent; rational.

Intellectually, (in'tel-lekt'ū-al-le) *adv.* By means of the understanding.

Intelligence, (in'tel'le-jens) *n.* [*L. intelligentia.*] Understanding; mental power;—notice; information;—terms of intercourse; mutual understanding;—an intelligent being or spirit.

Intelligent, (in'tel'le-jent) *a.* Endowed with understanding or reason;—endowed with a good intellect; knowing; sensible; skilful.

Intelligently, (in'tel'le-jent-le) *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

Intelligibility, (in'tel-le-je-bil'e-to) *n.* Quality or state of being intelligible.

Intelligible, (in'tel-le-je-bl) *a.* Capable of being understood or comprehended;—perspicuous; clear. [*to be understood*]; plainly.

Intelligibly, (in'tel-le-je-ble) *adv.* In a manner

Intemperance, (in'tem-per-ans) *n.* Want of moderation; excess in any kind of action or indulgence;—habitual indulgence in spirituous liquors.

Intemperate, (in'tem-per-āt) *a.* Indulging to excess any appetite or passion;—excessive; inordinate;—addicted to an excessive use of spirituous liquors.

Intemperately, (in'tem-per-āt-le) *adv.* In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively. [*being intemperate.*]

Intemperateness, (in'tem-per-āt-nes) *n.* State of

Intend, (in'tend') *v. t.* [*L. in and tendere.*] To fix the mind upon;—to mean; to signify;—to design; to purpose.

Intendancy, (in'tend-an-se) *n.* Office or employment of an intendant.

Intendant, (in'tend'ant) *n.* A superintendent.

Intended, (in'tend'ed) *n.* One who is betrothed; an affianced lover.

Intense, (in'tens) *a.* [*L. intensus.*] Strained; stretched;—extreme in degree;—keen; biting;—vehement; earnest;—severe; violent.

Intensely, (in-tens'le) *adv.* To an extreme degree; vehemently;—attentively; earnestly.

Intensify, (in-tens'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. intensus and facere.*] To render intense;—*v. i.* To become intense.

Intensity, (in-tens'e-te) *n.* State of being stretched or strained;—high pitch; extreme force or violence; closeness or earnestness of application.

Intensive, (in-tens'iv) *a.* Stretched or admitting of intensification;—assiduous; intense;—serving to give force or emphasis. [*give force.*]

Intensively, (in-tens'iv-le) *adv.* In a manner to intensiveness.

Intensiveness, (in-tens'iv-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being intensive.

Intent, (in-tent') *a.* Having the mind strained or bent on an object; eager in pursuit of.

Intent, (in-tent') *n.* Act of turning the mind toward an object; a design; a purpose;—end; aim.

Intention, (in-ten'shun) *n.* A bending of the mind toward an object; application; bent of the mind in a particular direction; determination;—purpose; design;—end; aim;—meaning.

Intentional, (in-ten'shun-al) *a.* Done by intention or design; intended; designed.

Intentionally, (in-ten'shun-al-le) *adv.* With intention; by design.

Intently, (in-tent'le) *adv.* In an intent manner;—earnestly; attentively; eagerly.

Inter, (in-ter') *v. t.* [*L. & It. interrare, from L. in and terra, the earth.*] To deposit and cover in the earth; to bury; to inhumate.

Inter, (in-ter') [*L.*] A prefix used to signify among or between, mutuality, and sometimes intensity.

Interact, (in-ter-akt) *n.* An interlude between the acts of a play.

Intercalar, (in-ter-kal-er) *a.* Inserted or introduced in the midst of others; applied to the odd day (Feb. 29th) in leap-year.

Intercalate, (in-ter-kal-at) *v. t.* [*L. intercalare.*] To insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar;—to insert, as a bed or stratum, between rocks.

Intercede, (in-ter-sed') *v. i.* [*L. intercedere.*] To act between parties with a view to reconcile to interpose; to mediate;—to make intercession; to plead in favour of one.

Intercept, (in-ter-sept') *v. t.* [*L. inter and capere.*] To stop on its passage; to take or seize by the way;—to cut off, as a course; to preclude;—to cut short, as speech; to check;—to include or comprehend between.

Interception, (in-ter-sep'shun) *n.* Act of intercepting or stopping; hinderance.

Interceptive, (in-ter-sep'tiv) *a.* Serving to intercept or obstruct.

Intercession, (in-ter-sesh'un) *n.* Act of interceding; mediation between parties at variance;—solicitation to one party in favour of another.

Intercessor, (in-ter-se'ser) *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator;—one who pleads for another; an advocate. [*intercession; interceding.*]

Intercessory, (in-ter-se'ser-or-e) *a.* Containing

Interchange, (in-ter-chanj') *v. t.* To put each in the place of the other; to exchange; to reciprocate;—to alternate;—*v. i.* To succeed alternately.

Interchange, (in-ter-chanj) *n.* Mutual change; permutation of commodities; barter;—alternate succession;—a mutual giving and receiving.

Interchangeable, (in-ter-chanj'a-bl) *a.* Admitting of exchange;—following in alternate succession.

Interchangeably, (in-ter-chanj'a-ble) *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; alternately; reciprocally.

Interclade, (in-ter-klüd') *v. t.* [*L. inter and claudere.*] To shut off or out from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept; to interrupt.

Interclusion, (in-ter-klū'shun) *n.* Interception.

Intercolonial, (in-ter-kō-lō'ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to the mutual relations between, different colonies.

Intercommune, (in-ter-kom-mun') *v. i.* To have association or intercourse with;—to prohibit from communion. [*Scot.*]

Intercommunicable, (in-ter-kom-mūn'e-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being mutually communicated.

Intercommunicate, (in-ter-kom-mūn'e-kāt) *v. i.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

Intercommunication, (in-ter-kom-mūn'e-ka'shun) *n.* Reciprocal communication or intercourse.

Intercommunism, (in-ter-kom-mūn'yun) *n.* Mutual communion.

Intercourse, (in-ter-kōrs) *n.* Communication or converse between individuals, communities, or nations;—commerce;—correspondence by letter;—exchange of civilities;—communion; fellowship.

Intercurrent, (in-ter-kur'ent) *a.* [*L. intercurrere.*] Running between; occurring; intervening.

Interdict, (in-ter-dikt') *v. t.* [*L. interdiceret.*] To forbid by order or charge; to prohibit or inhibit;—to cut off from communion with a church.

Interdict, (in-ter-dikt) *n.* A decree or order forbidding or prohibiting;—a papal ordinance by which the clergy are restrained from performing, or laymen from attending, divine service;—in Scots' law, an order of the Court, prohibiting any act challenged as illegal or as infringing on patent or other right.

Interdictive, (in-ter-dikt'iv) *a.* Having the design, power, or effect to prohibit;—also *interdictory*.

Interest, (in-ter-est) *v. t.* To excite emotion or passion in;—to concern; to affect;—to give a share in; to engage; reflexively, to take part in; to be concerned.

Interest, (in-ter-est) *n.* [*L. interest.*] Special attention to some object; concern; regard;—advantage; good; benefit;—share; portion;—regard to personal profit or advantage;—premium paid for the use of money;—any surplus advantage or benefit; return of good or evil with increase.

Interested, (in-ter-est-ed) *a.* Having a share or interest in;—affected; moved;—having regard to personal interest; biased; predisposed.

Interesting, (in-ter-est-ing) *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotion; engaging the affections in favour of.

Interfere, (in-ter-fēr') *v. i.* [*L. inter and ferre.*] To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take part in the concerns of others;—to come in collision; to clash.

Interference, (in-ter-fēr'ens) *n.* Act or state of interfering; interposition;—collision; clashing.

Interfluent, (in-ter-flū-ent) *a.* [*L. interfueres, from interfueret, to flow between.*] Flowing between.

Interim, (in-ter'im) *n.* [L.] The mean time; time intervening.

Interior, (in-tē'ro-er) *a.* [L. *internus*.] Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; internal; inner;—remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland.

Interior, (in-tē're-er) *n.* Internal part of a thing; the inside;—the inland part of a country.

Internally, (in-tē're-gr-le) *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

Interjacent, (in-ter-jā'sent) *a.* [L. *interjacens*.] Lying or being between; intervening.

Interject, (in-ter-jekt') *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *jacere*.] To throw in between; to insert;—to interpose.

Interjection, (in-ter-jek'ahun) *n.* Act of throwing between;—a word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion.

Interjectional, (in-ter-jek'ahun-al) *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases.

Interlace, (in-ter-lās) *v. t.* [F. *entrelacer*.] To unite, as by lacing together, or one thing with another; to intermix.

Interlard, (in-ter-lārd) *v. t.* To mix in, as fat with lean; to diversify by mixture; to interpose.

Interlay, (in-ter-lā) *v. t.* To lay or place among or between.

Interleave, (in-ter-lāv) *v. t.* To insert, as a blank leaf or leaves in a book, between other leaves.

Interline, (in-ter-lin) *v. t.* To write in alternate lines;—to write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written.

Interlineal, (in-ter-lin'e-al) *a.* Written or inserted between other lines.

Interlineation, (in-ter-lin'e-āshun) *n.* Act of interlining;—a passage, word, or line inserted between lines before written or printed.

Interlink, (in-ter-link') *v. t.* To connect by uniting links.

Interlock, (in-ter-lok') *v. i.* To unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another;—*v. t.* To unite by locking together.

Interlocation, (in-ter-lō-kūshun) *n.* [L. *interlocutio*.] Dialogue; conference;—an intermediate act or decree before final decision;—intermediate argument or discussion.

Interlocutor, (in-ter-lok'ū-ter) *n.* One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist;—in Scots' law, a preliminary finding or judgment.

Interlocutory, (in-ter-lok'ū-tor-e) *a.* Consisting of dialogue;—intermediate; not final or definitive.

Interlope, (in-ter-lōp') *v. i.* [L. *inter*, and D. *loopen*.] To traffic without a proper license; to forswear; to prevent right.

Interloper, (in-ter-lōp'er) *n.* One who interlopes or runs into business to which he has no right.

Interlude, (in-ter-lūd) *n.* [L. *inter* and *ludus*.] A theatrical entertainment between the acts of a play or between the play and the after-piece;—a short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song or hymn.

Interlunar, (in-ter-lū'nār) *a.* [L. *inter* and *luna*.] Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

Intermarriage, (in-ter-mār'ij) *n.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Intermarry, (in-ter-mār'e) *v. i.* To become connected by a marriage between two of their members.

Intermeddle, (in-ter-med'l) *v. i.* To meddle in

the affairs of others; to meddle officiously;—interpose; interfere.

Intermeddler, (in-ter-med'ler) *n.* One who intermeddles or intrudes into business which does not concern him.

Intermediate, (in-ter-mē'de-āt) *a.* [L. *inter* and *medius*.] Lying or being in the middle place between two extremes; intervening; interposed; central. [of intervention.]

Intermediately, (in-ter-mē'de-āt-le) *adv.* By way

Intermedium, (in-ter-mē'de-un) *n.* Intermediate space; an intervening agent or instrument.

Interment, (in-ter'ment) *n.* Act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

Interminable, (in-ter'min-a-bl) *a.* Boundless; endless;—limitless; unbounded; unlimited.

Interminableness, (in-ter'min-a-bl-ness) *n.* The state of being endless.

Interminably, (in-ter'min-a-ble) *adv.* Without end or limit.

Interminate, (in-ter'min-āt) *a.* [L. *in* and *terminatus*.] Unbounded; unlimited; endless.

Intermingle, (in-ter-ming'gl) *v. t.* To mingle or mix together;—*v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

Intermission, (in-ter-mish'un) *n.* [L. *intermissio*.] Cessation for a time;—the temporary subsidence of a fever;—interval; pause; stop.

Intermit, (in-ter-mit') *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *mittere*.] To give up or forbear for a time; to interrupt; to suspend;—*v. i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

Intermittent, (in-ter-mit'ent) *a.* Ceasing at intervals;—coming by fits or after temporary cessations.

Intermittent, (in-ter-mit'ent) *n.* A disease which subsides or ceases at certain intervals.

Intermittingly, (in-ter-mit'ing-le) *adv.* With intermission; at intervals.

Intermix, (in-ter-miks') *v. t.* To mix together; to intermingle;—*v. i.* To be mixed together.

Intermixture, (in-ter-miks'tūr) *n.* A mass formed by mixture;—admixture; something additional.

Intermundane, (in-ter-mun'dan) *a.* [L. *inter* and *mundus*.] Between worlds or between orb and orb.

Intermural, (in-ter-mūr'al) *a.* [L. *inter* and *murus*.] Lying between walls.

Internal, (in-ter'nal) *a.* [L. *internus*.] Inward; interior; not external;—domestic, as opposed to foreign;—intrinsic; real;—pertaining to the heart.

Internally, (in-ter'nal-le) *adv.* Inwardly; beneath the surface;—within the body;—hence, mentally; spiritually.

International, (in-ter-naash'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to the relations of two or more nations; regulating the intercourse between different nations.

Internationally, (in-ter-naash'un-al-le) *adv.* In a manner affecting the mutual relations of nations.

Internecline, (in-ter-nē'sin) *a.* [L. *inter* and *necare*.] Mutually destructive; deadly; fatal.

Internode, (in-ter'nōd) *n.* The space between two points of the stem from which the leaves arise.

Internuncio, (in-ter-nun'ah-e-ō) *n.* [L. *inter* and *nuncio*.] A messenger between two parties;—the pope's representative at republics and small courts.

Interpellation, (in-ter-pel-lā'shun) *n.* [L. *interpellare*.] An interruption; a question put or raised in the course of a debate.

Interpolate, (in-ter-pō-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *interpolare*.] To insert, as a spurious word or passage in a

manuscript or book; to foist in;—to fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series.

Interpolation, (in-ter-pō-lā'ahun) *n.* Act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book;—a spurious word or passage in the genuine writings of an author. [polates.]

Interpolator, (in-ter-pō-lāt-er) *n.* One who interpolates.

Interposal, (in-ter-pō-sal) *n.* Act of interposing; interposition; interference;—intervention.

Interpose, (in-ter-pōz) *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *ponere*.] To place between;—to intrude, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience;—to offer, as aid or services;—*v. i.* To step in between parties at variance; to mediate;—to put in by way of interruption.

Interposition, (in-ter-pō-zish'un) *n.* A being, placing, or coming between; intervention; mediation; agency between parties;—any thing interposed.

Interpret, (in-ter'pret) *v. t.* [L. *interpretari*.] To explain the meaning of; to expound;—to translate, as a foreign speech or writing;—to decipher, as hieroglyphics;—to tell the meaning of, as dreams or visions; to put a construction on, as looks, signs, conduct;—to define.

Interpretable, (in-ter'pret-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being interpreted or explained.

Interpretation, (in-ter-pret-ā'ahun) *n.* The act of interpreting; translation; version;—the sense given by an interpreter; exposition or explanation rendered;—the power of explaining.

Interpretative, (in-ter'pret-ā-iv) *a.* Designed to explain; expository;—collected by interpretation.

Interpreter, (in-ter'pret-er) *n.* One who explains or expounds; an expositor;—a translator; one who renders the words of one language in words of corresponding significance in another.

Interregnum, (in-ter-reg'num) *n.* [L. *inter* and *regnum*.] The time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the accession of his successor;—any period during which the executive government is suspended or interrupted.

Interrogate, (in-ter'rō-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *rogare*.] To question formally; to examine by asking questions;—*r. i.* To put questions; to inquire; to ask.

Interrogation, (in-ter-rō-gā'ahun) *n.* Act of questioning;—a question put; an inquiry;—a mark thus [?], indicating that the sentence preceding it is a question.

Interrogative, (in-ter-ro-gāt-iv) *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.

Interrogative, (in-ter-ro-gāt-iv) *n.* A word used in asking questions. [form of a question.]

Interrogatively, (in-ter-ro-gāt-iv-le) *adv.* In the interrogatory, (in-ter-ro-gā-tor-e) *n.* A question or inquiry. [or expressing a question.]

Interrogatory, (in-ter-ro-gā-tor-e) *a.* Containing

Interrupt, (in-ter-rup't) *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *rumpere*.] To stop or hinder the current, motion, or progress of;—to divide;—to destroy the continuity or succession of.

Interruption, (in-ter-rup'tahun) *n.* Act of breaking in upon;—hinderance; cessation; break.

Interruptive, (in-ter-rup'tiv) *a.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting.

Intersect, (in-ter-sekt) *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *secare*.] To cut into or between; to divide into parts; to cut or cross mutually;—*v. i.* To meet and cross each other.

Intersection, (in-ter-sek'ahun) *n.* Act or state of

intersecting;—the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

Interperse, (in-ter-sper's) *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *spargere*.] To scatter or set here and there.

Interpersation, (in-ter-sper'sahun) *n.* Act of interpersing.

Interstellar, (in-ter-stel'lār) *a.* Situated among the stars—applied to bodies beyond our solar system.

Interstice, (in-ter'stis) *n.* [L. *inter* and *sistere*.] A small or narrow space between two bodies, or between the parts of a body.

Interstitial, (in-ter-stish'e-al) *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

Interstratified, (in-ter-strat'e-fid) *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies.

Intertropical, (in-ter-trop'ik-al) *a.* Situated between the tropics.

Intertwine, (in-ter-twin) *v. t.* To unite by twining one with another;—*v. i.* To be twisted together. [another.]

Intertwist, (in-ter-twist) *v. t.* To twist one with another. [L. *intervallum*.] A space between things;—space of time between two events or between two paroxysms of disease;—difference in pitch between any two tones.

Intervene, (in-ter-vén') *v. i.* [L. *inter* and *venire*.] To come or be between persons or things;—to occur between points of time or events;—to happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt.

Intervention, (in-ter-ven'shun) *n.* Act of intervening; interposition;—agency between persons; mediation;—interference.

Interview, (in-ter-vü) *n.* A mutual sight or view;—a meeting for conference or mutual communication of thoughts, views, &c.;—a formal meeting.

Interweave, (in-ter-wév') *v. t.* To weave together; to unite in texture or construction;—to intermix;—to connect closely.

Intestacy, (in-test'a-se) *n.* The state of one dying without having made a valid will.

Intestate, (in-test'at) *a.* [L. *in* and *testari*.] Dying without having made a valid will;—not devised or disposed of by will.

Intestate, (in-test'at) *n.* A person who dies without making a valid will.

Intestinal, (in-test'in-al) *a.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.

Intestine, (in-test'in) *a.* [L. *intus*.] Internal; inward;—domestic, not foreign.

Intestine, (in-test'in) *n.* The canal or tube that extends from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus.

Inthral, (in-thrawl') *v. t.* To reduce to bondage or servitude; to enslave.

Inthralment, (in-thrawl'ment) *n.* Act of inthraling; servitude; slavery; bondage.

Intimacy, (in-te-mā-se) *n.* State of being intimate; close familiarity or fellowship.

Intimate, (in-te-māt) *a.* [L. *intimus*.] Innermost; inward; internal;—close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar. [associate.]

Intimate, (in-te-māt) *n.* A familiar friend or acquaintance.

Intimate, (in-te-māt) *v. t.* [L. *intimare*.] To suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of; to hint.

Intimately, (in-te-māt-le) *adv.* Closely;—nearly; familiarly;—particularly; thoroughly.

Intimation, (in-te-mā'ahun) *n.* A hint; announcement of purpose or intention;—notice; information; warning.

Intimidate, (in-tim'id-āt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *timi-*

dua. To make timid or fearful; to inspire with fear; deter; frighten.

Intimidation. (in-tim-id-ā-shun) *n.* Act of influencing by fears; a process of threatening; state of being frightened; subjection to threats and fears.

Inte. (in'tōo) *prep.* [*in* and *to.*] Noting entrance with respect to place; penetration from the outside to the inside; insertion of one thing into another; mixture; inclusion; transition from one state or condition to another, &c.

Intolerable. (in-to-lér-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in* and *tolerare.*] Not capable of being borne or endured; insufferable. [*being not tolerable.*]

Intolerableness. (in-to-lér-a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of intolerably. (in-to-lér-a-ble) *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; insufferably.

Intolerance. (in-to-lér-ans) *n.* State of being intolerant; illiberality; bigotry.

Intolerant. (in-to-lér-ant) *a.* Not enduring difference of opinion or sentiment, especially in religion.

Intoleration. (in-to-lér-ā-shun) *n.* Want of toleration; intolerance; — refusal to grant to others the full enjoyment of their opinions, rights, or worship. [*to bury.*]

Intomb. (in-tōom) *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb;

Intone. (in-tōn'āt) *v. i.* [*L. in* and *tonare.*] To sound the tones of the musical scale; — to read, as in liturgical services, in a musical manner.

Intonation. (in-tōn-ā-shun) *n.* Act of sounding the tones of the musical scale; — a singing true or false; — in speaking, the expressive modulation of the voice; — the act of reading, as a liturgical service, with a musical accentuation and tone.

Intone. (in-tōn) *v. i.* To give forth a deep, protracted sound; — *v. t.* To utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone; to chant.

Intort. (in-tor'ahun) *n.* A bending, winding, or twisting in any particular direction.

Intoxicate. (in-toks'e-kāt) *v. t.* [*G. toxikon.*] To make drunk; to inebriate; — to excite to a kind of delirium.

Intoxication. (in-toks'e-kā-shun) *n.* State of being intoxicated; the act of making drunk; — elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

Intoxicator. (in-toks'e-kāt-ér) *n.* That which inebriates or intoxicates; — also *intoxicant.*

Intro. (in'tra). [*L.*] A prefix signifying in; within.

Intractability. (in-trakt-a-bil'e-té) *n.* [*L. in* and *tractare.*] Quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness.

Intractable. (in-trakt'a-bl) *a.* Stubborn; refractory; — violent; untamable; — obstinate; unmanageable; ungovernable.

Intractably. (in-trakt'a-ble) *adv.* In an intractable manner. [*as of a city.*]

Intransal. (in-tra-mūr'al) *a.* Within the walls,

Intransitive. (in-trans'it-iv) *a.* Not passing or transferring; — denoting such verbs as express an action or state that is limited to the agent.

Intransitively. (in-trans'it-iv-le) *adv.* Without an object following; as an intransitive verb.

Intransmissible. (in-trans-mis'e-bl) *a.* Not capable of being transmitted.

Intransmutable. (in-trans-mūt'a-bl) *a.* Not capable of being transmuted or changed.

Intrans. (in'trant) *a.* [*L. intrans.*] Entering; penetrating.

Intraneh. (in-trenah) *v. t.* [*In* and *F. trancher.*]

To dig or cut a trench round a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; — *v. i.* To invade; to encroach.

Intranchment. (in-trenah'ment) *n.* Act of intranching; — a trench or ditch dug out for a defence; — any defence or protection; — any encroachment on the rights of another.

Intrepid. (in-trep'id) *a.* [*L. intrepidus.*] Fearless; bold; brave; undaunted.

Intrepidity. (in-tré-pid'e-té) *n.* Fearless bravery.

Intrepidly. (in-trep'id-le) *adv.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly.

Intricacy. (in'tre-kā-se) *n.* State of being intricate or entangled; — perplexity; complication.

Intricate. (in'tre-kāt) *a.* [*L. intricare.*] Entangled; perplexed; complicated; obscure.

Intricately. (in'tre-kāt-le) *adv.* In an intricate manner.

Intrigue. (in-trég) *n.* [*F.*] A complicated plot or scheme intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; — the plot of a play or romance; — secret commerce of forbidden love; amour.

Intrigue. (in-trég) *v. i.* [*F. intriguer.*] To form a plot or scheme; — to carry on a commerce of forbidden love.

Intriguer. (in-trég-ér) *n.* One who intrigues.

Intrinsic. (in-trin'ik) *a.* [*L. intra* and *accus.*] Inward; internal; genuine; real; essential; inherent.

Intrinsically. (in-trin'sik-al-le) *adv.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly.

Intro. (in'tro). [*L.*] A prefix signifying into.

Introduce. (in-trō-dūs) *v. t.* [*L. intro* and *ducere.*] To lead or bring in; conduct or usher in; — to bring to be acquainted; — to import, as foreign goods; — to bring into practice, as a new fashion, &c. — to open to notice; — to bring before the public.

Introduction. (in-trō-duk'ashun) *n.* Act of introducing; — the act of making persons known to each other; — act of importing into a country; — act of bringing into use or practice; — the preliminary part of a speech or discourse; — the preface to a book.

Introductory. (in-trō-duk'tiv) *a.* Serving to introduce; introductory.

Introductorily. (in-trō-duk'tor-e-le) *adv.* By way of introduction.

Introductory. (in-trō-duk'tor-e) *a.* Serving to introduce; previous; preliminary; prefatory.

Intromission. (in-trō-mish'un) *n.* The act of sending in; — in Scots' law, the act of dealing with or managing the effects or property of another.

Intromit. (in-trō-mit') *v. t.* [*L. intro* and *mittere.*] To send in; to let in; to admit; — to allow to enter. [*the inside or interior.*]

Introspection. (in-trō-spek'ashun) *n.* A view of

Introspective. (in-trō-spekt'iv) *a.* Inspecting within; seeing inwardly.

Invert. (in-trō-vert') *v. t.* [*L. intro* and *vertere.*] To turn inward.

Intrude. (in-trōód) *v. i.* [*L. in* and *trudere.*] To thrust one's self in; to enter, unwelcome or uninvited, into company; — to trespass; to encroach; — *v. t.* To thrust in; — to force into.

Intruder. (in-trōód-ér) *n.* One who intrudes.

Intrusion. (in-trōód'shun) *n.* Act of intruding; entrance without right or welcome; encroachment or trespass on the property or possessions of another.

Intrusive. (in-trōód'iv) *a.* Apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome; — forward.

Intrusively, (in-trôô'siv-le) *adv.* Without invitation or welcome; forwardly.

Intrusiveness, (in-trôô'siv-nes) *n.* The act of entering without permission or invitation;—forward or impertinent spirit.

Intrust, (in-trust') *v. t.* To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit; to consign.

Intuition, (in-tū-ish'un) *n.* [*L. intuitus*.] Act of looking into; the faculty of at once discerning or apprehending the true nature of an object, person, motive, &c.—direct understanding without the process of reasoning or inference;—a simple idea or conception.

Intuitive, (in-tū'it-iv) *a.* Having an immediate knowledge or perception of;—acquired by intuition without reasoning; formed in the mind naturally or unconsciously.

Intuitively, (in-tū'it-iv-le) *adv.* In an intuitive manner;—by immediate perception; naturally.

Intwine, (in-twin') *v. t.* To twine or twist into or together; to wreath. [*twining*.]

Intwinement, (in-twin'ment) *n.* The act of intertwining.

Intwist, (in-twist') *v. t.* To twist together.

Inumbrate, (in-um'brāt) *v. t.* [*L. in and umbra*.] To shade.

Inundate, (in-un'dāt) *v. t.* [*L. in and unda*.] To overflow; to deluge; to flood;—to fill with an overflowing abundance.

Inundation, (in-un-dā'shun) *n.* Act of inundating; a flood;—an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

Inure, (in-ūr') *v. t.* [*Prefix in and ure, L. usura*.] To expose in use or practice; to harden; to habituate; to accustom;—*v. i.* To be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of. [*habit*.]

Inurement, (in-ūr'ment) *n.* Use; practice; *Inure*, (in-ūr'n') *v. t.* To bury; to intomb.

Inutility, (in-ū-til'e-te) *n.* Uselessness.

Invade, (in-vād') *v. t.* [*L. in and vadere*.] To enter with hostile intentions; to assault;—to infringe; to violate.

Invader, (in-vād'ēr) *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher.

Invalid, (in-val'id) *a.* [*L. in and validus*.] Of no weight;—having no force; void; null;—feeble; infirm; sick.

Invalid, (in-val'id) *n.* A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed.

Invalid, (in-val'id) *v. t.* To enrol on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.

Invalidate, (in-val'id-āt) *v. t.* To destroy the validity or efficacy of; to make null and void, as a deed or contract;—to show the weakness or futility of, as an argument.

Invalidity, (in-val'id'e-te) *n.* Want of bodily strength;—want of legal force or obligation;—want of argumentative weight or relevancy.

Invaluable, (in-val'ū-a-bl) *a.* [*Prefix in and valuable*.] Incapable of being valued; inestimable; priceless.

Invaluably, (in-val'ū-a-ble) *adv.* Inestimably.

Invariable, (in-vā're-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and varius*.] Constant; immutable; unalterable; uniform.

Invariableness, (in-vā're-a-bl-nes) *n.* Constancy of state, condition, or quality; unchangeableness.

Invariably, (in-vā're-a-ble) *adv.* Without alteration or change; constantly; unchangeably.

Invasion, (in-vā'zhun) *n.* Act of encroaching upon the rights of another; violation; infringement;—a warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another;—incursion.

Investive, (in-vekt'iv) *n.* A severe or violent

utterance of censure or reproach; sarcasm; satire.

Investive, (in-vekt'iv) *a.* [*L. investivus, from invehere*.] Satirical; abusive; railing.

Inveigh, (in-vē') *v. i.* [*L. in and vehere*.] To exclaim or rail against; to express reproach.

Inveigle, (in-vē'gl) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. enveigler*.] To persuade to evil by arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle.

Inveiglement, (in-vē'gl-ment) *n.* Act of inveigling; enticement; seduction.

Invent, (in-vent') *v. t.* [*L. in and venire*.] To discover, commonly by study or inquiry; to contrive or produce something new; to devise;—to frame by the imagination; to construct, as plot, incidents, or characters;—to forge; to fabricate.

Invention, (in-ven'shun) *n.* Act of finding out; power of designing or contriving;—discovery of a new power in nature, contrivance of a mechanism, formation of a design, and the application of such to the industrial arts;—fabrication; forgery;—the artistic power of selecting and adapting materials to the proposed end or design.

Inventive, (in-vent'iv) *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance.

Inventiveness, (in-vent'iv-nes) *n.* The faculty of inventing.

Inventor, (in-vent'ēr) *n.* One who finds out something new; a contriver.

Inventory, (in-ven'tor-e) *n.* [*L. inventarium*.] A list of the property of which a person or estate is found to be possessed;—any catalogue of movables, goods, wares, and the like.

Inventory, (in-ven'tor-e) *v. t.* To make a list, catalogue, or schedule of.

Inverse, (in-vers') *a.* [*L. inversus*.] Opposite in order or relation; reciprocal;—inverted.

Inversely, (in-vers'le) *adv.* In an inverted order or manner.

Inversion, (in-ver'shun) *n.* Act of inverting;—change of order or time;—change of place, operation, arrangement, or position.

Invert, (in-ver't) *v. t.* [*L. in and vertere*.] To turn over; to put upside down; to place in a contrary order; to give a contrary direction to.

Invertebrate, (in-ver'tē-brāt) *n.* An animal having no vertebral column.

Invertebrate, (in-ver'tē-brāt) *a.* Destitute of a backbone; having no vertebrae; invertebral.

Invertedly, (in-ver'tēd-le) *adv.* In a contrary or reversed order.

Invest, (in-vest') *v. t.* [*L. in and vestire*.] To put garments on; to dress;—to endow;—to clothe, as with office or authority;—to grace; to bedeck;—to surround; to lay siege to;—to place or lay out, as money in the funds or property;—*v. i.* [*To make an investment*.]

Investigable, (in-ves'tē-ga-bl) *a.* Admitting of being investigated or searched out.

Investigate, (in-ves'tē-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. in and vestigium*.] To follow up; to search into; to inquire into; to examine.

Investigation, (in-ves'tē-gā'shun) *n.* Act of investigating; research; study; inquiry; examination.

Investigator, (in-ves'tē-gāt-ēr) *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

Investiture, (in-vest'e-tūr) *n.* The action of, or the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

Investment, (in-vest'ment) *n.* Action of investing;—act of besieging by an armed force;—the

laying out of money in some species of property, usually of a permanent nature.

Inveteracy, (in-vet'gr-a-se) *n.* Long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.

Inveterate, (in-vet'gr-ät) *a.* [L. *in* and *vetus*.] Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted;—confirmed; habitual.

Inveterately, (in-vet'gr-ät-le) *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.

Invidious, (in-vid'e-us) *a.* [L. *invidiosus*.] Envious; desirable;—likely to incur ill-will or to provoke envy; hateful;—envious; malignant.

Invidiously, (in-vid'e-us-le) *adv.* In a manner to provoke envy or hatred;—malignantly; enviously.

Invidiousness, (in-vid'e-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being invidious.

Invigorate, (in-vig'or-ät) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *rigor*.] To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate.

Invigoration, (in-vig'or-ä-shun) *n.* Act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

Invincibility, (in-vin-se-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being invincible; invincibleness.

Invincible, (in-vin'se-bl) *a.* [F. from L. *vincere*.] Incapable of being conquered or overcome.

Invincibly, (in-vin'se-ble) *adv.* Unconquerably.

Inviolability, (in-vi-ö-la-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being inviolable; inviolableness.

Inviolable, (in-vi-ö-la-bl) *a.* Not to be profaned or polluted; sacred;—not to be broken; obligatory;—not susceptible of wound or hurt.

Inviolably, (in-vi-ö-la-ble) *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure; sacredly; strictly.

Inviolate, (in-vi-ö-lät) *a.* [L. *in* and *violare*.] Unhurt; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

Inviability, (in-viz-e-bil'e-te) *n.* State of being inviolable.

Inviable, (in-viz'e-bl) *a.* [F. L. *in* and *visere*, *videri*.] Incapable of being seen; imperceptible.

Inviasibly, (in-viz'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight.

Invitation, (in-ve-tä'shun) *n.* Act of inviting; solicitation; personal request.

Invite, (in-vit) *v. t.* [L. *invitare*.] To ask; to request; especially, to ask to an entertainment or visit;—to allure; to induce by hope or promise;—*v. i.* To ask or call to anything pleasing.

Inviter, (in-vit'gr) *n.* One who invites.

Invitingly, (in-vit'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to invite or allure; temptingly.

Invocate, (in-vö-kät) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *vocare*.] To call on in supplication; to address in prayer.

Invocation, (in-vö-kä'shun) *n.* Act of addressing in prayer;—act of calling for the assistance or presence of any divinity;—judicial call, demand, or order.

Invoice, (in-vois) *n.* [F. *envoyer*.] A written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.

Invoice, (in-vois) *v. t.* To make a written account of, as goods; to insert in a priced list.

Involve, (in-vök) *v. t.* To invite earnestly or solemnly;—to address in prayer; to beg for assistance.

Involuntarily, (in-vol'un-tär-e-le) *adv.* Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will.

Involuntary, (in-vol'un-tär-e) *a.* [L. *in* and *voluntas*.] Unwilling; not proceeding from choice; constrained;—not affecting the will or choice; independent; spontaneous.

Lavate, (in-vö-lät) *n.* A curve traced by the

end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it.

Involute, (in-vö-lüt) *a.* [L. *involutus*, *pp.* of *involvere*.] Rolled inward from the edges.

Involution, (in-vö-lü'shun) *n.* [L. *involutio*.] Action of involving;—state of being involved; complication;—the act or process of raising a quantity to any power assigned.

Involve, (in-volv') *v. t.* [L. *in* and *volvere*.] To envelop;—to wrap;—to comprise; to imply;—to intertwist; hence, to complicate; to entangle;—to bring into difficulties or debt; to embarrass;—to multiply a number or quantity any number of times by itself.

Invulnerability, (in-vul-ngr-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being invulnerable.

Invulnerable, (in-vul-ngr-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury.

Inward, (in-wërd) *a.* [A.-S. *inweard*.] Internal;—intimate; familiar;—seated in the mind or soul.

Inward, (in-wërd) *n.* That which is inward or within; especially, in the plural, the viscera.

Inward, (in-wërd) *adv.* Toward the inside;—into the mind or thoughts;—also **Inwards**.

Inwardly, (in-wërd-le) *adv.* In the inner parts;—in the heart; privately; secretly.

Inweave, (in-wév') *v. t.* To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Inwrap, (in-räp) *v. t.* To cover by wrapping; to infold;—to involve in difficulty or perplexity.

Inwreath, (in-rëth) *v. t.* To surround, as with a wreath. [or among other things.]

Inwrought, (in-rawt') *a.* Wrought or worked in

Iodine, (i-ö-din) *n.* [G. *ion* and *eidos*.] A grayish or bluish-black solid, of a metallic lustre, obtained from the ashes of sea-weed. It is used in medicine as a counter-irritant, as in glandular affections, or for blistering, &c.

Ionic, (i-on'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Ionia, in Greece;—pertaining to the dialect, music, or philosophy of Ionia;—especially denoting the second of the Grecian orders of architecture, distinguished by the plain concave moulding of the shaft, and the volute of the capital, which was probably suggested by the incurvation of an animal's horn.

Iota, (i-ö-tä) *n.* [G.] A title; a very small quantity or degree; a jot.

Ipecacuanha, (ip-ë-kak-ü-an'a) *n.* [Braz.] An emetic substance, nauseous and bitter, obtained from the roots of several South American plants.

Ir, (ir). A prefix—a form of *in*.

Irascibility, (i-ras-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being irascible; irritability of temper.

Irascible, (i-ras'e-bl) *a.* [L. *irascibilis*.] Susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable.

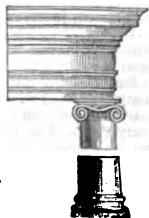
Irascibly, (i-ras'e-ble) *adv.* In an irascible manner. [sentiment.]

Ire, (ir) *n.* [L. *ira*.] Anger; wrath; keen reful, (ir'füöl) *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth.

Iridesence, (i-re-des'ens) *n.* Exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

Iridescent, (i-re-des'ent) *a.* [L. *iris*.] Having colours like the rainbow.

Iris, (iris) *n.* [L. G. *iris*.] The rainbow;—an



Ionic.

appearance resembling the rainbow; — a coloured membrane at the anterior part of the eye, and perforated by the pupil; — a genus of tuberous rooted plants.

Irish, (Irish) *a.* Pertaining to Ireland.

Irish, (Irish) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland; — the language of the Irish.

Irk, (erk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. carg, Ger. arg.*] To weary; to give pain to — used impersonally.

Irksume, (erk'sum) *a.* Wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness; tedious; troublesome; annoying. [manner.]

Irksumely, (erk'sum-le) *adv.* In a wearisome

Irksumeness, (erk'sum-ness) *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.

Iron, (furn) *n.* [*A.-S. iren.*] One of the metallic elements. It is hard, and very malleable when hot, and oxidizes under moisture. It is very widely diffused, and the most useful of all the metals; — an instrument or utensil made of iron; — *pl.* Fetters; chains; manacles; hand-cuffs.

Iron, (furn) *a.* Made of iron; — resembling iron in colour; — like iron in hardness, strength, &c.; hence, robust; vigorous; — stern; severe.

Iron, (furn) *v. t.* To smooth with a heated flat-iron; — to fether or hand-cuff; — to arm with iron.

Iron-bound, (furn-bound) *a.* Bound with iron; — faced or surrounded with rocks.

Iron-clad, (furn-klad) *n.* A vessel prepared for naval warfare by having the parts above water plated with iron.

Iron-foundry, (furn-found're) *n.* Place where iron is smelted, puddled, or cast.

Ironical, (i-ron'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to irony; — expressing one thing and meaning the opposite.

Ironically, (i-ron'ik-al-ly) *adv.* By way of irony.

Iron-monger, (furn-mung-ger) *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.

Iron-mould, (furn-möld) *n.* A spot on linen or other like fabric by contact of rusty iron with the cloth when moist or damp; — also *iron rust*.

Iron-smith, (furn-smith) *n.* A worker in iron; — blacksmith; locksmith, &c.

Iron-work, (furn-wurk) *n.* Any thing made of iron; — *pl.* A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling-mill, or foundry.

Irony, (furn-e) *a.* Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; — resembling iron; hard.

Irony, (furn-e) *n.* [*L. ironia.*] A kind of ridicule which exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt, approve, or defend them.

Irradiance, (ir-rä'de-ans) *n.* Emission of rays of light; — effulgence; — lustre; — dazzling light.

Irradiate, (ir-rä'de-ät) *v. t.* [*L. irradiare.*] To cast a bright light upon; to brighten; — to enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; — to animate by light or heat; — to decorate with glittering ornaments; — *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine upon.

Irradiate, (ir-rä'de-ät) *a.* Adorned with brightness or glittering ornaments.

Irradiation, (ir-rä'de-ä'shun) *n.* Act of emitting beams of light; — illumination; brightness; — intellectual light.

Irrational, (ir-rash'un-al) *a.* [*L. in and ratio.*] Not rational; void of understanding; — absurd.

Irrationality, (ir-rash-un-al-ty) *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

Irrationally, (ir-rash'un-al-ly) *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

Irreclaimable, (ir-rä-kläm'a-bl) *a.* [*In and reclaimable.*] Incapable of being reclaimed; lost beyond recovery; — incorrigible.

Irreclaimably, (ir-rä-kläm'a-ble) *adv.* In an irreclaimable manner.

Irreconcilable, (ir-rek-on-sil'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being appeased; implacable; — incapable of being made to agree; incompatible; inconsistent.

Irreconcilably, (ir-rek-on-sil'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.

Irrecoverable, (ir-rä-kuv'r-a-bl) *a.* Not capable of being recovered, remedied, or regained; — irreparable; irretrievable; irremediable.

Irrecoverably, (ir-rä-kuv'r-a-ble) *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

Irredeemable, (ir-rä-däm'a-bl) *a.* Not redeemable; — not subject to be paid at the nominal value. [be redeemable.]

Irredeemably, (ir-rä-däm'a-ble) *adv.* So as not to be redeemed, (ir-rä-däm'e-bl) *a.* Incapable of being brought into a different state or form.

Irrefragable, (ir-ref'ra-ga-bl) *a.* Incapable of being refuted; undeniable; — unanswerable.

Irrefragably, (ir-ref'ra-ga-ble) *adv.* With certainty beyond refutation; incontrovertibly.

Irrefutable, (ir-rä-füt'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being refuted or disproved.

Irregular, (ir-reg'ü-ler) *a.* [*L. in and regula.*] Not regular; unsystematic; immethodical; — not according to established customs; anomalous; not conformable to nature; abnormal; — not straight, as a line; eccentric; — contrary to the rules of art; extravagant; — deviating from moral law or principle; vicious; — changeable; — deviating from the ordinary inflectional terminations; — disorderly; wild.

Irregular, (ir-reg'ü-ler) *n.* A soldier who is not in the regular service or army.

Irregularity, (ir-reg-ü-lär'e-ty) *n.* State of being irregular; deviation from established form, custom, or rule; — deviation from rectitude; an act of vice. [method, or order.]

Irregularly, (ir-reg'ü-lär-ly) *adv.* Without rule.

Irrelevancy, (ir-rel'e-van-se) *n.* Quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to support.

Irrelevant, (ir-rel'e-vant) *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent.

Irrelevantly, (ir-rel'e-vant-ly) *adv.* In an irrelevant manner.

Irreligion, (ir-rä-lij'un) *n.* Want of religion or contempt of it; — ungodliness; impiety.

Irreligious, (ir-rä-lij'e-us) *a.* Destitute of religion; impious; ungodly; — profane; wicked.

Irreligiously, (ir-rä-lij'e-us-ly) *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.

Irremediable, (ir-rä-mä'de-a-bl) *a.* Not to be remedied, cured, corrected, or redressed.

Irremediably, (ir-rä-mä'de-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy or correction.

Irremissible, (ir-rä-mis'e-bl) *a.* That can not be passed by or forgiven; unpardonable.

Irremovable, (ir-rä-mööv'a-bl) *a.* That can not be moved; fixed; unalterable; — impossible.

Irremovably, (ir-rä-mööv'a-ble) *adv.* So as not to admit of removal.

Irreparability, (ir-rep-ar-a-bil'e-ty) *n.* Quality or state of being irreparable.

Irreparable, (ir-rep-ar-a-bl) *a.* Incurable; irretrievable; irrecoverable.

Irreparably, (ir-rep-ar-a-ble) *adv.* In an irreparable manner; beyond cure or recovery.

Irrepealable, (ir-rä-päl'a-bl) *a.* Not capable of being repealed.

Irreprehensible, (ir-rep-rä-hens'e-bl) *a.* Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured.

Irrepressible, (ir-rē-pres'e-bl) *a.* Not capable of being repressed.
Irrepressibly, (ir-rē-pres'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be repressed.
Irreproachable, (ir-rē-prōch'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being justly reproached; free from blame.
Irreproachably, (ir-rē-prōch'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.
Irreprovable, (ir-rē-prōv'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being justly reproved; blameless; upright.
Irresistibility, (ir-rē-zist'e-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being irresistible.
Irresistible, (ir-rē-zist'e-bl) *a.* Incapable of being irresistibly, (ir-rē-zist'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be successfully resisted or opposed.
Irresolute, (ir-rez'ō-lūt) *a.* Infirm or inconstant in purpose; undecided; undetermined.
Irresolutely, (ir-rez'ō-lūt-le) *adv.* Without firmness of mind; without decision.
Irresolution, (ir-rez'ō-lūshun) *n.* Want of determination or decision;—vacillation.
Irresolvable, (ir-rē-zolv'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being resolved.
Irrespective, (ir-rē-spekt'iv) *a.* (spect or regard.
Irrespectively, (ir-rē-spekt'iv-le) *adv.* Without regard; not taking circumstances into consideration.
Irrespirable, (ir-rē-spir'a-bl) *a.* Unfit for respiration.
Irresponsibility, (ir-rē-spons'e-bl'e-te) *n.* Want of responsibility.
Irresponsible, (ir-rē-spons'e-bl) *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences.
Irresponsibly, (ir-rē-spons'e-ble) *adv.* So as not to be responsible or accountable.
Irretrievable, (ir-rē-trēv'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair;—irreparable; irrecoverable.
Irretrievably, (ir-rē-trēv'a-ble) *adv.* Irreparably.
Irreverence, (ir-rev'er-ens) *n.* Want of due regard or veneration toward the being, name, and laws of God;—a careless, impious, scoffing state of mind.
Irreverent, (ir-rev'er-ent) *a.* Not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being;—wanting in respect;—expressive of irreverence.
Irreverently, (ir-rev'er-ent-le) *adv.* In an irreverent manner.
Irreversible, (ir-rē-vērs'e-bl) *a.* Incapable of being reversed;—irrevocable; unchangeable.
Irreversibly, (ir-rē-vērs'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner which precludes reversal or repeal.
Irrevocable, (ir-rev'ō-ka-bl) *a.* Incapable of being recalled or revoked.
Irrevocably, (ir-rev'ō-ka-ble) *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding recall or reversion.
Irrigate, (ir-rē-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *irrigare*.] To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow over it.
Irrigation, (ir-rē-gāshun) *n.* Act of watering.
Irritability, (ir-rit-a-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being easily irritated.
Irritable, (ir'rit-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being irritated;—easily exasperated, as temper;—susceptible of heat or action, as animal organism.
Irritably, (ir'rit-a-ble) *adv.* In an irritable manner.
Irritant, (ir'rit-ant) *a.* [L. *irritans*.] Irritating.
Irritantly, (ir'rit-ant) *n.* That which irritates; that which in any way causes pain, heat, or tension.
Irritate, (ir'rit-āt) *v. t.* [L. *irritare*.] To excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh;—to increase the action or violence of;—to exasperate; to provoke.

Irritation, (ir-rit-āshun) *n.* Act of irritating; provocation; exasperation;—the act of exciting heat, redness, action in the skin or flesh by friction or external stimulus.
Irritatory, (ir'rit-ā-tor-e) *a.* Exciting.
Irruption, (ir-rup'ashun) *n.* [L. *irruptio*.] A breaking or violent rushing into a place;—a sudden invasion.
Is, (iz) *v. i.* [A.-S. *is*, L. *est*.] The third person singular of the substantive verb in the indicative mood, present tense.
Isinglass, (i'zing-glas) *n.* [Icing and glass.] A semi-transparent, whitish form of gelatine, chiefly prepared from the air-bladders of various species of sturgeons.
Islamism, (is'lam-izm) *n.* The faith or creed of the Mohammedans; Mahometanism.
Island, (i'land) *n.* [A.-S. *ea-land*.] A tract of land surrounded by water;—a large, floating mass resembling an island.
Islander, (i'land-er) *n.* An inhabitant of an island.
Isle, (il) *n.* [F. *isle*, L. *insula*.] An island.
Islet, (i'let) *n.* [Diminutive of *isle*.] A little isle.
Iso, (i'so) [G.] A prefix signifying equality or co-ordination.
Isochromatic, (i-sō-krō-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *isos* and *chrōma*.] Having the same colour.
Isochronal, (i-sō-kron-al) *a.* [G. *isos* and *chronos*.] Uniform in time; performed in equal times;—also *isochronous*.
Isochronism, (i-sō-kron-izm) *n.* The quality of being uniform in time, or performed in equal times.
Isolate, (is'ō-lāt) *v. t.* [It. *isolare*.] To place in a detached situation; to insulate;—to separate from other substances; to obtain in a pure state.
Isolation, (is-ō-lāshun) *n.* State of being isolated.
Isomerie, (i-sō-mēr'ik) *a.* [G. *isos* and *meros*.] Consisting of the same elements, and in the same proportions, but with different properties.
Isometric, (i-sō-met'rik) *a.* [G. *isos* and *metron*.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.
Isomorphism, (i-sō-mor'fiz'm) *n.* [G. *isos* and *morphe*.] A similarity of crystalline form with difference of composition or atomic proportion.
Isosceles, (i-sos'e-lēz) *a.* [G. *isos* and *skelos*.] Having two legs or sides that are equal—said of a triangle.
Isothermal, (i-sō-therm'al) *a.* [G. *isos* and *thermē*.] Having equal heat or uniform temperature.
Israelite, (iz'rā-el-it) *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.
Israelitish, (iz-rā-el-it'ish) *a.* Pertaining to Israel; Jewish.
Isoscelus, (i-sos'el-us) *n.* [of being issued.]
Issuable, (ish'ōo-a-bl) *a.* [From *issue*.] Capable
Issue, (ish'ōo) *n.* [F. *issir*.] Act of passing or flowing out; egress; exit;—means of passage; outlet;—act of sending out; delivery;—the whole number sent out at one time; edition;—event; consequence;—result; end; termination; conclusion;—progeny; offspring;—flux of blood; flow of pus;—a fontanel;—in law, the specific point in a suit between two parties needing to be determined.
Issue, (ish'ōo) *v. i.* To pass or flow out;—to proceed, as from a source;—to spring out of, as progeny;—to be produced, as an effect; to result;—to grow from; to accrue;—to come to a point in fact or law;—to close; to end;—*v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation, as notes;—



to deliver for use, as provisions from a store;—to set forth with authority, as an order or writ.

Isthmian, (ist'mē-an) *a.* Pertaining to an isthmus.

Isthmus, (ist'mus) *n.* [*L.* *G. isthmus.*] A narrow strip of land by which two continents are connected, or by a peninsula united to the main land.

It (it) *pron.* [*A.-S. hit, L. id, Skr. it.*] An impersonal pronoun, the neuter of *he*, and applied to objects without sex, to things, or to persons treated as things;—a substitute for any word of the neuter gender;—a substitute for the state or condition of a person or affair;—the nominative case to an impersonal verb.

Italian, (it-tal'yan) *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or their language.

Italian, (it-tal'yan) *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy;—the language used in Italy or by the Italians.

Italianize, (it-tal'yan-iz) *v. i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

Italic, (it-tal'ik) *a.* Relating to Italy.

Italics, (it-tal'iks) *n.* Italic letters or characters, as the letters in which this clause is printed.

Italicize, (it-tal'ic-siz) *v. t.* To write or print in Italic characters.

Itch, (ich) *n.* [*A.-S. gictha.*] A cutaneous disease forming small watery pustules with a sense of irritation;—the sensation occasioned by the disease; a constant irritating desire for novelty.

Itch, (ich) *v. i.* To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part;—to have a constant or teasing inclination; to covet; to desire, as bribe or gift.

Itchiness, (ich'e-ness) *n.* State of being itchy.

Itchy, (ich'e) *a.* Infected with the itch.

Item, (i'tem) *adv.* [*L.*] Also; at the same time.

Item, (i'tem) *n. g.* An article; a particular.

Item, (i'tem) *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of. [*a second time; to repeat.*]

Iterate, (it'er-at) *v. t.* [*L. iterare.*] To utter or do

Iteration, (it'er-ā-shun) *n.* Recital or performance a second time; repetition.

Iterative, (it'er-at-iv) *a.* Repeating.

Itinerary, (i-tin'er-an-se) *n.* A passing from place to place.

Itinerant, (i-tin'er-ant) *a.* [*L. iter.*] Passing or travelling about a country; wandering.

Itinerant, (i-tin'er-ant) *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher.

Itinerantly, (i-tin'er-ant-le) *adv.* In an unsettled or wandering manner.

Itinerary, (i-tin'er-ar-e) *n.* An account of travels, or of places and distances as a guide to travellers.

Itinerary, (i-tin'er-ar-e) *a.* Travelling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.

Itself, (it-self) *pron.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things.

Ivory, (i'vō-re) *n.* [*L. ebur.*] The hard, fine-grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant;—any white organic structure resembling ivory;—the teeth.

Ivory, (i'vō-re) *a.* Made of ivory;—hard and smooth, like ivory.

Ivory-black, (i'vō-re-blak) *n.* A kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones.

Ivy, (i've) *n.* [*A.-S. ifu.*] An epiphytic climbing plant, common in Europe. Its leaves are dark, smooth, shining, and five-pointed; the flowers yellowish and small; the berries black or yellow.

Ivy-mantled, (i've-man-tid) *a.* Overgrown with ivy; covered with ivy.

Isard, (iz'ard) *n.* The wild goat of the Pyrenean mountains.

Issard, (iz'ard) *n.* [Probably a corruption of *s hard.*] The letter *s*—formerly so called.

J.

J (ja), the tenth letter and seventh articulation or consonant of the English alphabet, has been added in modern days, the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used. The sound is the same as that of *g* soft, as in *genius*.

Jabber, (jab'er) *v. i.* [*D. gabbern, F. jaboler, Eng. gab, gibe.*] To chatter; to prate; to talk rapidly or indistinctly;—*v. t.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly; to blurt out confusedly or incoherently. [utterance of words.]

Jabber, (jab'er) *n.* Rapid talk, with indistinct

Jack, (jak) *n.* [*F. Jacques, James.*] A nickname or diminutive of *John*;—a saucy or paltry fellow; an upstart;—a playing card marked with the figure of a servant;—a sailor; a tar;—a menial; a lad;—an instrument to pull off boots;—a portable machine for raising heavy weights to a small height;—a small engine for turning a kitchen spit;—the male of certain animals;—a leathern cup or drinking horn;—a small bowl thrown out as a mark to the bowlers. [*Norm. F. jacque.*] A buff coat worn over armour;—an ensign, pennon, or flag. **Union Jack**, the British naval colours,



Union Jack.

composed of a field of blue, bearing St. George's cross and St. Andrew's, both of which are red, with a margin of white.

Jackal, (jak'awl) *n.* [*Per. shagāl, Skr. shigālā.*] A carnivorous animal of India and Persia, allied to the wolf. It is gregarious and nocturnal in its habits, and remarkable for its piercing wail.

Jackanapes, (jak'a-nāpe) *n.* [*Eng. jack and ape.*] A monkey;—a coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

Jackass, (jak'as) *n.* The male of the ass;—a dolt; a blockhead.

Jack-boots, (jak'boōts) *n. pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee, and serving to protect the leg.

Jackdaw, (jak'daw) *n.* A native bird of the genus *Corvus*, thievish and mischievous.

Jacket, (jak'et) *n.* [*F. jaquette.*] A short, close garment, extending downward to the hips.

Jack-plane, (jak'plan) *n.* A plane of about eighteen inches long, used by joiners for coarse work.

Jack-towel, (jak'tow-el) *n.* A long, endless towel placed upon a roller.

Jacobine, (jak'ō-bin) *n.* A Dominican friar;—a pigeon with a high tuft.

Jacobite, (jak'ō-bit) *n.* [*L. Jacobus, James.*] A partisan or adherent of James the Second, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants.

Jacobite, (jak'ô-bit) *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James the Second of England:—also *Jacobitic*.

Jaconet, (jak'ô-net) *n.* [*F. jaconas.*] A thin muslin fabric for dresses, neck cloths, and the like.

Jaquard, (jak'kard) *n.* [So named from the inventor, *Jaquard*.] An appendage to a weaver's loom for producing figured goods both in silk and cotton, and also for the weaving of carpets.

Jade, (jäd) *n.* [Of Oriental origin.] A stone of a dark-green colour, used for ornamental purposes.

Jade, (jäd) *n.* [Provincial Eng. *yaud*.] A mean or poor horse;—a mean woman; a wench.

Jade, (jäd) *v. t.* To tire out;—to exhaust by excessive labour of any kind;—*v. i.* To become weary; to sink; to lose spirit.

Jadish, (jäd'ish) *a.* Vicious; bad; like a jade.

Jag, (jag) *n.* [*W., Ir., & Gael. gag.*] A notch; a ragged protuberance;—in *botany*, a cleft or division. [those of a saw; to notch.]

Jag, (jag) *v. t.* To cut into notches or teeth like jagged, (jag'ed) *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; uneven:—also *jaggy*.

Jaggedness, (jag'ed-ness) *n.* State of being jagged; unevenness.

Jaguar, (jag'war) *n.* [*Braz. jagodra.*] A carnivorous animal of the genus *Felis*, marked with large dark circular spots, and resembling the ounce or panther.

Jah, (jäh) *n.* [*H.*] The Living One; Jehovah.

Jail, (jäl) *n.* [*F. geole.*] A prison; a place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime:—also *gaol*.

Jailer, (jäl'er) *n.* The keeper of a jail or prison.

Jalap, (jal'ap) *n.* [*Jalapa.*] The root of a plant found in Mexico. It is much used in powder as a cathartic. [blind:—also *jalousie*.]

Jalousy, (ja'lôo-së) *n.* [*F.*] A Venetian window

Jam, (jam) *n.* A mass of people crowded together; also, the pressure from a crowd;—a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar;—a kind of muslin dress worn in India.

Jam, (jam) *v. t.* [*Sans. gam.*] To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in.

Jamb, (jam) *n.* [*F. jambe.*] A supporter or prop;—the side-piece of a door, a fire-place, or other aperture in a building.

Jangle, (jang'gl) *v. i.* [*D. jangelen.*] To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune;—to wrangle;—*v. t.* To cause to sound harshly.

Jangle, (jang'gl) *n.* Discordant sound; contention; prate; babble.

Jangler, (jang'gl'er) *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

Janitor, (jan'ô-tor) *n.* [*L. janua.*] A door-keeper; a porter.

Janitary, (jan'ô-zär-e) *n.* [*Turk. yentishéri.*] A soldier of the Turkish infantry.

Jansenism, (jan'sen-izm) *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace, opposed to that of the Jesuits.

January, (jan'ü-ä-re) *n.* [*L. Januarius*, from *Janus*.] The first month of the year.

Japan, (ja-pan) *n.* [From the country so called.] Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan;—the peculiar varnish or lacquer used in japanning metallic or other articles.

Japan, (ja-pan) *v. t.* To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish;—to black and gloss.

Japanese, (ja-pan-ër) *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan.

Japanese, (ja-pan-ër) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Japan;—the language of Japan.

Japanner, (ja-pan'ër) *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese.

Jar, (jâr) *v. i.* [*Ger. kerran, L. garrere.*] To vibrate harshly or discordantly;—to clash; to interfere;—to be inconsistent with; to disagree;—*v. t.* To cause to tremble; to shake.

Jar, (jâr) *n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a harsh noise; angry strife;—clash of interest or opinions; discord;—state of a door half open.

Jar, (jâr) *n.* [*Per. & A. jarrah.*] A vessel, as of earth or glass, with a large belly and narrow mouth;—the measure contained in a jar.

Jargon, (jâr'gun) *n.* [*F.*] Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish;—cant; slang. [which ripens early.]

Jargonelle, (jâr'gun-el) *n.* [*F.*] A variety of pear

Jarringly, (jâr'ing-le) *adv.* In a jarring manner.

Jasmine, (jas'min) *n.* [*A. & Per. jâsaman.*] A climbing plant, bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odour:—also written *jessamine*.

Jasper, (jas'per) *n.* [*L. G. iaspis.*] An opaque variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other colours, easily polished, and manufactured into vases, seals, &c.

Jaundice, (jân'dis) *n.* [*F. jaunisse.*] A disease characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and supposed to be caused by a suffusion of the biliary secretions.

Jaundiced, (jân'dist) *a.* Affected with the jaundice;—prejudiced; seeing with discoloured organs.

Jaunt, (jânt) *v. i.* [*F. jancer.*] To ramble here and there; to make an excursion; to stroll.

Jaunt, (jânt) *n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey for pleasure.

Jauntily, (jân'te-le) *adv.* In a jaunty manner.

Jauntiness, (jân'te-ness) *n.* Quality of being jaunty; showiness; airiness.

Jaunty, (jân'te) *a.* Airy; showy; finical.

Javelin, (jav'lin) *n.* [*F. javeline.*] A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, anciently used by horse or foot.

Jaw, (jaw) *n.* [*F. joue.*] The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; hence, in the plural, the mouth;—scolding; abusive clamour;—any thing resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action. [containing the teeth.]

Jaw-bone, (jaw'bôn) *n.* The bone of the jaw

Jaw-fall, (jaw'fawl) *n.* Depression of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits.

Jay, (jâ) *n.* [*F. geai.*] A showy bird of the genus *Garrulus*, of red-brown colour above, and a faint yellow below, and having a low, erectile crest.

Jealous, (jel'us) *a.* [*F. jaloux.*] Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalry;—uneasy under the fear that another may or has engaged the affections of one we love;—eager for one's rights;—solicitous for the name or character of.

Jealously, (jel'us-le) *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; emulously.

Jealousy, (jel'us-e) *n.* Suspicious fear or apprehension of rivalry in cases affecting one's happiness; hence, vigilance; watchful care;—solicitude for the honour or good name of;—holy indignation or displeasure with sin.

Jeân, (jân) *n.* A twilled cotton cloth.

Jeer, (jër) *v. i.* [*Ger. scherz.*] To make a mock of;—*v. t.* To treat with derision;—deride; flout.

Jeer, (jër) *n.* A railing remark or reflection; a scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; gibe; mock.

Jehovah, (jə-hō'və) n. [H.] The Living One; the "I am that I am."

Jehu, (jə'hū) n. [H.] One of the kings of Israel, noted for his furious driving;—a daring rider or driver;—a coachman.

Jejune, (jə-jōon') a. [*L. jejunus*.] Hungry;—empty; vacant;—barren; dry; uninteresting.

Jejuneness, (jə-jōon'nes) n. Poverty; penury;—want of interesting matter in literary composition; baldness or dryness of style.

Jellied, (jel'lid) a. Brought to the consistence of jelly.

Jelly, (jel'e) n. [*F. gelée*.] A stiffened solution of gelatine, gum, or the like;—the inspissated juice of fruits boiled with sugar;—a transparent gelatinous decoction of calves' feet, seasoned with wine, lemon, &c., for the table.

Jelly-fish, (jel'e-fish) n. One marine species of radiate animals which have a jelly-like appearance.

Jennet, (jen'net) n. A small Spanish horse.

Jenny, (jen'ne) n. [Corruption of *gin*, a contraction of *engine*.] A machine for spinning.

Jeopard, (jep'ard) v. t. To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury;—risk; peril; endanger.

Jeopardous, (jep'ard-us) a. Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

Jeopardy, (jep-'ard'e) n. [*F. jeu partie*.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury;—danger; peril; risk.

Jereed, (jə-rēd') n. A blunt javelin used by the Turks, especially in their mock fights;—also *jerrid*.

Jeremiah, (jer-ē-mī'ad) n. [From *Jeremiah*.] A tale of grief or complaint; a lamentation.

Jerk, (jerk) v. t. [O. Eng. *girk*; *loel. jarki*.] To throw with a quick and suddenly arrested motion; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push;—to cut into thin slices or stripes, and dry in the sun;—v. i. To move by starts;—also *yerk*.

Jerk, (jerk) n. A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a motion suddenly arrested;—a spring.

Jerkin, (jerk'in) n. [*D. jurk*.] A jacket; a kind of short coat or close waistcoat.

Jerky, (jerk'e) a. Fitful; moving by starts.

Jersey, (jer'ze) n. [From the island so called.] The finest wool; also, fine yarn of wool;—a kind of jacket of coarse woollen cloth.

Jess, (jes) n. [*L. jactus*.] A short strap of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to fasten it to the wrist.

Jessamine, (jes'a-min) n. Jasmine.

Jest, (jest) n. [O. Eng. *jest* and *gest*.] A joke; something done or said in order to amuse;—the object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock.

Jest, (jest) v. i. To make merriment by words or actions; to joke;—to utter in sport;—to play a part.

Jester, (jest'er) n. One given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks;—a buffoon.

Jesting, (jest'ing) n. Joking; sportive wit.

Jestingly, (jest'ing-le) adv. In fun; sportively.

Jesuit, (jes-ū-it) n. One of a religious order founded by Loyola, in 1534, under the title of The Society of Jesus;—a crafty person; an intriguer;—an opprobrious use of the word.

Jesuitic, (jes-ū-it'ik) a. Pertaining to the Jesuits;—designing; cunning;—prevaricating;—also *jesuitical*.

Jesuitically, (jes-ū-it'ik-al-le) adv. In a jesuitical manner; craftily; cunningly.

Jesuitism, (jes-ū-it-izm) n. The principles and practices of the jesuits;—cunning; deceit.

Jet, (jet) n. [*F. jayet*.] A variety of lignite, of a very compact texture, and velvet-black colour, and often wrought into toys, buttons, jewellery, &c.

Jet, (jet) n. [*L. jactus*.] A rush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice;—a gas bracket or burner.

Jet, (jet) v. i. To shoot forward; to project; to jut;—v. t. To spout forth; to emit in a stream.

Jet-black, (jet'black) a. Of the deepest black.

Jetty, (jet'e) n. [*F. jettée*.] A part of a building that projects beyond the rest;—a kind of pier, mostly constructed of timber, with open spaces for the sea to play in.

Jetty, (jet'e) a. Made of jet, or black as jet.

Jew, (joo) n. [*L. Judea*.] A Hebrew or Israelite.

Jew, (joo) v. t. To cheat or defraud.

Jewel, (joo'el) n. [*F. joyau*.] An ornament of dress;—a precious stone; a gem;—any object very highly valued;—a name expressive of fondness. [jewels;—to fit with a jewel.]

Jewel, (joo'el) v. t. To dress or adorn with.

Jeweller, (joo'el-er) n. One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

Jewelry, (joo'el-re) n. Jewels in general; the art or trade of a jeweller.

Jewess, (joo'ee) n. A Hebrew woman.

Jewish, (joo'ish) a. Pertaining to the Jews.

Jewry, (joo're) n. Judea; a district inhabited by Jews, and hence the name of a street in London.

Jib, (jib) n. [Prov. Eng. *jibs*, tatters.] A large, triangular stay-sail extended from the jib-boom to fore topmast.

Jib-boom, (jib'boom) n. A spar run out from the extremity of the bow-sprit.

Jig, (jig) n. [*F. gigue*.] A light, brisk, musical movement;—a frolicsome, quick dance;—a piece of sport; a trick.

Jig, (jig) v. t. To sort or separate by shaking, as ore;—to trick or cheat;—v. i. To dance.

Jigger, (jig'er) n. [Eng. *jig*.] A miner who sorts or cleans ore by passing it through a wire sieve;—a small tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall.

Jigot, (jig'ot) n. [*F. gigot*.] A leg of mutton.

Jilt, (jilt) n. [Scot. *gillet*.] A woman who capriciously deceives her lover; a coquette; a flirt.

Jilt, (jilt) v. t. To encourage and then frustrate the hopes of, as a lover;—v. i. To play the jilt.

Jump, (jimp) a. Neat; handsome; elegant of shape;—also, short in measure; scant [Scot.]

Jingle, (jing'gl) v. i. To sound with a fine sharp rattle; to clink;—v. t. To cause to sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.

Jingle, (jing'gl) n. A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal;—correspondence of sound in rhymes.

Job, (job) n. [A modification of *chop*.] A piece of work;—labour undertaken at a stated price, or paid for by the hour or day;—a lucrative business or transaction;—any public work, contract, &c., turned to personal or private advantage;—a selfish, mean, or dirty transaction;—a stab or prick with a pointed instrument.

Job, (job) v. t. To hire by the job or period of use and service; to buy and sell as a broker;—to strike or stab with a sharp instrument;—v. i. To perform pieces of work; to work by the job.

Jobber, (job'gr) *n.* A worker by the job;—one who purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers;—one who turns official actions to private advantage.

Jockey, (jok'e) *n.* [Diminutive of *John*.] A man who rides horses in a race;—a dealer in horses;—one who cheats in trade.

Jockey, (jok'e) *v. t.* To ride a horse in a race;—to jostle against in riding;—hence, to manoeuvre;—to cheat out of;—*v. i.* To play or act the jockey.

Jockeyship, (jok'e-ship) *n.* The art or practice of riding horses in a race;—skillful riding;—hence, artful practice; manoeuvre; dodge; trick.

Jocose, (jō-kōs) *a.* [*L. jocus*.] Given to jokes;—containing a joke;—facetious; sportive.

Jocely, (jō-kōs'le) *adv.* In jest; for sport or game.

Jocular, (jok'ū-lār) *a.* [*L. jocularis*.] Given to jesting; containing jokes; sportive.

Jocularly, (jok'ū-lār-le) *adv.* In jest; for sport

Jocund, (jok'und) *a.* [*L. jucundus*.] Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

Jocundity, (jō-kund'e-te) *n.* State of being merry; gayety.

Jocundly, (jok'und-le) *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

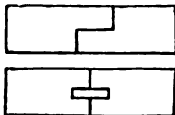
Jog, (jog) *v. t.* [*Ger. schocken*.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to urge gently or repeatedly;—*v. i.* To move by jogs like those of a slow trot;—to travel heavily or slowly.

Jog, (jog) *n.* A slight shake or push to awaken attention;—an irregularity of motion; obstruction; stop;—a notch.

Jogging, (jog'ing) *n.* A slight push or shake.

Joggle, (jog'l) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *jog*.] To shake slightly; to jostle;—to join by jogs or notches, so as to prevent sliding apart;—*v. i.* To shake or totter.

Joggle, (jog'l) *n.* A joint between two bodies so constructed by means of jogs or notches, as to prevent their sliding past each other—a similar joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it.



Joggles.

John, (jon) *n.* A proper name;—a familiar appellation;—a footman.

John Dory, (jon-dōr'e) *n.* [*F. jaune dorée*.] A small golden-coloured sea-fish.

Join, (join) *v. t.* [*F. joindre*.] To bring together;—to connect; to combine;—to unite in marriage; to couple;—to attach one's self to;—to bring together or dash against, as hostile forces;—*v. i.* To be in contact; to grow to; to adhere;—to clash; to collide;—to unite in marriage, partnership.

Joiner, (join'er) *n.* One who joins;—a mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings, or compacts pieces of wood into utensils or articles of furniture.

Joinery, (join'er-e) *n.* Art of a joiner.

Joint, (joint) *n.* The place or part in which two things are joined;—the joining of bones in animal bodies; articulation;—the commissure of parts of a plant; internode;—a hinge in wood-work, to admit of motion;—the limb of an animal, or part of it cut by the butcher for the table;—a seam transverse to the stratification.

Joint, (joint) *a.* Joined; combined; concerted;—sharing with others;—held in common.

Joint, (joint) *v. t.* To unite; to fit together;—to articulate;—to separate the joints of; to cut up, as meat;—*v. i.* To fit perfectly; to coalesce as joints do.

Joiner, (join'er) *n.* The longest plane used by a joiner;—a bent piece of iron used to secure the joints of a wall in order to strengthen it.

Jointly, (joint'le) *adv.* In a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert.

Jointress, (joint'ree) *n.* A woman who has a jointure. [pany.]

Joint-stock, (joint'stok) *n.* Stock held in common.

Joint-stool, (joint'stoöl) *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.

Jointure, (joint'ür) *n.* [*L. junctura*.] An estate settled on a wife, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease for her own life. [upon.]

Jointure, (joint'ür) *v. t.* To settle a jointure

Joist, (joist) *n.* [*F. gesir*, *L. jacere*.] A beam or plank resting on the walls or girders, to which the boards of a floor or the laths of ceiling are nailed.

Joist, (joist) *v. t.* To fit or furnish with joists.

Joke, (jök) *n.* [*L. jocus*.] Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; a jest; a witticism.

Joke, (jök) *v. t.* To make merry with; to rally; to banter;—*v. i.* To make sport; to jest.

Joker, (jök'er) *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.

Jokingly, (jök'ing-le) *adv.* In a jesting and mirthful way; in fun. [of a fish.]

Jole, (jöl) *n.* [*A.-S. ceole*.] The cheek;—the head

Jollily, (jöl'le) *adv.* With noisy mirth.

Jolliness, (jöl'le-ness) *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety; merriment; festivity; hilarity; joviality.

Jolly, (jöl'le) *a.* [*F. jolü*.] Full of life and mirth; jovial; joyous; merry;—handsome; plump.

Jolt, (jölt) *v. t.* [*Eng. jole*, *Ger. schollern*, to roll down, to bowl.] To shake, as a carriage moving on rough ground;—*v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks.

Jolt, (jölt) *n.* A shock or sudden jerk.

Joltily, (jölt'ing-le) *adv.* In a jolting manner.

Jonquil, (jon'kwil) *n.* [*F. jonquille*.] A bulbous plant of the genus *Narcissus*, allied to the daffodil. It has long lily-like leaves, and spikes of yellow or white fragrant flowers.

Jostle, (jos'l) *v. t.* [*F. jouter*, *jouter*.] To run or strike against; to encounter; to clash;—*v. i.* To push; to drive; to force by running against.

Jostle, (jos'l) *n.* A pushing or driving against; encounter; clash;—bustle; confusion.

Jot, (jot) *n.* [*G. iöta*.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

Jot, (jot) *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.

Jotting, (jot'ing) *n.* A memorandum; a written note, calculation, or extract, in or from a book.

Journal, (jur'nal) *n.* [*F.*] A diary;—a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered under the date of each day;—a daily register of the ship's course and distance, &c.;—a paper published daily; a periodical publication of the proceedings and memoirs of societies, &c.

Journalism, (jur'nal-izm) *n.* The keeping of a journal;—the profession of editing or writing for journals.

Journalist, (jur'nal-ist) *n.* The writer of a diary;—the conductor of, or contributor to, a public journal. [journals or journalism.]

Journalistic, (jur-nal-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to

Journey, (jur'ne) *n.* [*F. journée.*] Travel from one place to another; passage; voyage.

Journey, (jur'ne) *v. i.* To travel from place to place.

Journeyman, (jur'ne-man) *n.* A man hired to work by the day; hence, any mechanic hired to work for another, whether by the month, year, or other term.

Joust, (jôost) *n.* [*F. joute, It. giostra.*] A mock encounter on horseback; a tilt.

Joust, (jôost) *v. t.* To engage in a mock fight on horseback; to tilt. [*Romans; Jupiter.*]

Jove, (jôv) *n.* The chief divinity of the ancient

Jovial, (jô've-al) *a.* [*L. Jovialis.*] Under the influence of Jupiter;—gay; merry; airy; jolly.

Joviality, (jô've-al'e-te) *n.* Quality of being jovial; jovialness.

Jovially, (jô've-al-le) *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

Jovialness, (jô've-al-nes) *n.* Noisy mirth; gaiety.

Jowl, (jôl) *n.* [*F. gueule, L. gula.*] The cheek.

Jowler, (jôl'er) *n.* [*Eng. jowl.*] A hunting-dog.

Joy, (jôy) *n.* [*F. joie.*] The emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits;—gaiety; mirth;—the prospect of eternal blessedness;—the cause or source of happiness or rejoicing;—a term of fondness.

Joy, (jôy) *v. i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult;—*v. u.* To gladden;—to congratulate.

Joyance, (jôy'ans) *n.* Gaiety; festivity.

Joyful, (jôy'fôol) *a.* Full of joy; exulting; joyous.

Joyfully, (jôy'fôol-le) *adv.* With joy; gladly.

Joyfulness, (jôy'fôol-nes) *n.* Great gladness; joy.

Joyless, (jôy'les) *a.* Destitute of joy;—giving no joy or pleasure; unenjoyable.

Joyous, (jôy'us) *a.* Full of joy; joyful; glad; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; blissful; charming.

Joyously, (jôy'us-le) *adv.* With joy or gladness.

Joyousness, (jôy'us-nes) *n.* The state of being joyous.

Jubilant, (jôo'be-lant) *a.* [*L. jubilans.*] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

Jubilation, (jôo'be-lânshun) *n.* Act of declaring triumph.

Jubilee, (jôo'be-lê) *n.* [*H. yôbél.*] Every fiftieth year, at which time slaves were liberated, and lands reverted to their former owners;—a church solemnity at Rome;—a season of great public festivity and joy.

Judaical, (jôo'dâ'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

Judaism, (jôo'dâ-izm) *n.* The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews;—conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Judaize, (jôo'dâ-iz) *v. i.* To conform to the doctrines and rites of the Jews;—to reason and interpret like a Jew.

Judaizer, (jôo'dâ-iz-er) *n.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews.

Judaizing, (jôo'dâ-iz-ing) *a.* Agreeing or conforming to the doctrines of the Jews and their ritual.

Judean, (jôo'dê'an) *n.* A native of Judea.

Judge, (jûj) *n.* [*L. judex.*] A civil officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes civil or criminal;—one to whom a question is referred; umpire; referee; a connoisseur; an expert;—the Supreme Being;—*pl.* The title of the seventh book of the Old Testament.

Judge, (jûj) *v. i.* [*L. judicare.*] To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence;—to compare, as facts, statements, or reasons; to weigh in the mind;—to distinguish;—to conclude; to decide;—*v. t.* To hear and determine,

as a case;—to try, as an accused person; to pass sentence on; to condemn;—to censure;—to govern;—to punish; to afflict;—to reckon; to regard.

Judge, (jûj) *v. t.* To try, as an accused person; to pass sentence on; to condemn;—to censure;—to govern;—to punish; to afflict;—to reckon; to regard.

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- July**, (joo'li) *n.* The seventh month of the year.
- Jumble**, (jum'bl) *v. t.* [*F. combler.*] To mix in a confused mass; to throw together without order; —*v. i.* To mix or unite in a confused manner.
- Jumble**, (jum'bl) *n.* Confused mixture.
- Jump**, (jump) *v. i.* [*D. gumpen.*] To lift the feet wholly from the ground and alight again upon them; to spring; to bound; —to agree with; to coincide; —*v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over hastily; —to risk.
- Jump**, (jump) *n.* Act of jumping; a spring; a bound; —the space or distance leaped over.
- Juniper**, (jumper) *n.* One who jumps; —a long iron chisel or borer.
- Junction**, (jungk'shun) *n.* [*L. junctio.*] Act of joining; union; combination; —point of union; specifically, the place where two lines of railway meet.
- Juncture**, (jungk'tür) *n.* [*L. junctura.*] The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation; —a point of time; an exigency; an emergency. [sixth month of the year.]
- June**, (joon) *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] The month.
- Jungle**, (jung'gl) *n.* [*Hind. jangal.*] Land covered with brushwood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation; a rank and noxious swamp.
- Jungly**, (jung'gle) *a.* Consisting of or abounding with jungles.
- Junior**, (joo'ne-er) *a.* [*L. juvenis.*] Less; younger.
- Junior**, (joo'ne-er) *n.* A young person; —the younger of two; —a minor; —one of a lower standing or position. [under age; juniority.]
- Juniper**, (joo'ne-er-ship) *n.* The state of being junior.
- Juniper**, (joo'ne-per) *n.* [*L. juniperus.*] An evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.
- Junk**, (jungk) *n.* [*L. juncus.*] Pieces of old cable or old cordage; —hard and dry salted beef —the name given by sailors to the mess beef; —a flat-bottomed Chinese vessel, with three masts, and a short bowsprit running from the star-board bow.
- Junket**, (jungk'et) *n.* [*It. giuncata.*] A sweetmeat; —a stolen entertainment.
- Junket**, (jungk'et) *v. i.* To make a private entertainment; —to banquet; —*v. t.* To feast.
- Junketing**, (jungk'et-ing) *n.* A private feast or entertainment; —*pl.* Rich and luxurious feasting.
- Juno**, (joo'nö) *n.* In mythology, the wife of Jupiter, and queen of heaven; —an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
- Junta**, (jun'ta) *n.* [*Sp.*] A grand council of state in Spain or her possessions.
- Junta**, (jun'tö) *n.* [*Sp. junta.*] A select council or assembly; a faction; a cabal.
- Jupiter**, (joo'p'e-ter) *n.* [*L.*] The supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans; —one of the planets, the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest.
- Juridic**, (joo'rid'ik) *a.* [*L. juridicus.*] Pertaining to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice; —used in courts of law; —also *juridical*.
- Juridically**, (joo'rid'ik-al-ly) *adv.* According to forms of law.
- Jurisdiction**, (joo'ris-dik'shun) *n.* [*L. jurisdictio.*] The legal power or authority of hearing and determining causes; —power of governing or legislating; —the limit within which power may be exercised.
- Jurisprudence**, (joo'ris-pröo'dens) *n.* [*L. jus and prudentia.*] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community.
- Jurist**, (joo'rist) *n.* [*F. juriste.*] One versed in the law; especially, in the civil law; —a writer on the theory or practice of law.
- Juror**, (joo'r-er) *n.* [*L. jurare.*] One who serves on a jury; —one of a committee chosen to adjudge prizes at a public exhibition.
- Jury**, (joo're) *n.* A body of men selected and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case; —a committee for adjudging prizes at a public exhibition.
- Juryman**, (joo're-man) *n.* One who is impanelled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.
- Jury-mast**, (joo're-mast) *n.* A temporary mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.
- Just**, (just) *a.* [*L. justus.*] Straight; exact; —full; complete; —true; correct; —upright; honest; —righteous; good; —innocent; blameless; —sound; accurate; —equitable; fair; —impartial; —founded on truth or fact; —rightful.
- Just**, (just) *adv.* Closely; near at hand; —near in time; almost; —nicely; exactly; —merely; barely.
- Justice**, (jus'tis) *n.* [*L. justitia.*] Quality of being just; the rendering to every one his due, right, or desert; —conformity to truth and reality; fair representation; impartiality; —just treatment; merited reward or punishment; —equity; justness. [*L. iudiciarius.*] A person duly commissioned to try and decide controversies and administer justice. [of a justice.]
- Justice**, (jus'tis-ship) *n.* The office or dignity of a justice.
- Justiciar**, (jus'tish-er) *n.* [*L. iusticiarius.*] A judge or justice; —a lord chief justice.
- Justifiable**, (jus'te-fi-a-ble) *a.* Capable of being proved to be just; defensible; excusable.
- Justifiably**, (jus'te-fi-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification.
- Justification**, (jus-to-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of justifying; vindication; defence; —an act of God's free grace, by which a sinner is forgiven, through the faith of Christ. [defensory.]
- Justificatory**, (jus'tif-e-kät-or-e) *a.* Vindicatory; Justifier, (jus'te-fi-er) *n.* One who justifies; —one who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.
- Justify**, (jus'te-fi) *v. t.* [*L. justificare, from justus, just, and facere, to make.*] To prove or show to be just; to vindicate as right; to maintain; —to acquit; to absolve; to regard and treat as righteous through the faith of Christ; —to excuse; to palliate; —to form even lines of, as type by proper spacing.
- Justle**, (justl) *n.* An encounter; —also *jostle*.
- Justly**, (jus'te-ly) *adv.* In a just manner; by right; —fairly; honestly; —exactly; accurately.
- Justness**, (jus'tnes) *n.* Quality of being just; equity; uprightness; fairness; fitness; propriety.
- Jut**, (jut) *v. i.* [A different spelling of *jet*.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body.
- Jut**, (jut) *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.
- Jute**, (joot) *n.* A substance resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of mats, coarse carpets, and the like; also, the plant which produces it.
- Juvenile**, (joo've-nil) *a.* [*L. juvenis.*] Young; youthful; —pertaining or suited to youth.
- Juvenile**, (joo've-nil) *n.* A young person or youth; —also *juvenal*; —a book for young people.
- Juvenility**, (joo've-nil'e-te) *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age; —the manners or customs of youth.
- Juxtaposition**, (jux-ta-pö-zish'un) *n.* A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity.

K.

K (*kā*), the eleventh letter and eighth consonant of the English alphabet, comes directly from the Greek *kappa*, *H. kaph*. Its sound is invariably like that of *c* hard, as in *call*, *keel*, *ken*.

Kabob, (*kā'bob*) *n.* [Per. *kibāub*.] A dish of meat stewed with savoury herbs.

Kail, (*kāl*) *n.* [Scot.] Any green vegetable; cabbage; greens;—broth made of meat and vegetables.

Kale, (*kāl*) *n.* [A.-S. *cawl*.] Colewort; cabbage; greens;—a maritime plant, *crambe*.

Kaleidoscope, (*ka-lī'doe-kōp*) *n.* [G. *kalos*, *eidos*, and *skopein*.] An optical instrument, which, by means of small mirrors in the end of a cylinder, multiplies an object into an endless variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms.

Kali, (*kā'le*) *n.* [A. *gali*.] A species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass.

Kangaroo, (*kang-a-rōo*) *n.* A ruminating, marsupial animal, found in Australia. The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. It sits and moves upon its hind legs, which are very long, and is enabled to bound or leap a considerable distance from the spring of its long powerful tail. It is gregarious, and feeds principally on grass and roots.



Kangaroo.

Karob, (*kā'rob*) *n.* With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Kayle, (*kāl*) *n.* [Ger. *kepil*.] A nine-pin; a kettle-pin. [stomach; to retch;—also *keckle*.

Keck, (*kek*) *v. i.* [Ger. *köcken*.] To heave the keck, (*kek*) *n.* A reaching of the stomach.

Keeksy, (*kek'se*) *n.* [F. *cigue*.] The dry stalk of the hemlock and other umbelliferous plants.

Kedge, (*kej*) *n.* A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, and also used to move a ship from one place to another in shallow water.

Kedge, (*kej*) *v. t.* [Scot. *edgje*.] To warp, as a ship, by means of a kedge, as in a river or harbour.

Keek, (*kek*) *v. i.* [Scot.] To peep.

Keel, (*kēl*) *n.* [A.-S. *ceol*.] The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; hence, a ship;—a low, flat-bottomed collier;—a vessel used for cooling liquids.

Keel, (*kēl*) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cel'an*.] To plough with a keel; to navigate;—to turn up the keel.

Keeler, (*kēl'ēr*) *n.* A shallow tub for holding materials for calking ships or for other uses.

Keelhaul, (*kēl'hawl*) *v. t.* To haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment, by ropes attached to the yard-arms on each side.

Keelson, (*kēl'sun*) *n.* [From *keel*.] A timber in a ship binding the floor timbers to the keel.

Keen, (*kēn*) *a.* [A.-S. *cēne*.] Eager; vehement;—sharp; having a fine, cutting edge;—piercing; penetrating; severe; bitter;—acute; shrewd; deep or far-seeing.

Keenly, (*kēn'le*) *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; eagerly; vehemently; severely; bitterly.

Keeness, (*kēn'nee*) *n.* Quality of being keen; eagerness; vehemence; sharpness; acuteness.

Keep, (*kēp*) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cepan*.] To hold in possession; to retain;—to confine;—to detain;—to hold in safety; to preserve;—hence, to support;—to watch, as a military post;—to tend, as flocks;—to board, as lodgers;—to have in service; to employ, as an assistant, &c.;—to continue in any state; to maintain;—to use habitually; to practise;—to obey; to observe;—to hold or adhere to; to fulfil;—to celebrate;—to remain in; to frequent;—to conceal, as a secret, &c.;—*v. i.* To remain in any position or state;—to last; to endure;—to dwell; to adhere to.

Keep, (*kēp*) *n.* Care; guardianship;—custody; confinement;—maintenance of persons; board; also charge or cost of boarding;—food or fodder for cattle;—a stronghold; a castle; the donjon.

Keeper, (*kēp'ēr*) *n.* One who keeps;—defender; preserver;—guardian; tutor;—jailor; governor;—superintendent of a museum, park, or other public trust;—that which keeps another thing in its place; a ring or guard.

Keepership, (*kēp'ēr-ship*) *n.* The office of a keeper.

Keeping, (*kēp'ing*) *n.* A holding; custody;—maintenance; support;—just proportion; conformity.

Keepake, (*kēp'sāk*) *n.* Any thing kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver.

Keave, (*kēv*) *n.* [A.-S. *cyf*.] A large vessel for fermenting liquors.

Keg, (*keg*) *n.* [F. *caque*.] A small cask or barrel.

Kelp, (*kelp*) *n.* [O. Eng. *kilpe*.] The calcined ashes of sea-weed, used in the manufacture of glass;—the sea-weed from which kelp is produced.

Kemp, (*kemp*) *n.* Coarse, rough hair in wool, injuring its quality.

Ken, (*ken*) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cunnan*.] To know; to understand;—to recognize; to decry.

Ken, (*ken*) *n.* Cognizance; view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge.

Kendal-green, (*kend'al-grēn*) *n.* A species of green cloth made at Kendal.

Kennel, (*ken'el*) *n.* [F. *chien*.] A house or cot for dogs;—a pack of hounds;—the hole of a fox or other beast.

Kennel, (*ken'el*) *v. i.* To lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox;—*v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

Kentledge, (*kent'lej*) *n.* [D. *kant* and *ledge*.] Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

Kerchief, (*ker'chif*) *n.* [F. *courrier* and *cheif*.] A square of fine linen used by women to cover the head; hence, any cloth used in dress, especially on the head.

Kerchiefed, (*ker'chift*) *a.* Covered with a kerchief; hooded.

Kern, (*kēr'n*) *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *cearn*.] An Irish foot-soldier of the lowest rank;—a boor.

Kern, (*kēr'n*) *n.* [A.-S. *ceorn*.] A hand-mill; a quern;—a churn; kirn. [Scot.]

Kernel, (*kēr'n'el*) *n.* [A.-S. *cyrnel*.] A little grain; any thing included in a shell, husk, or integument;—the seed of pulpy fruit, as the apple;—the edible part of a nut;—a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus; the central part of any thing.

Kernel, (kərn'el) *r. i.* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

Kersey, (kərzə) *n.* [*D. kursai.*] A species of woollen cloth, usually ribbed, woven from long wool.

Kerzsmere, (kərzə-mēr) *n.* A thin woollen cloth, generally woven from the finest wool; casimere.

Kestrel, (kə'strel) *n.* [*F. cresterelle.*] A small, slender hawk, of a reddish fawn colour.

Ketch, (kəch) *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] A vessel with two masts, supposed to have been a yacht; probably a privateer:—afterwards a kind of floating battery—*bomb-ketch*.

Ketchup, (kəch'up) *n.* A sauce.

Kettle, (ket'l) *n.* [*A.-S. ceteſ.*] A metallic vessel with a wide mouth, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

Kettledrum, (ket'l-drum) *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel like a kettle, covered with parchment or skin:—an evening entertainment in fashionable life.

Key, (kē) *n.* [*A.-S. cæg, cæge.*] An instrument which serves to shut or open a lock:—an instrument by which any thing is screwed and turned, as a watch-key, bed-key, &c.:—a piece of wood let into another across the grain to prevent warping:—the highest central stone of an arch: the key-stone:—a lever of wood, or ivory, or metal, in an organ, pianoforte, &c., struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument:—the fundamental tone of a movement: key-note:—the index or letters interpreting a cypher:—that which serves to explain any thing difficult: solution:—a book of answers to questions in arithmetical or other school books:—a translation.

Key, (kē) *r. t.* To fasten with keys or wedge-shaped pieces of wood or iron.

Key-board, (kē'bōrd) *n.* The whole range of the keys of an organ or pianoforte.

Keyed, (kēd) *a.* Furnished with keys.

Key-hole, (kē'hōl) *n.* A hole in a door or lock for receiving a key.

Key-note, (kē'nōt) *n.* The first tone of the scale in which a piece or passage is written.

Key-stone, (kē'stōn) *n.* The wedge-shaped stone on the middle of an arch which binds the work.

Khan, (kán) *n.* [*Tart. & Turk.*] A prince; a king; a chief:—an Eastern inn or caravansary.

Khe, (kib) *a.* [*W. cibwt.*] An ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels:—a chap or crack in the skin.

Kick, (kik) *r. t.* [*W. cicíaw.*] To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot:—*v. i.* To thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to manifest opposition:—to recoil—aid of a musket.

Kick, (kik) *n.* A blow with the foot or feet:—the recoil of a fire-arm when discharged.

Kikshaw, (kik'shaw) *n.* [*F. quelque chose.*] Something fantastical:—a fanciful dressed dish; a light ragout.

Kid, (kid) *n.* [*Icel. kidh.*] A young goat:—a small wooden tub:—a glove of kid leather.

Kid, (kid) *v. t.* To bring forth, as young:—to bundle or tie in a bundle.

Kidderminster, (kid'gr-min-ster) *n.* A species of superior carpets made at Kidderminster.

Kidding, (kid'ling) *n.* A young kid.

Kidnap, (kid'náp) *v. t.* [*Eng. kid and nap.*] To steal and carry away or secrete, as a human being.

Kidnapper, (kid'náp-er) *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being: a man-stealer.

Kidnapping, (kid'náp-ing) *n.* The act of stealing

or forcibly carrying off a human being from his native country.

Kidney, (kid'ne) *n.* [*A.-S. cynne and neah.*] One of two oblong, flattened glands, situated at each side of the lumbar vertebrae, and they constituting the secretory organs of the urine:—sort; kind.

Kidney-bean, (kid'ne-bēn) *n.* A sort of bean—so named from its resemblance in shape to the kidney.

Kilderkin, (kil'der-kin) *n.* [*D. kindelen.*] A small barrel: a liquid measure containing eighteen gallons.

Kill, (kil) *r. t.* [*A.-S. cælian.*] To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means: to put to death: to slay:—to slaughter for food:—to calm: to still.

Kiln, (kil) *n.* [*A.-S. cýln.*] A large stove or oven heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying:—a pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening.

Kiln-dry, (kil'dri) *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

Kilt, (kilt) *n.* [*Gael. & Ir. ceall.*] A kind of short petticoat worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland. [kilt.]

Kilted, (kilt'ed) *a.* Dressed with or wearing a kímbo, (kím'bō) *a.* [*Celt. cam.*] Crooked; bent.

Kin, (kin) *n.* [*A.-S. cýn.*] Relationship:—relatives; kindred; a relative; a relation:—the same generic class; a thing related.

Kin, (kin) *a.* Of the same nature; kindred.

Kind, (kind) *n.* [*A.-S. cýnd.*] Race; particular nature; quality; character:—natural produce or commodity, as opposed to money:—way; manner:—sort; variety.

Kind, (kind) *a.* [*A.-S. cýnde.*] Having feelings befitting a common nature; showing tenderness or goodness; benevolent:—sympathetic; indulgent; humane; compassionate; affectionate.

Kindle, (kind'l) *r. t.* [*Icel. kinda.*] To set on fire; to light:—to inflame, as the passions; to provoke:—*r. i.* To take fire:—to grow warm or animated.

Kindless, (kind'les) *a.* Unnatural; destitute of human affection or sympathy.

Kindliness, (kind'le-nes) *n.* Quality of being kindly; benevolence; gentleness; affection.

Kindly, (kind'le) *a.* Belonging to the kind or species; natural; kindred:—congenial:—benevolent:—favourable; mild; gentle.

Kindly, (kind'le) *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will; benevolently; favourably.

Kindness, (kind'nes) *n.* [*From kind, adjective.*] Quality of being kind; good will; benevolence:—tenderness; compassionateness;—any good or kindly act; beneficence; charity; hospitality; favour; attention; sympathy.

Kindred, (kin'dred) *n.* [*A.-S. cýnn.*] Relation by birth; consanguinity:—relation by marriage; affinity:—relatives by blood or marriage; especially, relations from a common ancestor or stock.

Kindred, (kin'dred) *a.* Related; congenial; cognate.

Kine, (kin) *n.* [*Plural of cow.*] Cows.

King, (king) *n.* [*A.-S. cyng, Ger. konig.*] A sovereign; a monarch:—a playing card having the picture of a king:—the chief piece in the game of chess:—*pl.* The title of two books in the Old Testament.

Kingcraft, (king'kraft) *n.* The craft of kings: art of governing—commonly in a bad sense.

Kingdom, (king'dum) *n.* [*Eng. king and dom.*] Royal authority; monarchy:—the territory or

country subject to a king;—sway; rule; administration;—in Scripture, the reign of the Messiah; the gospel state;—state of grace;—state of glory;—in *natural history*, an extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics.

Kingfisher, (king'fish-er) *n.* A bird of the genus *Alcedo*. It has a gay plumage, and lives on fish.

Kingliness, (king'le-ness) *n.* State of being kingly.

Kingly, (king'le) *a.* Monarchical; royal; becoming a king;—noble; august.

Kingly, (king'le) *adv.* With an air of royalty; in a king-like manner.

King's-evil, (kingz'ē-vil) *n.* A scrofulous disease, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

Kink, (kingk) *n.* [D. *link*.] A twist of a rope or thread spontaneously formed;—a crotchet; a whim. [persons of the same family.]

Kinsfolk, (kinz'fōk) *n.* Relations; kindred; **Kinsman**, (kinz'man) *n.* A man of the same race or family; one related by blood.

Kinswoman, (kinz'wōm-an) *n.* A female relation.

Kipper, (kip'er) *v. t.* To cure, as fish, by salting and smoking or drying.

Kipper, (kip'er) *n.* A salmon that has recently spawned;—a salmon split, salted, and dried or smoked.

Kirk, (kerk) *n.* [A.-S. *circe*.] A place of worship; a church. [Scot.] One of the religious bodies in Scotland, as Established, Free, United Presbyterian, &c.

Kirtle, (ker'tl) *n.* [A.-S. *cyrtel*.] An upper garment; a jacket;—a petticoat;—a mantle; a cloak.

Kiss, (kis) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cyssan*.] To salute with the lips; to caress;—to touch gently;—*v. i.* To salute with the lips.

Kiss, (kis) *n.* A salute made by touching with the lips;—a small piece of confectionery.

Kit, (kit) *n.* [D. *kit*.] A vessel, tub, or pail;—that which contains or comprises a complete outfit, as of tools, necessities, &c., as of a workman, a soldier, and the like;—a small violin or fiddle.

Kitchen, (kich'en) *n.* [A.-S. *cyccene*.] The room of a house appropriated to cookery;—a utensil for roasting meat;—in Scotland, any thing eaten along with bread; a relish.

Kitchen-garden, (kich'en-gär-dn) *n.* A garden appropriated to raising vegetables for the table.

Kitchen-maid, (kich'en-mäd) *n.* A woman employed in the kitchen.

Kitchen-range, (kich'en-ränj) *n.* A long grate with apparatus for roasting, baking, and boiling, &c., all heated by a small central fire.

Kite, (kit) *n.* [A.-S. *cita*.] A rapacious bird of the genus *Falco*;—one who is rapacious;—a light frame of wood covered with paper for flying in the air;—fictitious commercial paper; accommodation bill;—the stomach. [Scot.]

Kith, (kith) *n.* [A.-S. *cydh*.] An acquaintance. *Kith and kin*, all one's acquaintances and relations. [cat or the young of the cat.]

Kitten, (kit'n) *n.* [Diminutive of *cat*.] A young kitten, (kit'n) *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a cat.

Kleptomania, (klep-tō-mä'ne-a) *n.* [G. *kleptēs* and *mania*.] A morbid impulse or desire to steal.

Klick, (klik) *v. i.* To click.

Knack, (nak) *n.* [Ger. *knacken*.] A petty contrivance; a toy;—a trick or feat requiring neat performance;—dexterity; adroitness.

Knag, (nag) *n.* [Sw. *knagg*.] A knot in wood;—a peg for hanging things on;—a shoot of deer's horn;—a knoll; hillock.

Knaggy, (nag'e) *a.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

Knap, (nap) *v. t.* [D. *knappen*.] To bite;—to strike with a loud noise;—*v. i.* To snap;—also *knapple*.

Knapsack, (nap'sak) *n.* [D. *knapsack*.] A frame of leather for containing necessities of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travellers, &c. [also *knar*, *gnar*.]

Knarl, (när'l) *n.* [D. *knorre*.] A knot in wood;—**Knarled**, (närld) *a.* Knotted;—also *gnarled*.

Knave, (näv) *n.* [A.-S. *cnapa*.] A dishonest person; a rascal; a villain;—a set card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier.

Knavery, (näv'er-e) *n.* Dishonesty; petty villainy;—mischievous tricks or practices.

Knavish, (näv'ish) *a.* Like a knave; fraudulent; villainous;—dishonest;—mischievous; waggish.

Knavishly, (näv'ish-le) *adv.* In a knavish manner.

Knead, (néd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cnedan*, Ger. *kneten*.] To work into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, or paste.

Kneading, (néd'ing) *n.* The act of mixing and working into a mass.

Kneading-trough, (néd'ing-trof) *n.* A large shallow vessel, usually of wood, in which the materials for bread or pastry are mixed and worked.

Knee, (nē) *n.* [A.-S. *knēd*.] The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg;—a piece of timber or metal with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent.

Kneel, (nēl) *v. i.* [D. *knielen*.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

Knee-pan, (nē'pan) *n.* The patella, a flattened, round bone on the front of the knee-joint;—*knee-cap*.

Knell, (nel) *n.* [A.-S. *cnyll*.] The stroke of a bell rung at a funeral; hence, a death-signal.

Knell, (nel) *v. i.* To toll, as a funeral bell; hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen.

Knickerbockers, (nik'er-bok'ers) *n. pl.* [D.] Loose trousers gathered in at the knee.

Knickerknack, (nik'nak) *n.* A trifle or toy.

Knife, (nif) *n.* [A.-S. *cniuf*.] A cutting instrument, consisting of a thin sharp-edged blade of steel sunk in a handle, of various forms—pocket or pen-knife; table or carving knife; paper knife; guillotine, &c.;—a dagger; a poniard.

Knight, (nit) *n.* [A.-S. *cniht*.] A young man admitted to the privilege of bearing arms;—one admitted, in feudal times, to a certain military rank, with appropriate ceremonies;—one on whom knighthood is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*;—a piece used in the game of chess.

Knight, (nit) *v. t.* To dub or create a knight.

Knight-baronet, (nit-bar'ō-net) *n.* A hereditary knight; a baronet.

Knight-errant, (nit'er-ant) *n.* A knight who travelled in search of adventures for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

Knight-errantry, (nit'er-ant-re) *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

Knighthood, (nit'hōod) *n.* Character, dignity, or condition of a knight;—the whole body of knights at a particular time.

Knightly, (nit'le) *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight. [knight.]

Knightly, (nit'le) *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

Knit, (nit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cnyttan*.] To form by the interlooping of yarn or thread in a series of connected knots by means of needles;—to join;

to cause to grow together, as a fractured bone;—to contract, as the brows;—to unite closely; to bind, as hearts in love or friendship;—*v. i.* To weave by making knots;—to be united closely.

Knitter, (nit'er) *n.* One who knits.

Knitting, (nit'ing) *n.* The work of a knitter;—the net-work formed by knitting.

Knob, (nob) *n.* [A.-S. *cnoep*.] A hard protuberance; a bunch; a round ball at the end of any thing.

Knob, (nob) *v. i.* To grow into knobs; to bunch.

Knobiness, (nob'e-nes) *n.* Quality of having knobs or protuberances.

Knobby, (nob'e) *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hence, hard.

Knock, (nok) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cneucian*.] To strike or beat with something hard or heavy;—to strike against; to clash;—*v. t.* To strike; to drive against;—to strike for admittance; to rap upon as a door.

Knock, (nok) *n.* A stroke with something thick or heavy;—a stroke on a door; a rap.

Knocker, (nok'er) *n.* One who or that which knocks; a kind of hammer fastened to a door to be used in seeking for admittance.

Knoll, (noll) *n.* [A.-S. *cnoll*.] The top or crown of a hill; a little round hill or mount.

Knop, (nop) *n.* [A.-S. *cnaep*.] A knob;—a round bunch of flowers or leaves.

Knot, (not) *n.* [A.-S. *cnot*.] A complication of threads, cords, or ropes formed by tying, knitting, or entangling; a tie;—a collection; a cluster; a group;—a joint in the stem of a plant; a knob;—an epaulet;—pad for supporting burdens on the head;—something not easily solved; a difficulty.

Knot, (not) *v. t.* To unite closely;—to entangle; to perplex;—*v. i.* To form knots or joints;—to knit knots for fringe.

Knot-grass, (not'gras) *n.* A weed-like plant—so called from the joints of its stem.

Knotless, (not'les) *a.* Free from knots.

Knottiness, (not'e-nes) *n.* Quality of being knotty;—difficulty of solution; intricacy.

Knotty, (not'e) *a.* Having many knots; hard; rugged;—difficult; intricate; perplexed.

Knout, (nout) *n.* [Russ. *knut*.] An instrument of punishment in Russia.

Know, (nō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cndwian*.] To perceive or apprehend clearly; to learn; to ascertain;—to have knowledge or experience of; to recognize; to distinguish;—to have assurance of;—to be acquainted or familiar with;—to have sexual intercourse with;—*v. i.* To have knowledge; to possess information; to be persuaded or assured of;—to take cognizance of.

Knowable, (nō'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being known, ascertainable, or understood.

Knowing, (nō'ing) *a.* Skillful; well informed; intelligent;—self-conscious;—shrewd; cunning.

Knowingly, (nō'ing-le) *adv.* With knowledge; intelligently; deliberately.

Knowledge, (nol'e) *n.* [Eng. *know* and *ledge*.] Act of knowing; direct perception; apprehension;—comprehension; understanding;—learning; erudition;—acquaintance with; cognizance; familiarity acquired by experience; hence, practical skill;—in a general sense, notice; information.

Knuckle, (nuk'l) *n.* [A.-S. *cnucel*.] The joint of a finger, particularly when made protuberant by the closing of the fingers;—the knee-joint, especially of a calf.

Knuckle, (nuk'l) *v. i.* To submit in contest to an antagonist; to yield;—*v. t.* To beat or strike with the knuckles. [also *knurr*.]

Knurl, (nurl) *n.* A knot; a hard substance;—**Knurly**, (nurle) *a.* Full of knots; hard.

Koran, (kō'ran) *n.* The sacred writings of the Mohammedans—the Alcoran.

Kraal, (krāl) *n.* [D. *graal*.] A village; a collection of huts; sometimes a single hut.

Kraken, (krā'ken) *n.* [Sw. *krake*.] A fabled sea animal of enormous size.

Kremlin, (krem'lin) *n.* The citadel of a town or city; especially the citadel of Moscow.

Kyanize, (ki'an-iz) *v. t.* [From *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To render proof against decay, as wood, by subjecting it to a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Kye, (ki) *n. pl.* Kine; cows. [Scot.]

Kyloes, (kī'lōz) *n. pl.* Highland cattle.

L.

L (l), the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is denominated a liquid articulation, and has only one sound, as in *like*, *canal*. In words terminating in *le*, the *e* is silent, and *l* forms a syllable by itself, as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *ēgl*. As a numeral, *L* stands for 50, and with a dash over it, [*L*] 50,000.

La, (lā) A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in music for the purpose of solmization.

La (law) *interj.* [A.-S. *lā*.] Look; see; behold!

Label, (lā'bel) *n.* [L. *labrum*.] A narrow slip of paper, parchment, &c., affixed to any thing, denoting its contents, ownership, &c.;—a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil;—in *heraldry*, a silet with pendants or points;—a moulding over doorways, windows, &c.; dripstone.

Label, (lā'bel) *v. t.* To affix a label to.

Labial, (lā'be-al) *a.* [F. from *L. labium*.] Pertaining to the lips;—uttered with the lips, as *b*, *m*, and *p*.

Labial, (lā'be-al) *n.* A letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips.

Labiated, (lā'be-āt-ed) *a.* [L. *labium*.] Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth.

Labiodental, (lā'be-dent'al) *a.* [L. *labium* and *dens*.] Formed by the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

Laboratory, (lab'or-a-tor-e) *n.* [L. *labor*.] A place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, &c.;—a place where any thing is prepared for use.

Laborious, (la-bō're-us) *a.* Requiring or employing labour; tiresome;—diligent; industrious; assiduous. [difficulty.]

Laboriously, (la-bō're-us-le) *adv.* With labour or laboriousness, (la-bō're-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being laborious; toilsomeness;—diligence; assiduity.

Labour, (lā'ber) *n.* [L.] Physical toil;—mental effort;—work; undertaking; especially hard or

difficult work;—the pains of childbirth;—the action of a ship in a heavy sea;—*pl.* Heroic achievements;—the trials and sufferings of life.

Labour, (lā'ber) *v. t.* To exert muscular strength; to work; to toil;—to take pains; to strive;—to be oppressed; to be burdened;—to be in travail;—to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship;—*r. t.* To work at; hence, to attain by labour;—to form or fabricate with exertion or care;—to till; to cultivate;—to beat; to belabour.

Labourer, (lā'ber) *a.* Cultivated; formed with labour;—hard or constrained in style.

Labourer, (lā'ber-er) *n.* One who labours in a toilsome occupation, or on work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.

Labourous, (lā'ber-sum) *a.* Made with toil.

Laburnum, (la-bur-num) *n.* [*L.*] A tree of the genus *Cytisus*, bearing pendulous yellow flowers.

Labyrinth, (lā'b'e-rinth) *n.* [*G. labirinthos.*] An edifice or place full of intricacies or formed with winding passages;—a complicated part in the cavity of the ear;—figuratively, entanglement; complication; inexplicable difficulty.

Labyrinthine, (lā'b'e-rinth'in) *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; intricate.

Lac, (lak) *n.* [*Per. lak.*] A resinous substance produced by an insect mainly upon the banyan tree.

Lac, (lak) *n.* [*Hind.*] One hundred thousand.

Lace, (las) *n.* [*L. laqueus.*] A string or cord;—a fabric of fine threads interwoven in a net;—a tissue of silver or gilt thread;—a plaited string with which women fasten their stays; stay-lace;—also their boots; boot-lace.

Lace, (las) *v. t.* To fasten with a lace or string;—to adorn or deck with lace; to lash.

Lacerable, (las'er-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being lacerated.

Lacerate, (las'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. lacerare.*] To tear; to rend; hence, to injure or afflict.

Laceration, (las'er-ā-shun) *n.* Act of tearing or rending;—the breach made by rending.

Lacerative, (las'er-āt-iv) *a.* Tending to lacerate.

Lachrymal, (lak'rim-al) *a.* Generating, secreting, or conveying tears;—also *lachrymatory*.

Lachrymatory, (lak'rim-a-tor-e) *n.* [*L. lacrymatorium.*] A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved.

Lachrymose, (lak'rim-ōz) *a.* Generating or shedding tears.

Lacing, (lās'ing) *n.* A fastening with a string through eyelet-holes;—a cord used in fastening.

Lack, (lak) *v. t.* [*Sw. lacka.*] To be destitute of; to be in need of; to want;—*r. t.* To be in want;—to be wanting.

Lack, (lak) *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.

Lackadaisical, (lak-a-dāz'ik-al) *a.* Affectedly pensive; sentimental.

Lackey, (lak'e) *n.* [*F. lacquais.*] An attending servant; a footman. (to wait upon.)

Lackey, (lak'e) *v. t.* or *r. i.* To attend as a lackey.

Laconic, (la-kon'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Laconia, or to the Lacones, its inhabitants;—brief; concise; sententious; pithy; pointed.

Laconically, (la-kon'ik-al-le) *adv.* Briefly.

Laconism, (lak'on-izm) *n.* A concise expression;—a brief, sententious phrase;—*laconicism*.

Lacquer, (lak'er) *n.* [*F. laque.*] A yellowish varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, coloured by gamboge, saffron, and the like;—also *lacker*.

Lacquer, (lak'er) *v. t.* To varnish with lacquer.

Lacquerer, (lak'er-er) *n.* A person who varnishes with lacquer.

Lacquering, (lak'er-ing) *n.* Act of putting on lacquer;—the covering of lacquer or varnish put on.

Lactal, (lak'tē-al) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling milk; milky;—conveying chyle.

Lactal, (lak'tē-al) *n.* An absorbent vessel of the mesentery, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

Lactescence, (lak'tes'ens) *n.* Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky colour.

Lactescent, (lak'tes'ent) *a.* [*L. lactescere.*] Producing milk or white juice.

Lactic, (lak'tik) *a.* [*L. lac.*] Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey.

Lactiferous, (lak'tif'er-us) *a.* [*L. lac and ferre.*] Bearing or conveying milk or white juice; producing a thick, coloured juice, as a plant.

Lacustral, (la-kus'tral) *a.* [*L. lacus, lake.*] Pertaining to lakes or swamps;—also *lacustrine*.

Lad, (lad) *n.* [*A.-S. lēdd, W. llaed.*] A young man or boy; a stripling.

Ladanum, (lad'a-num) *n.* [*L. ladanum.*] A gum-resin of a dark colour and pungent odour, exuded from a species of *Cistus*, which grows in Syria and the isle of Candia.

Ladder, (lad'er) *n.* [*A.-S. hlædder.*] A frame of wood, rope, &c., consisting of two side-pieces connected by rounds, thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c.;—that which resembles a ladder in form or use; hence, that by means of which one attains to eminence;—gradual rise or elevation.

Lade, (lad) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hladen, to load.*] To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight;—to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle; to dip.

Lading, (lād'ing) *n.* That which lades or constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.

Ladle, (lad') *n.* [*A.-S. hladle.*] A cup with a long handle, used in laving or dipping;—the float of a mill-wheel. (drawing out.)

Ladle, (lad') *v. t.* To use a ladle for dipping or

Ladleful, (lād'l-fool) *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

Lady, (lā'de) *n.* [*A.-S. hlæfdige.*] A gentle or noble woman;—the feminine corresponding to *lord*;—a woman of gentle or refined manners;—the mistress of a household;—the owner of a manor or estate.

Lady-bird, (lā'de-berd) *n.* A small beetle of various brilliant colours, feeding on plant-lice.

Lady-chapel, (lā'de-chap-el) *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Lady-day, (lā'de-dā) *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25.

Ladylike, (lā'de-lik) *a.* Becoming a lady; delicate;—elegant; refined;—effeminate; affected.

Lady-love, (lā'de-luv) *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

Ladyship, (lā'de-ship) *n.* The rank or position of a lady—given as a title.

Lag, (lag) *a.* [*Gael. & Ir. lag, W. llag.*] Slow; tardy;—last; long-delayed.

Lag, (lag) *n.* One who lags; that which comes in last;—the lag-end; the rump; the lowest class.

Lag, (lag) *v. i.* To walk or move slowly; to stay behind; linger; delay. (ward)

Laggard, (lag'ard) *a.* [*Eng. lag.*] Slow; back-laggard, (lag'ard) *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

Lagoon, (la-goon) *n.* [*It. & Sp. laguna.*] A marsh, shallow pond, or lake, especially one into which the sea flows;—also *lagune*.

Laio, (lā'ik) *a.* [*L. laicus.*] Belonging to a lay-

an arithmetical table to facilitate calculations in land-surveying.

Land-measuring, (land'mezh-ür-ing) *n.* The act or art of measuring and computing the superficial contents of portions of land, as of fields, farms, &c. [or proprietor of land.]

Land-owner, (land'ön-er) *n.* The owner, possessor, Land-rail, (land'ral) *n.* A native bird of the genus *Rallida*; corn-crake.

Landscape, (land'akäp) *n.* [A.-S. *landscipe*.] A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view;—a picture exhibiting some real or fancied scene in nature.

Land-slip, (land'slip) *n.* The sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain;—the land which slips down.

Landsmän, (lands'män) *n.* One who lives on the land;—opposed to *seaman*.

Land-surveying, (land'sur-vä-ing) *n.* The business of fixing the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land.

Land-waiter, (land'wät-er) *n.* A custom-house officer who superintends the landing of goods.

Landward, (land'wärd) *adv.* Toward the land.

Lane, (län) *n.* [D. *laan*, *laen*.] A narrow way between hedges;—a narrow street; an alley;—a passage between lines of men standing on each side.

Language, (lang'gwä) *n.* [L. *lingua*.] Speech; tongue; expression of ideas by words or written characters;—mode of speech peculiar to a nation; dialect;—mode peculiar to an individual; diction; style;—inarticulate expression of feeling, as of the eye; or of irrational animals;—a nation, as distinguished by its speech.

Languid, (lang'gwid) *a.* [L. *languidus*.] Feeble; weak; drooping or flagging from exhaustion; indispensed to exertion;—dull; inanimate; listless;—weary; heartless.

Languidly, (lang'gwid-le) *adv.* Weakly; feebly.

Languidness, (lang'gwid-nes) *n.* Weakness from exhaustion of strength;—heaviness.

Languish, (lang'gwish) *v. i.* [F. *languir*.] To become languid or weak;—fade; droop; faint;—to look with softness or tenderness.

Languishing, (lang'gwish-ing) *n.* Act of becoming weak; pining; drooping.

Languishing, (lang'gwish-ing) *a.* Drooping; fainting;—beaming softly; melting, as the eye.

Languishingly, (lang'gwish-ing-le) *adv.* Weakly; feebly;—slowly; faintly;—softly; tenderly.

Languishment, (lang'gwish-ment) *n.* State of languishing; softness of look or mien.

Languor, (lang'gwer) *n.* [L.] State of being languid;—feebleness; enervation;—listlessness;—softness.

Lank, (langk) *a.* [A.-S. *hlanc*.] Loose or lax;—thin; meagre;—drooping; diahevelled.

Lankness, (langk'nes) *n.* Flabbiness; slenderness.

Lanky, (langk'e) *a.* Somewhat lank; slender.

Lantern, (lant'ern) *n.* [L. *lanterna*.] Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, &c.—sometimes portable, and sometimes fixed;—a little dome over the roof of a building to give light; a square turret placed over the junction of the cross in a cathedral.

Lanyard, (lan'yärd) *n.* [F. *lanière*.] A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships.

Laodicean, (la-ö-de-sä'an) *a.* Like Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

Lap, (lap) *n.* [A.-S. *lappa*, Ger. *lappen*.] The loose part of a coat;—the part of the clothing that lies on the knees when one sits down;

that part of the body thus covered;—an edge; a border or hem.

Lap, (lap) *v. t.* To fold; to bend and lay over or on;—to wrap round;—to infold;—*v. i.* To be spread or laid on or over; to be turned over or upon.

Lap, (lap) *v. i.* [A.-S. *lapien*.] To take up food or drink by licking;—to make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue. —*v. t.* To lick up. [lap.]

Lap-dog, (lap'dog) *n.* A small dog fondled in the Lapel, (la-pel) *n.* [Eng. *lap*.] That part of a coat which laps over the facing. [contain.]

Lapful, (lap'foöl) *n.* As much as the lap can

Lapidary, (lap'e-där-e) *n.* [L. *lapis*.] An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones;—a dealer in precious stones;—a virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones.

Lapidary, (lap'e-där-e) *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.

Lapidescence, (lap-e-des'ens) *n.* A hardening into a stony substance;—a stony concretion.

Lapidescent, (lap-e-des'ent) *a.* [L. *lapidescere*.] Growing or turning to stone.

Lapidescent, (lap-e-des'ent) *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying.

Lapidify, (lap-i-de-fi) *v. t.* To form into stone; to petrify;—*v. i.* To become stone or stony.

Lapidist, (lap'e-dist) *n.* A dealer in precious stones or gems.

Lapper, (lap'er) *n.* One who wraps or folds;—one who takes up with his tongue.

Lappet, (lap'et) *n.* [Diminutive of *lap*.] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

Lapse, (laps) *n.* [L. *lapsus*.] A flowing; a slipping;—a smooth course or descent;—a slip; an error;—a falling in duty; a deviation from truth and rectitude.

Lapse, (laps) *v. i.* To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees;—to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake;—to fall or pass from one proprietor to another by negligence;—to become void.

Lapwing, (lap'wing) *n.* [A.-S. *lepeswinc*.] A native grasshopper bird of the genus *Vanellus*, with loud, flapping wings;—called also *green-plover*, *peewit*.

Larboard, (lar'börd) *n.* [Lar, contracted from *lower*.] The left-hand side of a ship when one stands with his face to the head; port.

Lapwing.

Larcenous, (lar'sen-us) *a.* Thieving; robbing.

Larceny, (lar'sen-e) *n.* [L. *latrocinium*.] Unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property with intent to deprive the right owner of the same; theft.

Laroh, (laroh) *n.* [L. *larix*.] A coniferous tree having deciduous leaves in whorls.

Lard, (lärd) *n.* [L. *lardum*.] The fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh.

Lard, (lärd) *v. t.* [F. *larder*.] To smear with lard;—to fatten;—to mix with something by way of improvement; to interlard.

Larder, (lärd'er) *n.* A room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked.

Large, (lärg) *a.* [L. *largus*.] Being of great size;—wide; extensive; broad;—abundant; plentiful; numerous; populous;—bulky; huge;—diffuse; full;—liberal; comprehensive;—generous; noble.



Large-hearted, (lár'hárt-ed) *a.* Having a liberal disposition, broad sympathies, generous feelings.
Largely, (lár'le) *adv.* Widely; extensively;—fully;—copiously;—diffusely;—liberally;—abundantly.

Largeness, (lár'nea) *n.* Bigness; bulk;—width;—breadth;—greatness; vastness;—liberality;—generosity.

Largess, (lár'jes) *n.* [*F. largesse.*] A present; a gift or donation.

Lark, (lárk) *n.* [*O. Eng. leverock.*] A singing bird characterized by having a long, straight, hind claw, and a rather long bill. It is generally crested;—a frolic; a jolly time.

Lark, (lárk) *v. i.* To catch larks;—to make sport;—to frolic.

Larm, (lár'um) *n.* [*Ab.*] A variation of *alarm*. Any thing used for giving an alarm or notice.

Larva, (lár'va) *n.* [*L. larva.*] An insect in the first stage after leaving the egg; a caterpillar, grub, or maggot.

Larynx, (lár'ingks) *n.* [*G. larynx.*] The upper part of the trachea or windpipe; a cartilaginous cavity serving to modulate the sound of the voice.

Lascar, (lár'kár) *n.* [*Per. & Hind. lashkar.*] A native sailor employed in European vessels.

Lascivious, (las-sív'e-us) *a.* [*L. lascivus.*] Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful;—luxurious.

Lasciviously, (las-sív'e-us-le) *adv.* In a lascivious manner;—loosely;—lewdly;—wantonly.

Lasciviousness, (las-sív'e-us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being lascivious; wantonness;—lustfulness.

Lash, (láš) *n.* [*Ger. lasche.*] The thong of a whip;—a stroke with a whip or any thing similar;—a stroke of satire or sarcasm; a cut.

Lash, (láš) *v. t.* To strike with a lash; to scourge;—to dash against, as waves;—to tie or bind with a rope or cord;—to satirize; to censure with severity;—*v. i.* To ply the whip; to strike at;—to break out; to become unruly or extravagant.

Lasher, (láš'ér) *n.* One who lashes;—a piece of rope for binding or making fast;—a *lashing*.

Lass, (láš) *n.* A young woman; a girl.

Lassitude, (láš'e-túd) *n.* [*L. lassitudo.*] Languor of body or mind; dullness; heaviness.

Lasso, (láš'ó) *n.* [*Sp. lazo.*] A rope with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

Last, (lást) *a.* [*Latest.*] Final; closing; hindmost;—next before the present;—utmost;—most unlikely;—lowest;—meanest.

Last, (lást) *adv.* The last time; the time before the present;—in conclusion;—finally.

Last, (lást) *v. i.* [*A.-S. læstan.*] To continue in time; to endure; to keep fresh, as fruits; to retain colour, as fabrics; to hold out, as a stock or store; to serve for the required time or purpose.

Last, (lást) *n.* [*A.-S. læst.*] A weight, generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying in different articles.

Last, (lást) *n.* [*A.-S. læst.*] A mould of the foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

Lasting, (lást'ing) *a.* Continuing; enduring.

Lasting, (lást'ing) *n.* A durable woollen stuff.



Lark.

Lastingly, (lást'ing-le) *adv.* Durably.

Lastly, (lást'le) *adv.* In the last place; in conclusion;—finally.

Latch, (lách) *n.* A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door; a catch. [*a latch.*]

Latch, (lách) *v. t.* To catch or fasten by means of a latchet. [*latchet.*] *n.* [Diminutive of *latch*, *F. lacet.*] The string that fastens a shoe.

Late, (lát) *a.* [*A.-S. lát.*] Coming after others, or after the time; slow; tardy;—far advanced towards the end or close;—existing not long ago;—recent;—last in any place, office, or character;—coming after the usual season.

Late, (lát) *adv.* After the usual time or the time appointed;—not long ago; lately;—far in the night, day, week, or other period.

Lately, (lát'le) *adv.* Not long ago; recently.

Lateness, (lát'nes) *n.* State of being late.

Latent, (lást'ent) *a.* [*L. latens.*] Not visible or apparent; hid; concealed; secret.

Latently, (lást'ent-le) *adv.* In a latent manner; secretly.

Later, (lát'ér) *a.* [Comparative of *late*.] Posterior; subsequent.

Lateral, (lát'ér-al) *a.* [*L. lateralis.*] Relating to the side; proceeding from the side;—directed to the side.

Laterally, (lát'ér-al-le) *adv.* By the side; sidewise.

Latest, (lást'ést) *a.* [Superlative of *late*.] Longest after the usual time; tardiest.

Lath, (láth) *n.* [*A.-S. lattu.*] A thin, narrow board or slip of wood to support the plastering.

Lath, (láth) *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.

Laths, (láth) *n.* [Allied to *lath*.] A machine-tool for turning or shaping articles of wood, metal, &c.

Lather, (láš'th'ér) *v. i.* To form a foam with water and soap;—*v. t.* To spread over with lather.

Lather, (láš'th'ér) *n.* [*A.-S. leadhor.*] Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water;—froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

Lathing, (láth'ing) *n.* A covering of laths on a wall; also the act or process of covering with laths. [*slender.*]

Lathy, (láth'e) *a.* Thin as a lath; long and Latin. [*lat'in.*] Pertaining to the people of

Latium, in Italy; Roman.

Latin, (lat'in) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Latium;—the language of the ancient Romans.

Latinism, (lat'in-izm) *n.* A Latin idiom.

Latinity, (lat'in'e-te) *n.* The Latin tongue;—specieally, purity of the Latin style or idiom.

Latinize, (lat'in-iz) *v. t.* To give Latin terminations or forms to, as foreign words.

Latiah, (láš'iah) *a.* [*Eng. late.*] Somewhat late.

Latitude, (láš'e-túd) *n.* [*L. latitudo.*] Extent from side to side; breadth; width;—space;—breadth of signification, application, &c.;—amplitude; scope;—the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic;—the distance north or south of the equator.

Latitudinal, (láš'e-túd'in-al) *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

Latitudinarian, (láš'e-túd'in-á're-an) *a.* Free; unrestrained in religious principles or views.

Latitudinarian, (láš'e-túd'in-á're-an) *n.* One who exercises freedom in thinking;—one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy.

Latitudinarianism, (láš'e-túd'in-á're-an-izm) *n.* Freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious belief; hence, indifference to religion.

Latten, (láš'en) *n.* [*It. latta.*] A kind of brass or bronze;—sheet-tin; iron-plate, covered with tin.

Latter, (láš'ér) *a.* [An irregular comparative of

late.] More late or recent;—the last of two;—lately done or past; modern.

Latterly, (lat'er-le) *adv.* Of late.

Lattice, (lat'is) *n.* [*F. lattis.*] Any work made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming a net-work;—a window or window-blind.

Lattice, (lat'is) *a.* Consisting of cross pieces or net-work;—furnished with a lattice.

Laud, (lawd) *n.* [*L. laus.*] A eulogy; praise;—music or singing in honour of any one.

Laud, (lawd) *v. t.* To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to extol; to celebrate.

Laudable, (lawd'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable.

Laudableness, (lawd'a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being laudable; praise-worthiness. [*ing* praise.

Laudably, (lawd'a-bl-e) *adv.* In a manner deserving.

Laudanum, (lawd'a-num) *n.* [*L. ladanum.*] A preparation of opium in spirit of wine; tincture of opium. [*expressing* praise.

Laudatory, (lawd'a-tor-e) *a.* Containing praise;

Laugh, (laf) *v. i.* [*A.-S. leahhan.*] To give expression to pleasure, mirth, or sense of the ludicrous by a twinkling of the eyes, contortion of the features, catching of the breath, and shaking of the sides;—to smile or grin;—to chuckle; to titter;—*v. t.* To ridicule or deride;—to scorn.

Laugh, (laf) *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species; laughter.

Laughable, (laf'a-bl) *a.* Fitted to excite laughter;—droll; ludicrous; comical. [*laughter.*

Laughably, (laf'a-bl-e) *adv.* In a manner to excite

Laughing-stock, (laf'ing-stok) *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt.

Laughter, (laf'ter) *n.* An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, or a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment or satisfaction.

Launch, (lansh) *v. t.* [*F. lancer.*] To throw as a spear; to dart;—to send forth; to despatch;—to push into the water, as a boat;—to slide down the water-ways, as a ship;—*v. i.* To go into the water;—to push from the land or out to sea;—to expatiate, as in talk;—to plunge into, as expense.

Launch, (lansh) *n.* The sliding of a ship into the water;—the largest boat belonging to a ship.

Laundress, (lan'dres) *n.* A female whose employment is to wash clothes; a washerwoman.

Laundry, (lan'dre) *n.* [*O. Eng. lavendry, F. laver.*] A washing;—the place where clothes are washed, dried, mangled, and ironed.

Laureate, (law're-ät) *v. t.* To confer a University degree on, formerly by crowning with laurel.

Laureate, (law're-ät) *n.* A poet attached to the royal household, and composing verses for state or festive occasions—the office now is honorary.

Laureateship, (law're-ät-ship) *n.* Office of the laureate.

Laurel, (law'rel) *n.* [*L. laurus.*] An evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves of a lanceolate shape, with clusters of yellow-white flowers.

Lava, (lä'vä, lä'va) *n.* [*It.*] The melted rock ejected by a volcano; also, the scorias when cooled.

Lavatory, (lä'vä-tor-e) *n.* [*L. lavare.*] A place for washing;—a wash or lotion for a diseased part;—a place where gold is obtained by washing.

Lave, (läv) *v. t.* [*L. lavare.*] To wash; to bathe;—*v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self.

Lavender, (lav'en-der) *n.* [*L. lavandula.*] An aromatic plant yielding an essential oil, used in medicine and perfumery.

Laver, (lä'ver) *n.* [*L. lavare.*] A vessel for

washing;—a basin in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the priests washed their hands and feet, and the entrails of victims.

Laverock, (läv'rok) *n.* A lark.

Laviah, (lav'iah) *a.* [*Eng. lave, L. lavare.*] Prodigal; wasteful; extravagant;—profuse; excessive;—wild; unrestrained.

Laviah, (lav'iah) *v. t.* To expend or bestow with profusion;—to squander. [*wastefully.*

Lavishly, (lav'ish-le) *adv.* With profuse expense;

Law, (law) *n.* [*A.-S. lah.*] A rule of order or conduct established by authority;—the appointed rules of a community or state for the control of its inhabitants, &c.;—any force, tendency, propension, or instinct, whether natural or acquired;—the will of God, as the supreme moral ruler;—established usage; a rule, principle, or maxim of science or art;—the Jewish or Mosaic code, in distinction from the *gospel*;—judicial process; litigation;—legal science; jurisprudence.

Lawful, (law'fööl) *a.* Conformable to law; legal;—allowed by law; competent;—rightful.

Lawfully, (law'fööl-le) *adv.* In accordance with law; without violating law; legally.

Lawfulness, (law'fööl-nes) *n.* Quality of being conformable to law; legality.

Lawgiver, (law'giv-er) *n.* One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.

Lawless, (law'les) *a.* Contrary to law; illegal;—regardless of moral or social restraints; reckless.

Lawlessly, (law'les-le) *adv.* In a lawless manner.

Lawlessness, (law'les-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being lawless.

Lawn, (law'n) *n.* [*W. llan.*] An open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a mansion.

Lawn, (law'n) *n.* [*F. liou.*] A sort of fine linen or cambric, used for parts of the official robes of a bishop, and hence, the official dress itself.

Lawsuit, (law'süt) *n.* A process in law instituted for the recovery of a supposed right.

Lawyer, (law'yer) *n.* [*Law-ver.*] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law.

Lax, (laks) *a.* [*L. laxus.*] Loose; wide;—flabby; soft;—loose in texture;—vague; inexact;—loose in morals; licentious;—unrestrained;—having too frequent alvine discharges.

Lax, (laks) *n.* A looseness; diarrhoea.

Laxation, (laks'a-shun) *n.* [*L. laxare.*] Act of loosening, or the state of being loose or slackened.

Laxative, (laks'ät-iv) *a.* Having the power of opening. [*the bowels*; a gentle purgative.

Laxative, (laks'ät-iv) *n.* A medicine that relaxes

Laxity, (laks'e-te) *n.* [*L. laxitas.*] Quality of being lax or loose; slackness, as of a cord;—looseness, as of a texture;—want of exactness or precision;—licentiousness;—openness of the bowels;—also *laxness.*

Lay, (lä) *v. t.* [*A.-S. legan.*] To put or place; to set down or upon;—to place along;—to dispose;—to beat down, as corn;—to settle, as dust by rain;—to fix, as stones in building;—to still, as wind;—to appease, as passion;—to exorcise, as an evil spirit;—to spread on a surface, as colour;—to prepare, as the table;—to impose, as a tax;—to impute, as blame;—to inflict, as punishment;—to enjoin, as duty;—to exhibit, as an indictment;—to wager or stake, as a bet;—to bring forth and drop, as eggs;—to station, as an ambush;—to form, as a plot;—*v. i.* To bring or produce eggs.

Lay, (lä) *n.* [*Ger. lage.*] A row; a stratum; a layer;—a wager; a bet;—an undertaking.

Lay, (lā) *n.* [A.-S. *ley*, Ger. *lied*.] A song;—a species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels.

Lay, (lā) *a.* Pertaining to the laity or people.

Layer, (lā'ēr) *n.* One who or that which lays;—a stratum; a bed;—a course, as of bricks, and the like;—a twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth.

Laying, (lā'ing) *n.* The act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid.

Layman, (lā'man) *n.* [Eng. *lay* and *man*.] One of the people, in distinction from the clergy.

Lazar, (lā'zar) *n.* [From *Lazarus*.] A person infected with a foul and pestilential disease.

Lazaretto, (lā-zā-ret'tō) *n.* A public hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons.

Lazily, (lā'ze-le) *adv.* Sluggishly;—idly.

Laziness, (lā'ze-nes) *n.* Indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth;—alowness; tardiness.

Lazy, (lā'ze) *a.* [Ger. *lass*.] Disinclined to action or exertion; slothful; indolent;—moving apparently with labour; sluggish.

Lea, (lē) *n.* [A.-S. *leag*, *leah*.] A meadow or sward land;—land under grass or clover.

Lead, (lēd) *n.* [A.-S. *lead*.] A well-known metal of a dull white colour with a cast of blue;—a plummet, used in sounding at sea;—a thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing.

Lead, (lēd) *v. t.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead;—in printing, to widen, as the space between lines, by inserting a lead or leads.

Lead, (lēd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lædan*.] To conduct;—to guide by the hand;—to direct, as a chief or commander;—to introduce by going first;—to precede;—to entice; to allure; to influence;—to pass; to spend;—*v. i.* To go before and show the way;—to conduct, as a chief;—to tend to; to draw towards;—to exercise influence or authority.

Lead, (lēd) *n.* Precedence; guidance.

Leaded, (lēd'ed) *a.* Fitted with lead; set in lead;—separated by leads, as the lines of a page.

Leaden, (lēd'n) *a.* Made of lead;—heavy; indisposed to action; dull.

Leader, (lēd'ēr) *n.* A guide; a conductor;—a chief; a commander;—the chief of a party;—a performer who leads a band or choir in music;—the editorial article in a newspaper.

Leadership, (lēd'ēr-ship) *n.* The state or office of a leader.

Leading, (lēd'ing) *a.* Chief; principal; most important or influential;—showing the way by going first.

Leading, (lēd'ing) *n.* Guidance; direction.

Leading-strings, (lēd'ing-strings) *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk; hence, a state of dependence.

Leaf, (lēf) *n.* [A.-S.] A deciduous shoot from the stem or branch of a plant or tree, greenish in colour, thin and palmated in shape, and reticulated in texture for the elaboration of the sap;—part of a book containing two pages;—side or division, as of a double door, shutter, table, &c.;—a thinly beaten plate, as of gold, silver, &c.

Leaf, (lēf) *v. i.* To shoot out leaves.

Leafage, (lēf'aj) *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.

Leafness, (lēf'e-nes) *n.* A state of being full of leaves.

Leafless, (lēf'les) *a.* Destitute of leaves.

Leaflet, (lēf'let) *n.* A little leaf.

Leaf-stalk, (lēf'stawk) *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf.

Leafy, (lēf'e) *a.* Full of leaves.

League, (lēg) *n.* [F. *ligue*.] A combination of two or more parties for their mutual interest;—a national contract or compact;—confederacy; coalition.

League, (lēg) *v. i.* To unite in a league or confederacy.

League, (lēg) *n.* [W. *llech*.] Originally a kind of mile-stone;—a measure of distance, equal, in England, to three geographical miles—used chiefly at sea.

Leaguer, (lēg'ēr) *n.* [Ger. *lager*.] A camp;—investment of a town or fort; siege.

Leak, (lēk) *n.* [A.-S. *hlecc*.] A crack or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape;—the oozing or passing of water or liquor, through a crack or aperture in a vessel, either into it or out of it.

Leak, (lēk) *v. i.* [Icel. *læka*.] To let water or liquor into or out of a vessel through a hole, crevice, or other defect.

Leakage, (lēk'aj) *n.* The quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking;—an allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.

Leakiness, (lēk'e-nes) *n.* The state of being leaky.

Leaky, (lēk'e) *a.* Admitting water or other liquor to leak in or out.

Lean, (lēn) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hlinian*.] To deviate from a perpendicular line; to bend; to incline;—to rest upon; to depend on;—to tend towards; to have a propensity in favour of;—*v. t.* To cause to lean; to support or rest.

Lean, (lēn) *a.* [A.-S. *læne*.] Wanting in flesh;—slender; spare; thin; meagre.

Lean, (lēn) *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.

Leanness, (lēn'nes) *n.* Thinness; want of flesh; meagreness;—in Scripture, want of spiritual grace and joy.

Leap, (lēp) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hleapan*.] To spring from the ground; to vault;—to bound; to skip;—to spring upon with sudden violence;—to dance for joy;—*v. t.* To pass over by leaping; to cover.

Leap, (lēp) *n.* A jump; a bound;—space passed by leaping;—a hazardous act;—copulation.

Leap-frog, (lēp'frog) *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him.

Leap-year, (lēp'yēr) *n.* A year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which leaps over a day, giving to February twenty-nine days.

Learn, (lērn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *leornian*.] To acquire new knowledge or ideas from or concerning;—to acquire skill in any thing;—*v. i.* To receive information or intelligence;—to acquire knowledge; to take pattern or example from.

Learned, (lērn'ed) *a.* Versed in literature or science;—knowing; skillful;—containing or exhibiting learning.

Learnedly, (lērn'ed-le) *adv.* With learning or

Learner, (lērn'ēr) *n.* One who learns; scholar; disciple; pupil; student.

Learning, (lērn'ing) *n.* The knowledge received by instruction or study;—practical acquaintance with or skill in;—the matter or subjects of instruction.

Lease, (lēz) *n.* A letting of lands or tenements for a rent or compensation;—the contract for such letting;—the time for which such a tenure holds good.

Lease, (lēz) *v. t.* [F. *laisser*.] To grant the temporary possession of lands or tenements for a rent reserved; to let.

Leasehold, (lēz'hōld) *a.* Held by lease.

Leasehold, (lē'shōld) *n.* A tenure held by lease.
Leash, (lēsh) *n.* [F. *laisse*.] A thong of leather by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coursier his dog;—a brace and a half; three.
Leash, (lēsh) *v. t.* To bind; to hold by a string.
Least, (lēst) *a.* [A.-S. *lǣst*.] Smallest in size, strength, &c.;—feeblest; faintest;—most insignificant.
Least, (lēst) *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.
Leather, (lēth'ēr) *n.* [A.-S. *ledher*.] The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use;—dressed hides collectively.
Leather, (lēth'ēr) *a.* Made of leather; leathern.
Leathery, (lēth'ēr-e) *a.* Resembling leather; tough.
Leave, (lēv) *n.* [A.-S. *leaf*.] Liberty granted; permission;—a formal parting of friends; farewell.
Leave, (lēv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *læfan*.] To quit;—to forsake; to abandon;—to suffer to remain;—to bequeath;—to commit to; to intrust;—to permit or allow;—to refer;—*v. i.* To cease; to desist; to depart from; to withdraw.
Leave, (lēv) *v. i.* [Eng. *leaf*.] To send out leaves.
Leaved, (lēvd) *a.* Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds, as a table, gate, &c.
Leaven, (lēv'n) *n.* [F. *levain*.] A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light;—any thing which makes a general, especially a corrupting, change in the mass.
Leaven, (lēv'n) *v. t.* To raise and make light, as dough;—to taint; to imbue.
Leavening, (lēv'n-ing) *n.* Act of making light by means of leaven;—that which leavens or makes light.
Leaves, (lēvs) *n. pl.* of *leaf*. The foliage of trees;—the pages of a book;—the teeth of a pinion.
Leavings, (lēv'ings) *n. pl.* Things left; remnant; relics;—refuse; offal. [lewdness.]
Lecher, (lēch'ēr) *n.* [It. *lecco*.] A man given to lecher, (lēch'ēr) *v. i.* To practise lewdness.
Lecherous, (lēch'ēr-us) *a.* Addicted to lewdness; lewd;—provoking lust; lascivious; lustful.
Lecherously, (lēch'ēr-us-le) *adv.* Lustfully.
Lechery, (lēch'ēr-e) *n.* Free indulgence of sensual desire; lewdness; lust.
Lecture, (lēk'ahun) *n.* [L. *lectiō*.] A difference in copies of a manuscript or book; a reading;—a portion of Scripture read in divine service.
Lecture, (lēk'tūr) *n.* [L. *lectura*.] A discourse on any subject; especially, a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction;—a reprimand; a formal reproof.
Lecture, (lēk'tūr) *v. t.* To instruct by discourses;—to instruct authoritatively; to reprove;—*v. i.* To read or deliver a formal discourse.
Lecturer, (lēk'tūr-ēr) *n.* One who reads or pronounces lectures;—a preacher in a church.
Lectureship, (lēk'tūr-ship) *n.* The office of a lecturer.
Ledge, (lēj) *n.* [A.-S. *leger*.] A layer or stratum;—a prominent or projecting part; a shelf;—a ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea;—a small moulding.
Ledger, (lēj'ēr) *n.* [A.-S. *leger*.] A book lying open for record or inspection;—the principal account book among merchants, into which entries from the journal, cash-book, &c., are transferred in brief form.
Lee, (lē) *n.* [A.-S. *hleo*.] A place defended from the wind; that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows.

Lee, (lē) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows.
Leech, (lēch) *n.* [A.-S. *læcc*.] A physician;—an aquatic sucking worm, used for the abstraction of blood. [of a sail at the sides.]
Leech, (lēch) *n.* [L. *licium*.] The border or edge.
Leek, (lēk) *n.* [A.-S. *lædc*.] A garden plant allied to the onion—the national emblem of the Welsh.
Leer, (lēr) *v. i.* To look obliquely, in contempt, defiance, or with sly allurements.
Leer, (lēr) *n.* [A.-S. *kleor*.] An oblique view;—an affected cast of countenance.
Lees, (lēz) *n. pl.* [F. *lie*.] The coarser parts of a liquor which settle at its bottom; sediment; dregs.
Lee-shore, (lē'shōr) *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that to which the wind blows.
Lee-side, (lē'sid) *n.* Side of a vessel opposite to the direction of the wind.
Leet, (lēt) *n.* [A.-S. *hlete*.] A list of candidates nominated for election to office.
Leeward, (lē'wērd) *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part toward which the wind blows.
Left, (left) *a.* [L. *lervus*.] In the direction, or on the side opposed to the right of the body.
Left, (left) *n.* The side opposite to the right.
Left-handed, (left'handed) *a.* Having the left hand or arm more strong and dexterous than the right.
Leg, (leg) *n.* [Icel. *legg*.] The limb of an animal used in supporting the body; especially, that part from the knee to the foot;—any long and slender support on which any object rests.
Legacy, (lēg'ee) *n.* [L. *legare*.] A gift by will of personal property; a bequest.
Legal, (lēg'al) *a.* [L. *legalis*.] According to law;—lawful;—according to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace;—constitutional; legitimate.
Legality, (lēg'al-e-ty) *n.* State of being legal;—an outward conformity to law without the inward principle.
Legalize, (lēg'al-iz) *v. t.* To make lawful; to authorize;—to sanction after being done.
Legally, (lēg'al-le) *adv.* Lawfully.
Legate, (lēg'at) *n.* [L. *legatus*.] An envoy;—the pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state.
Legates, (lēg-a-tē) *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.
Legateship, (lēg'at-ship) *n.* The office of a legate.
Legatine, (lēg'a-tin) *a.* Pertaining to a legate.
Legation, (lēg'a-shun) *n.* The commissioning one person to act for another;—a legate or envoy, and the persons associated with him in his mission;—the official residence of a diplomatic minister.
Legend, (lēj'end) *n.* [L. *legere*.] A chronicle of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins;—any marvellous story;—unauthentic fable; family tradition;—an inscription or motto, as on a shield, medal, coin, &c.
Legendary, (lēj'end-ar-e) *a.* Consisting of legends; strange; fabulous.
Legerdemain, (lēj-ēr-dē-mān') *n.* [F.] A trick performed with adroitness; sleight of hand.
Legged, (lēgd) *a.* [From *leg*.] Having legs—used in composition, as a two-legged animal.
Leggin, (lēgin) *n.* [From *leg*.] A cover for the leg, like a long garter. [being legible.]
Legibility, (lēj-e-bil'e-ty) *n.* Quality or state of Legible, (lēj-e-bl) *a.* [L. *legibilis*.] Capable of

being read or understood by apparent marks or indications.

Legibility, (lej'e-bl-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being legible; legibility. [may be read.]

Legibly, (lej'e-ble) *adv.* In such a manner as **Legion**, (lej'un) *n.* [L. *legio*.] A body of infantry, consisting of from three to five thousand men; — a great number; a multitude.

Legionary, (lej'un-ar-e) *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, legions; — containing a great number. **Legislate**, (lej'is-lät) *v. i.* [L. *lex* and *ferre*.] To make or enact a law or laws.

Legislation, (lej'is-lä'shun) *n.* The act of legislating or enacting laws.

Legislative, (lej'is-lät-iv) *a.* Making or giving laws; having power to enact; — enacted by authority; prescribed; constitutional; legal.

Legislator, (lej'is-lät-ör) *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community.

Legislature, (lej'is-lät-ür) *n.* The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws.

Legist, (lej'ist) *n.* One skilled in the laws.

Legitimacy, (lej'it'e-mä'se) *n.* Accordance with law; — lawfulness of birth; — genuineness or reality; — logical sequence or validity.

Legitimate, (lej'it'e-mät) *a.* Accordant with law; — lawfully begotten; — genuine; real; — following by natural sequence.

Legitimate, (lej'it'e-mät) *v. t.* [L. *legitimus*.] To make lawful; to legalize; — to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate.

Legitimately, (lej'it'e-mät-le) *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully; genuinely.

Legitimation, (lej'it'e-mä'shun) *n.* The act of investing with the rights and privileges of lawful birth.

Legume, (leg'üm) *n.* [L. *legumen*.] A pod dehiscant into two valves, and having the seed attached at one suture, as the pea; — *pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants; pulse; beans, &c. **Leguminous**, (leg'ü-min-us) *a.* Pertaining to pulse; — bearing legumes, as seed-vessels.

Leisure, (lej'zhür) *n.* [F. *loisir*.] Freedom from occupation or business; spare or unemployed time; — convenience; ease — frequently used adjectively.

Leisurely, (lej'zhür-le) *a.* Exhibiting or employing leisure; deliberate; slow.

Leisurely, (lej'zhür-le) *adv.* In a deliberate manner; slowly.

Lemma, (lem'a) *n.* [G.] An assumption or premise taken for granted; — a proposition assumed or proved to aid in the working out of a problem.

Lemming, (lem'ing) *n.* [Dan., Norw.] A burrowing animal of the rat family found in the north of Europe, and remarkable for its periodic migrations in great swarms southward.

Lemon, (lem'un) *n.* [A. *laï-món*.] An oval fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp; — the tree that produces lemons.

Lemonade, (lem'un-äd) *n.* A beverage consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened. **Lemur**, (lej'mur) *n.* [L.] One of a family of nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but of small size, and having a sharp, fox-like muzzle.

Lend, (lend) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lennan*.] To grant the temporary use of on condition of return, or of

receiving an equivalent in money or kind; — to afford or supply, as aid; — to permit the use of, as one's name to a bill.

Lender, (lend'er) *n.* One who lends.

Length, (length) *n.* [A.-S. *length*.] The extent of a body from end to end; extension; longitude; — a certain portion or extent of space; — intervening distances; — measure; — space of time; duration; — reach.

Lengthen, (length'n) *v. t.* To extend in length; to elongate; — to extend in time; to protract; — to expand; — *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length.

Lengthiness, (length'e-nes) *n.* State of being lengthy; tendency to spin out, as a speech; prolixity. [of the length.]

Lengthwise, (length'wiz) *adv.* In the direction

Lengthy, (length'e) *a.* Having length; prolix.

Leniency, (lej'ne-en-se) *n.* Lenity; mildness.

Lenient, (lej'ne-ent) *a.* [L. *lenire*.] Acting without rigour or severity; mild; clement; merciful.

Leniently, (lej'ne-ent-le) *adv.* In a lenient manner.

Lenitive, (len'it-iv) *a.* Softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; emollient; assuasive.

Lenitive, (len'it-iv) *n.* A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain.

Lenity, (len'e-te) *n.* [L. *lenitas*.] Mildness of temper; — tenderness; softness; clemency.

Lens, (lenz) *n.* [L. *lens*.] A piece of glass or other transparent substance, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, used in optical instruments, for changing the direction of rays of light, magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision.

Lent, (lent) *n.* [A.-S. *lenten*.] A fast of forty-days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, commemorative of the fast of our Saviour.

Lenten, (lent'en) *a.* Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; hence, spare; plain.

Lenticular, (len-tik'ü-lär) *a.* [L. *lenticularis*.] Resembling a lentil in size or form; — double convex. [plant allied to the bean.]

Lentil, (len'til) *n.* [F. *lentille*.] A leguminous

Leo, (lej'ö) *n.* [L.] The lion; the fifth sign of the zodiac.

Leonine, (lej'ö-nin) *a.* [L. *leoninus*.] Belonging to or resembling a lion.

Leopard, (lep'ärd) *n.* [G. *leön* and *pardos*.] A carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the genus *Felis*, of a yellow or fawn colour, with black spots along the back and sides.

Leper, (lep'er) *n.* [G. *lepra*.] A person affected with leprosy.

Lepidopterous, (lep-id-op'ter-us) *a.* Scale-winged; — having fine powdery wings, as the moth, &c.

Leprosy, (lep'rö-se) *n.* A cutaneous disease characterized by scaly spots, usually white, but sometimes gray or black. [leprosy.]

Leprous, (lep'rus) *a.* [F. *lepreux*.] Infected with leprosy. **Lepus**, (lej'pus) *n.* [L.] A genus of rodent animals, including the hare and the rabbit.

Lesion, (lej'zhun) *n.* [L. *læsis*.] A hurt; an injury; — loss from failure to fulfil a bargain or contract.

Less, (les) *a.* [A.-S. *læssa*.] Reduced or diminished; — smaller in size or bulk; — lower in height, rank, &c.; inferior.



Lemming.

Less, (les) *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree.

Less, (les) *n.* A smaller portion;—the younger.

Lessee, (les-ē) *n.* One to whom a lease is given.

Lessen, (les'n) *v. t.* To make less or smaller; to reduce;—to diminish;—*v. i.* To become less; to contract; to be diminished in degree, quality, or intensity; to decrease.

Lesser, (les'er) *a.* [A.-S. *læssa*.] Less; smaller.

Lesson, (les'n) *n.* [F. *leçon*.] A reading or recitation;—a piece of instruction;—the particular portion, as of a text-book, gone over at one time;—the portion of Scripture for the day;—instruction gained by experience;—reproof; rebuke.

Lessor, (les'er) *n.* One who leases or gives a lease.

Least, (lest) *conj.* [A.-S. *læst*.] That not; for fear that.

Let, (let) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lætan*.] To give leave or power; to permit; to allow; to suffer;—to grant possession and use for a compensation; to lease;—*v. i.* To be let or leased.

Let, (let) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lættan*.] To retard; to hinder; to impede.

Let, (let) *n.* A hinderance; impediment.

Lethal, (lè'thal) *a.* [L. *lethalis*.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

Lethargic, (le-thàr'jik) *a.* Given to lethargy; preternaturally inclined to sleep; drowsy.

Lethargy, (leth-ar-je) *n.* [G. *lèthê* and *arros*.] Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness;—dullness; inaction; inattention.

Lethe, (lè'thè) *n.* [G. *lèthê*.] One of the rivers of hell, feigned to cause forgetfulness to those who drank of its waters;—a draught of oblivion.

Letter, (let'er) *n.* [Eng. *let*.] One who lets or permits;—one who retards or hinders.

Letter, (let'er) *n.* [L. *littera*.] A mark or character used as the representative of an articulate elementary sound;—a written or printed message; an epistle;—mere verbal expression; the literal statement;—a character formed of metal or wood, used in printing; type;—*pl.* Learning; erudition.

Letter, (let'er) *v. t.* To impress or form letters on;—to stamp in gilt, as the title of a book on the back or side of the binding.

Letter-box, (let'er-boks) *n.* A box for receiving letters; a post-office box.

Letter-carrier, (let'er-kär-e-er) *n.* A postman.

Lettered, (let'er'd) *a.* Literate; educated; versed in literature or science;—doctored;—stamped with name or title, as a book.

Letter-founder, (let'er-found'er) *n.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.

Lettering, (let'er-ing) *n.* The act of impressing letters;—the letters impressed.

Letterpress, (let'er-pres) *n.* Print; the reading matter of a work in distinction from plates or engravings.

Lettuce, (let'us) *n.* [L. *lactuca*.] A common garden plant, cultivated as a salad.

Levant, (lè-vant) *a.* Eastern.

Levant, (lè-vant) *n.* [F.] The countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

Levanter, (lè-vant'er) *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean. [Levant.]

Levantine, (lè-vant'in) *a.* Pertaining to the Levant; (lè-vant'in) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Levant;—a particular kind of silk cloth.

Levator, (lè-vä'ter) *n.* [L.] A muscle which moves or raises any part, as the eye-lid, lips, &c.;—a surgical instrument used in trepanning, &c.

Levee, (lev'é) *n.* [F., from *lever*.] The time of rising;—concourse of persons who visit a prince or great man in the morning;—public reception by the sovereign of the distinguished or privileged classes.

Level, (lev'el) *a.* Not having one part higher than another; even; flat;—horizontal;—of the same height;—equal in rank or degree.

Level, (lev'el) *v. t.* To make horizontal;—to reduce to an even surface or plane;—to reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree;—to point in taking aim;—to direct; to utter;—to adapt to the capacity of; to proportion.

Level, (lev'el) *n.* [A.-S. *læfel*.] A line or plane which is every where parallel to the horizon;—equal elevation;—degree of energy, intensity, or attainment; rate; standard;—fixed condition; a position of rest;—line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed;—an instrument to find or draw a true horizontal line, and thence to determine and adjust the relative heights or positions of adjacent surfaces or bodies.

Leveller, (lev'al-er) *n.* One who makes even;—one who destroys or attempts to destroy distinctions.

Levelling, (lev'al-ing) *n.* The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane;—the art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of the earth's surface in a survey.

Levelness, (lev'al-nes) *n.* Condition of being level; equality.

Lever, (lè'vër) *n.* [F. *levier*.] A bar of metal, wood, or other substance, used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight at one point of its length by receiving a force or power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a *fulcrum*.



Lever

Leverage, (lè'vër-ij) *n.* The action of a lever;—mechanical advantage gained by the lever.

Leveret, (lev'er-et) *n.* [F. *licre*.] A hare in the first year of its age.

Leviable, (lev'e-ä-bl) *a.* Fit to be levied; capable of being assessed and collected.

Leviathan, (lè-vi'a-than) *n.* [H. *lîvîthân*.] An aquatic animal described in the book of Job, xli. —a great whale.

Levigate, (lev'e-gät) *v. t.* [L. *levigare*.] To rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder.

Levigation, (lev-e-gä'shun) *n.* Act of levigating.

Levite, (lè'vit) *n.* One of the tribe of Levi;—an official employed in manual service connected with the tabernacle or the temple;—a player or singer in the temple service.

Levitical, (lè-vit'ik-al) *a.* Belonging or relating to the Levites; hence, sacerdotal; priestly.

Leviticus, (lè-vit'ik-us) *n.* The third book of the Old Testament.

Levity, (lev'e-te) *n.* [L. *levitas*.] Want of weight; lightness;—inconstancy; fickleness;—want of seriousness; frivolity;—act of thoughtlessness; vanity; freak.

Levy, (lev'e) *v. t.* [F. *lever*.] To raise troops; to form into an army by enrolment, conscription, &c.;—to raise or collect by assessment;—to take or seize on execution.

Levy, (lev'e) *n.* The act of taking by authority or force for public service, as troops, taxes, &c.;—that which is levied or taken by authority, as an army, tribute, &c.

Lewd, (léd) *a.* [A.-S. *læwed*.] Given to unlawful indulgence; incontinent; unchaste;—profligate; dissolute;—lascivious. [Justfully.

Lewdly, (léd'le) *adv.* With unlawful indulgence;

Lewdness, (léd'nes) *n.* The unlawful indulgence of lust; unchastity; debauchery; lechery.

Lewis, (lú'is) *n.* An iron clamp dove-tailed into a large stone to lift it by;—also *leviasson*;—a kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth.

Lexicographer, (leks-e-kog'ra-fer) *n.* [G. *lexikon* and *graphein*.] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lexicographical, (leks-e-kō-graf'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the writing or compilation of a dictionary.

Lexicography, (leks-e-kog'ra-fe) *n.* Act of writing or the art of composing dictionaries.

Lexicology, (leks-e-kol'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *lexikos* and *logos*.] The science of the derivation and signification of words.

Lexicon, (leks'e-kon) *n.* [G.] A vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each; a dictionary, especially, a Greek or Hebrew dictionary.

Liability, (li-a-bil'e-te) *n.* State of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility;—tendency; a state of being subject or exposed to;—*pl.* That which one is under obligation to pay; debts.

Liable, (li'a-bl) *a.* [L. *ligare*.] Obligated in law or equity; answerable; accountable; responsible;—subject; exposed—used with reference to evils.

Liaison, (li'a-zong) *n.* [F.] A secret, illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

Liar, (li'ar) *n.* [Eng. *lie*.] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who lies.

Lias, (li'as) *n.* An argillaceous lime-stone.

Libation, (li'bā-shun) *n.* [L. *libatio*.] Act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim, in sacrifice, in honour of some deity;—the wine or liquor poured out.

Libel, (li'bel) *n.* [L. *libellus*.] A defamatory writing; a lampoon; a satire;—a written statement by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks;—the crime of publishing a defamatory writing.

Libel, (li'bel) *v. t.* To defame by a writing, picture, and the like;—to satirize; to lampoon;—to proceed against by filing a libel, particularly against a ship or goods; to exhibit the ground of charge.

Libeller, (li'bel-er) *n.* One who libels or defames.

Libellous, (li'bel-us) *a.* Defamatory.

Libër, (li'ber) *n.* [L.] The inner bark of plants;—a book or division of a book.

Liberal, (lib'er-al) *a.* [L. *liberalis*.] Free by birth; refined;—bountiful; generous;—enlarged; catholic; not bigoted;—unselfish; not mean or miserly; open; candid;—general; extensive;—ample; large; profuse; excessive;—unrestricted; hence, licentious;—denoting or evincing the spirit of freedom in political or religious philosophy.

Liberal, (lib'er-al) *n.* One who advocates freedom of thought or action in political or religious matters.

Liberalism, (lib'er-al-izm) *n.* Liberal principles; freedom from narrowness or bigotry—especially in matters of religion or politics.

Liberality, (lib'er-al-e-te) *n.* Munificence; bounty;—a donation; a gratuity;—largeness of mind;—catholicism; candour; impartiality.

Liberalize, (lib'er-al-iz) *v. t.* To render catholic; to free from narrow views or prejudices.

Liberally, (lib'er-al-le) *adv.* In a liberal manner; bountifully;—freely; copiously;—magnanimously; unselfishly;—not literally.

Liberate, (lib'er-ät) *v. t.* [L. *liberare*.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty.

Liberation, (lib'er-ä'shun) *n.* Act of delivering, or state of being delivered from restraint.

Liberator, (lib'er-ät-er) *n.* One who liberates.

Libertine, (lib'er-tin) *n.* [L. *libertinus*.] A freed-man;—one free from restraint;—one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

Libertine, (lib'er-tin) *a.* Free from restraint; uncontrolled;—dissolute; licentious.

Libertinism, (lib'er-tin-izm) *n.* The conduct of a libertine; lewdness;—licentiousness.

Liberty, (lib'er-te) *n.* [L. *libertas*.] Freedom from restraint; state of being unconfinned, as the body, or uncontrolled, as the mind;—power to act according to one's inclination, subject only to the laws of nature—called *natural liberty*;—the same power abridged by civil law—called *civil liberty*;—right to worship God, in private or in public, subject to the law of civil liberty—called *religious liberty*;—permission; leave;—privilege; immunity; exemption;—the place or limit within which any particular privilege is allowed;—freedom of act or speech unduly taken in social intercourse;—the power of choice.

Libidinous, (le-bid'in-us) *a.* [L. *libido*.] Lewd; lustful; lascivious.

Libidiously, (le-bid'in-us-le) *adv.* With lewd desire; lustfully.

Libidinousness, (le-bid'in-us-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being lustful; lasciviousness.

Libra, (li'bra) *n.* [L.] The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac.

Librarian, (li-brä're-an)

n. One who has the

care of a library or col-

lection of books.

Librarianship, (li-brä're-an-ship)

n. The

office of a librarian.

Library, (li'bra-re)

n. [L. *librarium*.]

A collection of books belong-

ing to a private person or to a public institution

or a company;—an edifice or an apartment for

holding a collection of books.

Librate, (li'brät) *v. t.* [L. *librare*.]

To balance;

to hold in equipoise;—*v. i.* To move as a balance;

to oscillate; to be poised.

Libration, (li-brät-shun) *n.* Act of swaying or

oscillating, as a balance before coming to rest;—

state of being balanced; equipoise.

License, (li'sens) *n.* [L. *licentia*.] Authority or

liberty given to do or forbear any act;—leave;

permission; especially the lawful warrant to

practise, as in medicine, surgery, &c., to preach

the gospel, or to deal in intoxicating liquors;—

certificate; permit;—excess of liberty.

Lioense, (li'eens) *v. t.* To permit by authority;

to authorise in a particular character;—to

tolerate; to permit.

Lioensee, (li-sens-ē) *n.* One to whom a license is

given. [sion.]

Lioenser, (li'sens-er) *n.* One who grants permis-

sion.

Lioentiate, (li-sen'she-ät) *n.* [L. *licentia*.] One

who has a license to exercise a profession, as in

medicine or theology.

Lioentious, (li-sen'she-us) *a.* Using freedom;



Libra.

loose; dissolute:—exceeding the limits of law, morality, or propriety; profligate; lascivious; immoral.

Licentiously, (li-sen'she-us-le) *adv.* In a licentious manner; loosely; dissolutely.

Licentiousness, (li-sen'she-us-nes) *n.* State of being licentious; excess of liberty; dissoluteness.

Lichen, (li'ken) *n.* [*L. G. leichen.*] One of an order of cellular, flowerless plants, usually of scaly, expanded, frond-like forms;—a cutaneous eruption.

Lick, (lik) *v. t.* [*A.-S. liccian.*] To pass or draw the tongue over;—to lap.

Lickerish, (lik'er-ish) *a.* [*Eng. licker.*] Nice in the choice of food; dainty;—tempting the appetite.

Licking, (lik'ing) *n.* A lapping with the tongue;—a flogging or castigation.

Licoice, (lik'ō-ris) *n.* [*It. liquirizia.*] A plant the root of which abounds with a sweet juice, much used as a remedy for coughs or colds.

Lictor, (lik'ter) *n.* [*L.*] An officer attending the Roman Magistrate, who bore an axe and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office.

Lid, (lid) *n.* [*A.-S. hlid.*] A cover of a vessel or box;—the cover of the eye; the eyelid.

Lie, (li) *n.* A criminal falsehood; an intentional violation of truth;—untruth; falsehood; fiction.

Lie, (li) *v. i.* [*A.-S. leogan.*] To utter an untrue statement knowingly; to speak falsely or deceptively;—to misrepresent; to give an unjust idea of.

Lie, (li) *v. t.* [*A.-S. liegan.*] To be low; to rest extended on the ground, or on a bed or couch;—to lean; to press on;—to be placed with respect to situation or direction;—to be at rest; to remain;—to lodge; to sleep;—to consist in;—to be sustained, as an action at law.

Lieft, (lēf) *adv.* [*A.-S. leof.*] Gladly; willingly.

Liege, (lēj) *a.* [*L. ligare.*] Bound by a feudal tenure; subject;—enforcing allegiance; sovereign.

Liege, (lēj) *n.* One who owes allegiance to his lord or superior;—a lord or superior; a sovereign.

Lien, (lēn) *n.* [*L. ligamen.*] A legal charge upon property for the satisfaction of debt or duty.

Lieu, (li) *n.* [*F.*] Place; room; stead.

Lieutenancy, (lēf-ten'an-se) *n.* The office or commission of a lieutenant;—the body of lieutenants.

Lieutenant, (lēf-ten'ant) *n.* [*F. lieu and tenant.*] An officer, who supplies the place of a superior in his absence;—a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain;—in the navy, next below commander.

Life, (lif) *n.* [*A.-S. lif, Icel. lif.*] State of being; existence;—animation; vitality;—condition of organized bodies, in which they exercise functional, active, and reproductive powers;—in man, the union of a living soul with the body;—the time from birth to death; period of living;—manner of living; conduct;—condition;—blood, as the supposed source of animation;—animal being;—the living form; exact resemblance;—general state of man or of society;—spirit; vivacity;—resolution;—a quickening principle or power;—narrative of a person's history; biography;—state of the blessed; eternal felicity;—Christ, the author and giver of life;—darling;—*pl.* *Lives*, men; human beings.

Life-belt, (lif-belt) *n.* A light, thin belt, inflated with air, used to support one in the water.

Life-blood, (lif-blud) *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood;—that which gives strength and energy.

Life-boat, (lif'bōt) *n.* A boat so constructed as to have great strength and buoyancy for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other casualty at sea.

Life-guard, (lif'gard) *n.*

A guard that attends the person of a prince or other high-officer.

Life-boat.

Lifeless, (lif'les) *a.* Dead; deprived of life, as a body;—destitute of life; inanimate, as matter;—inactive; sluggish;—wanting spirit; listless;—insipid; vapid.

Lifelessly, (lif'les-le) *adv.* In a lifeless manner; without vigour or spirit; coldly.

Lifelessness, (lif'les-nes) *n.* Destitution of life, vigour, and spirit; inactivity.

Life-preserver, (lif-prē-serv-er) *n.* Any apparatus for preserving life, as in shipwreck, fire, &c.

Life-time, (lif-tim) *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life.

Lift, (lift) *v. t.* [*A.-S. lifian.*] To raise; to elevate;—to exalt; to improve in estimation or rank;—to cause to swell, as with pride; to elate;—to remove by stealing;—*v. i.* To try to raise;—to rise; to be raised; to seem to rise.

Lift, (lift) *n.* Act of raising;—assistance in general;—a lifter;—a rise; a degree of elevation.

Lifter, (lift'er) *n.* One who or that which lifts or raises; a hoist;—a latch-key. [*Scot.*]

Ligament, (lig-a-ment) *n.* [*L. ligamentum.*] Any thing that ties or unites; a bond;—a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another.

Ligamental, (lig-a-ment'al) *a.* Composing a ligament; of the nature of a ligament.

Ligature, (lig-a-tür) *n.* [*L. ligare.*] Any thing that binds; a band or bandage;—a double character, or type of two letters united;—a string for tying the blood-vessels to prevent hemorrhage.

Light, (lit) *n.* [*A.-S. lyht.*] That which shines and makes objects perceptible;—an impendable ethereal fluid diffused through space, as opposed to darkness;—the diffusion of luminous rays from the sun; day; dawn;—any thing that gives light; candle; lamp, &c.;—glass-pane; window;—explanation; illustration;—instruction; information;—open view; a visible state or condition;—a time of prosperity and happiness; life;—the source of spiritual or saving knowledge;—a spiritual teacher, guide, or example.

Light, (lit) *a.* Not dark or obscure; bright; clear;—white or whitish; not intense or marked.

Light, (lit) *a.* [*A.-S. lyht.*] Having little weight; not heavy;—easy to be lifted or carried;—easy to be suffered or performed;—easy to be digested;—clear of impediments; active; nimble;—not deeply laden;—alight; trifling, as error;—not dense; not gross; inconsiderable; not copious;—not strong; moderate;—unsteady; unsettled; volatile;—trifling; airy;—wanton; unchaste;—not of legal weight; clipped, as a coin;—loose; sandy, as soil.

Light, (lit) *v. t.* To set fire to; to kindle;—to give light to; to illuminate;—to attend with a light;—*v. i.* [*A.-S. lifian.*] To come to by chance; to happen to find;—to stoop from flight; to settle.

Lighten, (lit'n) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lehtan.*] To burst forth or dart, as lightning; to flash;—to grow lighter;—*v. t.* To make light or clear; to

enlighten;—to illuminate with knowledge;—to free from trouble and fill with joy.

Lighten, (lit'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lhtan*.] To make lighter; to reduce in weight;—to make less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate;—to cheer.

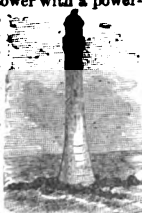
Lighter, (lit'er) *n.* One who lights;—a large boat or barge, used in loading or unloading ships.

Lighterage, (lit'er-aj) *n.* The price paid for unloading ships by lighters; also, the act of unloading into lighters.

Light-headed, (lit'hed-ed) *a.* Disordered in the head; dizzy;—thoughtless; heedless.

Light-hearted, (lit'hart-ed) *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; cheerful; merry.

Light-house, (lit'houz) *n.* A tower with a powerful light at top, erected at the entrance of a port, or at some important point on a coast, to serve as a guide to mariners at night—distinguishable from the number, or position, or colour of the lights, or from the periods of time in which a revolving light becomes visible or obscured.



Light-house.

Light-infantry, (lit'in-fant-re) *n.* A body of armed men, trained for rapid evolutions.

Lightly, (lit'le) *adv.* With little weight;—cheerfully;—easily; readily;—without reason, or for reasons of little weight;—wantonly;—nimble; with agility;—without heed or care.

Light-minded, (lit'mind-ed) *a.* Unsettled; unsteady.

Lightness, (lit'nes) *n.* Want of weight; inconstancy;—levity;—agility; nimbleness.

Lightning, (lit'ning) *n.* [For *lightening*.] A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light;—abatement; alleviation.

Lightning-rod, (lit'ning-rod) *n.* A metallic rod on the top of a chimney or mast-head of a ship, serving by a connected wire to carry the electric current into the earth or water.

Lights, (lits) *n. pl.* The lungs.

Lightsome, (lit'sum) *a.* Luminous; gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.

Lightsomeness, (lit'sum-ness) *n.* Luminousness; merriment; cheerfulness.

Ligneous, (lig'né-us) *a.* [L. *lignus*.] Made of wood; woody; yielding wood.

Lignify, (lig'né-fi) *v. t.* [L. *lignum* and *facere*.] To convert or change into wood;—*v. i.* To become wood.

Lignite, (lig'nit) *n.* [L. *lignum*.] Mineral coal retaining the texture of wood.

Like, (lik) *a.* [A.-S. *líc*.] Equal in quantity, quality, or degree;—similar;—probable;—credible.

Like, (lik) *n.* An equal;—a counterpart; an exact resemblance; a copy.

Like, (lik) *n.* A liking; fancy or inclination.

Like, (lik) *adv.* In the same manner;—in a becoming manner; properly;—probably.

Like, (lik) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lícian*.] To be pleased with; to enjoy; to prefer; to approve;—*v. i.* To be pleased; to choose.

Likelihood, (lik'le-hóod) *n.* Appearance of truth or reality; probability; verisimilitude.

Likeliness, (lik'le-ness) *n.* Probability.

Likely, (lik'le) *a.* [That is *like-like*.] Worthy of belief; probable; credible;—suitable; convenient; seemingly adapted.

Likely, (lik'le) *adv.* Probably; reasonably.

Liken, (lik'n) *v. t.* To represent as like or similar; to compare.

Likeness, (lik'nes) *n.* State of being like; resemblance;—external appearance; form;—a copy; a counterpart;—a picture or statue of a person or object. [moreover; too.]

Likewise, (lik'wiz) *conj.* In like manner; also;

Liking, (lik'ing) *n.* Inclination; pleasure;—a feeling of satisfaction in some object.

Lilac, (li'lak) *n.* [Turk. *leilak*.] A shrub of the genus *Syringa*, yielding fragrant flowers, either purple or white.

Liliaceous, (li-lí-she-us) *a.* Pertaining to lilies.

Lilied, (li'lí'd) *a.* Embellished with lilies.

Lilliputian, (li-lí-pú'she-an) *a.* Of or pertaining to the imaginary island of Lilliput described by Swift;—diminutive; dwarfed.

Lilt, (lilt) *n.* [Go. *lulla*, to sing.] A light or lively tune;—a song;—a homely ballad.

Lily, (li'lí'e) *n.* [L. *lilium*.] An endogenous bulbous plant, having a regular perianth of six coloured pieces, six stamens, and a superior three-celled ovary. The flowers are generally very showy and fragrant.



Lily.

Limb, (lim) *n.* [A.-S. *lim*, Icel. *lim*, L. *limbus*.] Edge or border; extremity;—an extremity of the human body, as the arm or leg; a member;—the branch of a tree.

Limb, (lim) *v. t.* To supply with limbs;—to dismember; to tear off the limbs of.

Limbed, (limd) *a.* Having limbs.

Limber, (lim'ber) *a.* [Eng. *limp*.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant.

Limber, (lim'ber) *v. t.* To attach to a gun-carriage;—to cause to become limber; to supply.

Limber, (lim'ber) *n.* The forward part of a gun-carriage to which the horses are attached.

Limberness, (lim'ber-ness) *n.* Quality of being limber; flexibility; pliancy.

Limbo, (lim'bó) *n.* [L. *limbus*.] An imaginary region into which the souls of unbaptized children, heathens, idiots, &c., pass at death;—hence, a place of restraint or confinement.

Lime, (lim) *n.* [A.-S. *līm*.] A viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds;—the white, caustic substance obtained from limestone, shells, &c., by heat;—the linden-tree.

Lime, (lim) *n.* [Per. *līmū*, *līmān*.] A fruit allied to the lemon—produced by the *Citrus limetta*.

Lime, (lim) *v. t.* To smear with a viscous substance;—to entangle; to insnare;—to manure with lime;—to cement.

Limekiln, (lim'kil) *n.* A kiln in which limestone or shells are burnt to lime.

Limestone, (lim'stón) *n.* A stone consisting largely of carbonate of lime.

Lime-twig, (lim'twig) *n.* A twig smeared over with bird-lime for catching birds.

Limit, (lim'it) *n.* [L. *limes*.] That which terminates or confines; border or edge; boundary.

Limit, (lim'it) *v. t.* To confine within certain bounds;—to restrict the signification of.

Limitable, (lim'it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being limited, restricted, or restrained.

Limitation, (lim-it-á-shun) *n.* Act of bounding or circumscribing;—restriction; restraint;—



Lime.

confinement of sense or import; implied condition or quality.

Limited, (lim'it-ed) *a.* Narrow; restricted.

Limitless, (lim'it-less) *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless.

Limmer, (lim'er) *n.* [Norm. *F. liamen.*] A kind of mongrel hound;—a coarse or loose woman. [Scot.]

Limn, (lim) *v. t.* [*F. enluminer.*] To draw or paint; especially, in water colours; to illumine, as books or parchments.

Limner, (lim'ner) *n.* One who limns or decorates books with initial pictures;—a portrait or miniature painter.

Limning, (lim'ning) *n.* Drawing; painting; painting in water colours. [to walk lamely.]

Limp, (limp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. limp-healt.*] To halt; limp, (limp) *n.* A halt; act of limping.

Limp, (limp) *a.* Lacking stiffness; flexible; pliant.

Limpet, (lim'pet) *n.* [*L. lepa.*] A univalve shell of the genus *Patella*, found adhering to rocks.

Limpid, (lim'pid) *a.* [*L. limpidus.*] Clear; transparent; pellucid; pure; crystal.

Limpidness, (lim'pid-ness) *n.* Limpidity; clearness; purity. [manner; lamely.]

Limpingly, (limp'ing-le) *adv.* In a lame or halting

Limy, (lim'e) *a.* Covered with lime; viscous;—containing lime;—resembling lime.

Linchpin, (linsh'pin) *n.* [*A.-S. lynis.*] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

Linden, (lin'den) *n.* [*A.-S. lind.*] A handsome tree, having panicles of light yellow flowers, and large cordate leaves.

Line, (lin) *n.* [*L. linea.*] A linen thread; a slender cord;—that which has length, but not breadth or thickness;—contour; outline;—a mark upon the face or hand; lineament;—a straight row; a continued rank;—a short letter; a note;—a verse;—course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy, directed toward an end; department;—a succession of progeny from a common progenitor;—a connected series of public conveyances;—the equator;—boundary;—the regular infantry;—a trench or rampart;—the twelfth of an inch.

Line, (lin) *v. t.* To mark out with lines;—to cover the inside of;—to place along the side of for security or defence;—to read or repeat line by line;—to impregnate.

Lineage, (lin'e-aj) *n.* [*L. linea.*] Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

Lineal, (lin'e-al) *a.* Composed of lines; descending in a direct line from an ancestor;—in the direction of a line.

Lineally, (lin'e-al-le) *adv.* In a direct line.

Lineament, (lin'e-a-ment) *n.* [*F.*] Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

Linear, (lin'e-ar) *a.* [*L. linearis.*] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; straight.

Linen, (lin'en) *n.* [*A.-S. lēn.*] Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp;—the under part of dress, as made of linen.

Linen, (lin'en) *a.* Made of linen; resembling linen.

Liner, (lin'er) *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets.

Ling, (ling) *n.* [*A.-S. lang.*] A marine fish, something like the cod, but more slender, found in Northern seas.



Ling.

Linger, (ling'ger) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lengra.*] To delay; to loiter;—to be in suspense; to hesitate; to remain long in any state. [ness.]

Lingering, (ling'ger-ing) *n.* A delaying; tardiness.

Lingua-dental, (ling-gwa-dent'al) *a.* [*L. lingua* and *dens.*] Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth.

Lingua-dental, (ling-gwa-dent'al) *n.* An articulation pronounced by the tongue and teeth.

Lingual, (ling'gw'al) *a.* [*L. lingua.*] Pertaining to the tongue. [the tongue, as *L.*]

Lingual, (ling'gw'al) *n.* A letter pronounced with

Linguist, (ling'gwist) *n.* One skilled in languages.

Linguistic, (ling'gwist'ik) *a.* Relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages.

Linguistics, (ling'gwist'iks) *n. sing.* The science of languages, or of words.

Liniment, (lin'e-ment) *n.* [*L. linimentum.*] A species of soft ointment;—an embrocation.

Lining, (lin'ing) *n.* The covering of the inner surface of any thing.

Link, (link) *n.* [*Ger. gelenk.*] A single ring or division of a chain;—any thing doubled and closed like a link;—any thing connecting; hence, a part of a connected series.

Link, (link) *n.* [*G. luehns.*] A torch made of tow and pitch.

Link, (link) *v. t.* To complicate;—to unite or connect by means of something intervening;—*v. i.* To be connected.

Linnet, (lin'et) *n.* [*F. linot.*] A small bird of the genus *Fringilla*, allied to the finches, noted for its sweet and cheerful song.

Linseed, (lin'seed) *n.* [*A.-S. līnsēd.*] Flaxseed—it yields an oil extensively used in the arts, and in the preparation of liniments.

Linsay-woolsey, (lins'e-wool-se) *a.* Made of linen and wool; of unsuitable parts; vile; mean.

Linsay-woolsey, (lins'e-wool-se) *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

Lint, (lint) *n.* [*A.-S. līnet.*] Flax;—linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds.

Lintel, (lin'tel) *n.* [*L. limen.*] A horizontal piece of timber or stone placed over a door, window, or other opening.

Lion, (li'un) *n.* [*L. leo.*] A carnivorous mammal of the genus *Felis*, noted for its great size and strength, and its terrific roar;—a sign in the zodiac; Leo;—an object of interest and curiosity.

Lioness, (li'un-es) *n.* The female of the lion kind.

Lion-hearted, (li'un-hart-ed) *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage. [of interest.]

Lionize, (li'un-iz) *v. t.* To treat as a lion or object

Lip, (lip) *n.* [*A.-S. lippa.*] One of the two fleshy parts composing the exterior of the mouth;—the edge of anything; border; brim.

Lip, (lip) *v. t.* To touch with the lips; to kiss.

Lip-salve, (lip'salv) *n.* An unctuous application to chapped lips; cold cream; glycerine, &c.

Liquation, (lik-wa'ahun) *n.* Act or operation of melting;—capacity of being melted.



Linnet.



Lion.

Liquefaction, (lik-wē-fak'ahun) *n.* Act of melting or dissolving, &c.;—the state of being melted.

Liquefy, (lik'we-fi) *v. t.* [*L. liquere* and *facere*.] To melt; to dissolve; technically, to melt by caloric;—*v. i.* To become liquid.

Liquifier, (lik'we-fi-er) *n.* That which melts or dissolves; a solvent.

Liquescency, (le-kwes'en-se) *n.* State of being liquid; aptness to melt.

Liquescent, (le-kwes'ent) *a.* [*L. liquescere*.] Tending to become liquid; inclined to melt.

Liquid, (lik'wid) *a.* [*L. liquidus*.] Fluid; not fixed or solid;—flowing smoothly or easily; sounding agreeably to the ear.

Liquid, (lik'wid) *n.* A substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and, therefore, retain no definite form; a fluid that is not aeriform;—a letter which has a smooth, flowing sound; one of the letters *l, m, n, r*.

Liquidate, (lik'wid-āt) *v. t.* [*L. liquidare*.] To smooth; to soften;—to bring, as debts or obligations, under one head; to adjust;—to reduce the amount of;—to discharge; to satisfy.

Liquidation, (lik'wid-āshun) *n.* Act of settling and adjusting debts.

Liquidator, (lik'wid-āt-er) *n.* One who adjusts and settles;—a professional man, appointed to wind up the affairs of a company.

Liquidity, (lik'wid'e-te) *n.* State or condition of being liquid; fluidity. (*state*.)

Liquidize, (lik'wid-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to the liquid.

Liquor, (lik'er) *n.* [*L. liquere*.] Any liquid or fluid substance;—especially, alcoholic or spirituous fluid.

Lisp, (lisp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. wīsp*, stammering, lisp, Ger. *lispeln*, to lisp.] To give s the sound of *th* in *this*, and z that of *th* in *this*;—to speak imperfectly;—*v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp.

Lisp, (lisp) *n.* Habit or act of lisping, as in uttering *th* for *s* and *z*.

Lisper, (lisp'er) *n.* One who lisps.

List, (list) *n.* [*A.-S. list*.] The outer edge or selvage of cloth;—a border;—a little square moulding; a listel;—roll; catalogue; register.

List, (list) *n.* [*Norm. F. lice*.] A line inclosing a field of combat; the field inclosed.

List, (list) *v. t.* [*From list, a roll*.] To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to form a border;—to mark, as if with list;—to inclose for combat;—to enrol; to enlist;—*v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.

List, (list) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lystan*.] To lean or incline; hence, to please;—to hearken; to listen.

List, (list) *n.* An inclination to one side.

Listen, (lis'n) *v. i.* [*A.-S. hlýtan*.] To attend closely; to hearken;—to yield to advice; to obey.

Listener, (lis'n-er) *n.* One who listens.

Listless, (list'les) *a.* Not attending; indifferent; careless; uninterested; languid.

Listlessly, (list'les-le) *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

Listlessness, (list'les-nes) *n.* The state of being listless; indifference; inattention; heedlessness.

Litany, (lit'a-ne) *n.* [*G. litaneia*.] A solemn form of supplications for mercy and deliverance, used in public worship.

Litara, (lit'er-al) *a.* [*L. litera*.] According to the letter; real; not figurative or metaphorical;—exact; rendered word for word.

Literalism, (lit'er-al-izm) *n.* A mode of interpreting literally;—narrow or formal interpretation.

Literally, (lit'er-al-le) *adv.* According to the primary and natural import of words;—not figuratively; without exaggeration; actually.

Literary, (lit'er-ar-e) *a.* [*L. literarius*.] Pertaining to letters or literature;—versed in literature;—consisting in letters or written or printed compositions.

Literate, (lit'er-āt) *a.* [*L. literatus*.] Instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered.

Literati, (lit'er-ā'ti) *n. pl.* Men of learning or erudition; learned men.

Literature, (lit'er-a-tūr) *n.* [*L. literatura*.] Learning; acquaintance with letters or books; skill, art, or grace in composition;—the body of literary productions in a country, or in a particular age;—especially, such literary compositions as depend for their effect largely on style and diction; belles lettres.

Litharge, (lith'arj) *n.* [*G. lithos* and *arguros*.] Protoxide of lead.

Lithe, (lith) *a.* [*A.-S. lithe*.] Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

Litheness, (lith'nes) *n.* State of being lithe; flexibility; limberness.

Lithesome, (lith'sum) *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble.

Lithograph, (lith'ō-graf) *v. t.* [*G. lithos* and *graphein*.] To trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing.

Lithograph, (lith'ō-graf) *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. [*lithography*.]

Lithographer, (lith-ō-gra-fer) *n.* One who practises lithography.

Lithographic, (lith-ō-graf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone.

Lithography, (lith-ō-gra-fe) *n.* The art by which impressions or prints are obtained from stone.

Lithotomist, (le-thot'ō-mist) *n.* One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone.

Lithotomy, (le-thot'ō-me) *n.* [*G. lithos* and *tomein*.] The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Litigant, (lit'e-gant) *a.* [*L. litigans*.] Disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit.

Litigant, (lit'e-gant) *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

Litigate, (lit'e-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. lis* and *agere*.] To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by legal process;—*v. i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process; to dispute.

Litigation, (lit'e-gā'shun) *n.* Act or process of litigating; a suit at law; a judicial contest.

Litigious, (le-tij'e-us) *a.* [*L. litigiosus*.] Inclined to judicial contest; quarrelsome; contentious;—disputable; controvertible. (*manner*.)

Litigiously, (le-tij'e-us-le) *adv.* In a litigious manner.

Litigiousness, (le-tij'e-us-nes) *n.* Disposition to engage in lawsuits;—a wrangling or quarrelsome disposition.

Litter, (lit'er) *n.* [*F. litere*.] A bed so furnished with supports that it may be easily carried about with a person in it;—a bed of straw for animals to rest upon;—rubbish;—a condition of disorder or confusion;—the number of pigs born at once.

Litter, (lit'er) *v. t.* To bring forth young, as swine;—to scatter about, as shreds, fragments, &c.;—to cover with straw; to make a bed for, as horses or cattle.

Little, (lit'l) *a.* [*A.-S. lytel*.] Small; diminutive;—brief;—small in quantity or amount;—insignificant;—weak; slight; inconsiderable;—mean.

Little, (lit'l) *n.* A small quantity, amount, space, and the like;—small degree or scale; miniature.

Little, (lit'l) *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly.

Littleness, (lit'l-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being little; smallness of size or bulk; want of dignity; meanness;—insignificance; penuriousness.

Littoral, (lit'or-al) *a.* [*L. littoralis.*] Belonging to the interval on a sea-coast, between high and low water mark.

Liturgical, (le-tur'jik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy, or to public prayer and worship.

Liturgist, (lit'ur-jist) *n.* One who favours or adheres strictly to a liturgy.

Liturgy, (lit'ur-je) *n.* [*G. leitourgia.*] The ritual for public worship in churches which use prescribed forms.

Live, (liv) *v. i.* [*A.-S. libban, leofan.*] To have being; to exist;—to be in a particular form or state of being; to subsist;—to continue; to endure;—to dwell in; to reside;—to feed on;—to be supported or maintained by, &c.;—to float, as a ship in a storm;—to appear real;—in Scripture, to be inwardly quickened, and actuated by faith;—*v. t.* To spend, as one's life; to lead; to pass; to continue;—to act habitually in conformity to.

Live, (liv) *a.* Having life; quick;—ignited; not extinguished;—active; earnest;—vivid; glowing.

Lived, (livd) *a.* Existing; having life—used in composition with a qualifying adjective.

Livelihood, (liv-le-hood) *n.* [*A.-S. lifadv.*] Means of maintaining existence; support; maintenance.

Liveliness, (liv-le-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being lively; spirit; vivacity; sprightliness;—appearance of life; brightness of delineation or expression;—briskness; effervescence.

Livelong, (liv'long) *a.* Long in passing; tedious.

Lively, (liv'le) *a.* Living; active;—gay; airy;—forcible;—spirited; vivid; glowing;—brisk; effervescent.

Lively, (liv'le) *adv.* With strong resemblance of life; briskly; vigorously. [*dweller.*]

Liver, (liv'er) *n.* One who lives;—a resident; a liver, (liv'er) *n.* [*A.-S. lifer.*] The largest gland of the body situated immediately beneath the diaphragm. It secretes the bile.

Liveried, (liv'er-id) *a.* Wearing a livery.

Livery, (liv'er-e) *n.* [*F. livrée.*] Act of delivering possession of lands or tenements;—the writ by which possession is obtained;—the peculiar dress of the servants of a nobleman or gentleman;—the garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use;—an allowance of food steadily given out, as to servants, to horses, &c.;—the body of liverymen in London.

Livery, (liv'er-e) *v. t.* To clothe in livery.

Liveryman, (liv'er-e-man) *n.* One who wears a livery;—a freeman of the city, in London.

Livery-stable, (liv'er-e-stä-bl) *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

Live-stock, (liv'stok) *n.* Horses, cattle, and other domestic animals stocking a farm.

Livid, (liv'id) *a.* [*L. lividus.*] Black and blue; discoloured, as flesh, by contusion.

Lividness, (liv'id-ness) *n.* A dark or black and blue colour, like that of bruised flesh.

Living, (liv'ing) *a.* Having life; active; lively;—issuing continually from the earth; flowing;—quickening; life-giving.

Living, (liv'ing) *n.* Means of subsistence; livelihood;—the benefice of a clergyman;—one who is alive, or those who are alive.

Lizard, (liz'ard) *n.* [*L. lacerta.*] A four-footed reptile having an elongate, round body, a very long round tail, a head covered with polygonal plates, and a tongue more or less divided at the end.



Lizard.

Llama, (lä'mä) *n.* [*Peruv.*] An ungulate ruminating mammal of the camel kind, about four feet high, and five feet long, when at full growth—a native of South America.

Lo, (lö) *interj.* [*A.-S. lā.*] Look; see; behold.

Loach, (löch) *n.* [*F. loche.*] A fish, allied to the minnow, inhabiting small, clear streams; a groundling.

Load, (löd) *n.* A burden;—the amount or quantity conveyed at one time, as by a porter, horse, cart, van, truck, &c.;—a measure for articles, conveyed in carts, trucks, &c.;—any depending or heavy weight; pressure; encumbrance; weight, as of debts, difficulties, crimes, &c.;—the charge of a fire-arm.

Load, (löd) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hladan.*] To put upon, for carriage or conveyance, as on a cart, &c.;—to put on board of, as cargo; to freight;—to charge, as a gun, with powder, ball, &c.;—to burden unfairly or oppressively; to encumber;—to give additional weight or force to.

Loadstar, (löd'stär) *n.* [*A.-S. ladan.*] The star that leads; the polestar.

Loadstone, (löd'stön) *n.* A piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle.

Loaf, (löf) *n.* [*A.-S. hlāf.*] Any thick lump; especially, a large regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake;—*pl.* Loaves.

Loaf, (löf) *v. i.* To lounge; to loiter.

Loam, (löm) *n.* [*A.-S. lām.*] A rich friable soil composed of silicious sand, clay, oxide of iron, and carbonate of lime.

Loam, (löm) *v. t.* To cover with loam.

Loamy, (löm'e) *a.* Consisting of loam, or resembling it; clayey and marly.

Loan, (lön) *n.* [*A.-S. læn.*] Act of lending;—any thing lent on condition that it shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind;—a permission to use; grant of the use.

Loan, (lön) *n.* [*Scot.*] A narrow inclosed way, usually between hedges;—a lane;—also *loaming.*

Loan, (lön) *v. t.* [*A.-S. lænan.*] To lend.

Loath, (löth) *a.* [*A.-S. ladh.*] Filled with aversion; unwilling; backward; reluctant.

Loathe, (löth) *v. t.* To have an extreme aversion to;—to detest; abominate.

Loathful, (löth'fööl) *a.* Full of loathing;—awakening or exciting loathing or disgust; disgusting.

Loathing, (löth'ing) *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence; detestation.

Loathsome, (löth'süm) *a.* Causing to loathe; exciting disgust;—detestable; odious.

Loathsomeness, (löth'süm-ness) *n.* The quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence.

Lobby, (lob'e) *n.* [*Ger. laube.*] A narrow passage or vestibule, forming the principal entrance into a building, with doors leading to the chief apartments; an ante-chamber; a waiting-room.

Lobe, (lob) *n.* [*G. loba.*] A projection or division of a somewhat rounded form; the thick, soft termination of the human ear;—a part of the lungs or liver;—the division of a simple leaf;—the cotyledon of a seed.

Lobed, (lobd) *a.* Having lobes; lobate.

Lobster, (lɒb'stər) *n.* [A.-S. *loppestre.*] A large, long-tailed crustacean used for food.

Local, (lə'kal) *a.* [L. *localis.*] Pertaining to a place;—limited or confined to a spot or definite district.

Localism, (lə'kal-izm) *n.* State of being local;—a local idiom, phrase, or custom.

Locality, (lə'kal-ē-te) *n.* Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space;—position; situation. [fixing in a spot or position.]

Localization, (lə'kal-iz-ā'shun) *n.* The act of localizing, (lə'kal-iz) *v. t.* To fix in or assign to a definite place. [place.]

Locally, (lə'kal-ē) *adv.* With respect to place; in locate, (lə'kāt) *v. t.* [L. *locare.*] To place; to set in a particular spot or position.

Location, (lə'kā'shun) *n.* Act of placing, or of designating a place;—situation; geographical position.

Loch, (loch, lok) *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *loch*, L. *lacus.*] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea. [Scot.]

Lock, (lok) *n.* [A.-S. *loc.*] A fastening, as for a door, a trunk, and the like, in which a movable bolt is projected or withdrawn by the action of a key;—a fastening together; a state of being fixed;—a grappling or wrestling;—the barrier or works which confine the water of a stream or canal;—an inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another;—that part of a fire-arm by which fire is produced for the discharge of the piece;—a ringlet of hair.

Lock, (lok) *v. t.* To fasten with a lock and key;—to shut up or confine;—*v. i.* To become fast;—to unite closely by mutual insertion.

Lockage, (lok'āj) *n.* Materials for locks in a canal;—toll paid for passing the locks.

Locker, (lok'ər) *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship that may be closed with a lock.

Locket, (lok'et) *n.* [F. *loquet.*] A catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament;—a little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair or a miniature.

Lock-jaw, (lok'jaw) *n.* A violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw; a variety of tetanus.

Lockram, (lok'ram) *n.* A fabric of coarse linen.

Lock-smith, (lok'smith) *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

Lock-up, (lok'up) *n.* A place where bailiffs temporarily confine persons under arrest; a watch-house.

Locomotion, (lə-kō-mō'shun) *n.* [L. *locus* and *motio.*] Act or power of moving from place to place. [able to change place.]

Locomotive, (lə-kō-mō'tiv) *a.* Changing place, or

Locomotive, (lə-kō-mō'tiv) *n.* A wheel-carriage supporting and driven by a steam-engine, and used to draw railway carriages.

Locust, (lə'kust) *n.* [L. *locusta.*] A jumping, orthopterous insect, closely resembling the grasshopper—they fly in vast clouds, and are destructive to vegetation.

Lode, (ləd) *n.* [A.-S. *lād.*] A metallic vein, or any regular vein, whether metallic or not.

Lobster.

Locust.

Lodge, (lodj) *v. t.* [F. *loger.*] To lay or deposit for keeping or preservation;—to fix in the heart, mind, or memory;—to furnish with a temporary habitation; hence, to cover;—to throw down; to lay flat;—*v. i.* To settle in or upon;—to dwell in; to reside;—to be laid flat.

Lodge, (lodj) *n.* [Ger. *laube*, *arbour*, *laub*, *foliage.*] A place in which one may lodge or find shelter;—a small house in a park or forest;—the house of the gate-keeper on a gentleman's estate;—a secret association, as of the Freemasons, &c.; also, the place in which they assemble.

Lodger, (lodj'ər) *n.* One who lives at board, or in a hired room;—one who resides in any place for a time.

Lodging, (lodj'ing) *n.* A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time;—harbour;—generally plural—rooms let or hired for the night, week, or longer period.

Lodgment, (lodj'ment) *n.* Act of lodging or state of being lodged;—accumulation of something deposited or remaining at rest;—occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the formation of an entrenchment thereon to maintain it.

Loft, (loft) *n.* [Icel. *loft*, height, A.-S. *lyft*, air, cloud, allied to *lift*.] That which is lifted up; an upper room or flat;—the top room; the space under the roof;—the gallery in a church or hall.

Leftily, (loft'e-ē) *adv.* On high; in an elevated attitude;—proudly; haughtily;—nobly; sublimely.

Leftiness, (loft'e-nes) *n.* Condition of being lofty; height;—grandeur; sublimity;—haughtiness.

Lofty, (loft'e) *a.* [A.-S. *loftan.*] Lifted high up; towering;—elevated in character, rank, or style; noble; exalted;—stately; dignified;—proud; haughty.

Log, (log) *n.* [D. *log.*] A bulky piece of wood or timber;—an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water.

Logarithm, (log'a-rithm) *n.* [G. *logos* and *arithmos.*] One of a class of auxiliary numbers, designed to abridge arithmetical calculations.

Logarithmic, (log'a-rith'mik) *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

Log-book, (log'boók) *n.* A book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea.

Loggerhead, (logj'ər-hed) *n.* [From *log* and *head.*] A blockhead; a dunce.

Log-house, (log'hous) *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on one another.

Logic, (loj'ik) *n.* [G. *logikē.*] The science of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the process of pure thinking should be conducted.

Logical, (loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to logic;—according to the rules of logic;—skilled in logic.

Logically, (loj'ik-al-ē) *adv.* In a logical manner.

Logician, (lə'jiah'e-an) *n.* One skilled in logic.

Log-line, (log'lin) *n.* A line about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, used for ascertaining the speed of a vessel.

Logography, (lə-gog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *logos* and *graphein.*] A method of printing in which whole words, cast in a single type, are used instead of single letters.

Logomachist, (lə-gom'a-kist) *n.* One who contends about words.

Logomachy, (lə-gom'a-ke) *n.* [G. *logos* and *machē.*] Contention in words merely; a war of words.

Logotype, (log'ō-tip) *n.* [G. *logos* and *tupos.*] A type containing two or more letters, as *α*, *β*, and the like.

Log-reel, (log'rél) *n.* A reel carried near the stern of a ship, on which the log-line is wound.

Logwood, (log'wóód) *n.* A South American tree, of a deep red colour internally;—the heart-wood of this tree, used extensively in dyeing.

Loin, (loin) *n.* [A.-S. *lend.*] That part of an animal just above the hip-bone, on either side of the spinal column, extending upward to the false ribs;—the ribs of a sheep or lamb cut by the butcher for the table;—*pl.* A corresponding part of the human body;—the reins.

Loiter, (loi'ter) *v. i.* [D. *leuteren.*] To be slow in moving; to linger; delay; tarry.

Loiterer, (loi'ter-er) *n.* One who loiters; an idler.

Loll, (lol) *v. i.* [Icel. *lolla.*] To act lazily or indolently; to lie at ease;—to hang from the mouth, as the tongue of an ox or a dog;—*v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Lollard, (lol'ard) *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] One of a sect of early reformers in Germany;—one of the followers of Wycliffe in England.

Lone, (lön) *a.* [Abbreviated from *alone.*] Having no company; solitary; retired; unfrequented;—single or in widowhood.

Loneliness, (lön'te-nes) *n.* Condition of being lonely;—love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

Lonely, (lön'le) *a.* Sequestered; alone; solitary; retired; unfrequented. [*solitary.*]

Lonesome, (lön'sum) *a.* Secluded from society;

Lonesomeness, (lön'sum-nes) *n.* State of being solitary; solitude.

Long, (long) *a.* [A.-S., L. *longus.*] Drawn out in a line; protracted; extended in time;—far away; distant;—slow in coming; dilatory;—continued to a great length;—tedious;—far-reaching; extensive.

Long, (long) *adv.* To a great extent in space or time;—at a point far distant, either prior or posterior;—through the whole extent or duration.

Long, (long) *v. i.* [A.-S. *langian.*] To desire earnestly or eagerly;—to have a preternatural craving.

Long-boat, (long'bót) *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

Longe, (lunj) *n.* [F. *allonge.*] A thrust.

Longevity, (lon-jév'e-te) *n.* Length of life; especially, uncommonly long duration of life.

Longevous, (lon-jé'vus) *a.* [L. *longus* and *cærum.*] Living a long time; of great age.

Longing, (long'ing) *n.* An eager desire; a preternatural appetite; an earnest wish; an aspiration.

Longingly, (long'ing-le) *adv.* With intense desire.

Longirostral, (lon-je-ros'tral) *a.* Having a long bill.

Longish, (long'giah) *a.* Somewhat long.

Longitude, (lon'je-túd) *n.* [L. *longitudo.*] Length; distance east or west of one place from another;—the arc of the equator intercepted between any place and the meridian of Greenwich.

Longitudinal, (lon-je-túd'in-al) *a.* Pertaining to longitude or length;—running lengthwise.

Longitudinally, (lon-je-túd'in-al-le) *adv.* In the direction of length.

Long-lived, (long'lívd) *a.* Living long; lasting.

Long-run, (long'run) *n.* The whole course of things taken together; hence, the final result.

Long-sighted, (long'sít-ed) *a.* Able to see at a great distance; hence, sagacious.

Longsome, (long'sum) *a.* Tedious; tiresome;—also *long-spun.* [*easily provoked.*]

Long-suffering, (long'suf-er-ing) *a.* Patient; not

Long-suffering, (long'suf-er-ing) *n.* Long endurance; patience of offence.

Long-winded, (long'wind-ed) *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration.

Loe, (loo) *n.* [F. *lot.*] A game at cards.

Loof, (loo'f) *n.* [Ger. *lof*, A.-S. *lyft.*] The after part of a ship's bow;—the hand. [*Scot.*]

Look, (look) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lōcian.*] To direct the eye toward an object so as to see it;—to direct the attention to; to consider;—to be circum-spect; to watch;—to observe narrowly; to examine;—to seem; to appear;—to face; to front;—*r. t.* To influence by looks or presence;—to express by a look.

Look, (look) *n.* Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect;—act of looking or seeing;—view; watch.

Looker, (look'er) *n.* One who looks.

Looking-glass, (look'ing-glas) *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

Lookout, (look'out) *n.* A careful looking for any object or event;—the place from which such observation is made;—a person engaged in watching.

Loom, (loom) *n.* [A.-S. *lōma.*] A frame or machine of wood or other material in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread;—utensil; hence, *heir-loom*, a personal chattel that descends with the inheritance.

Loom, (loom) *v. i.* [A.-S. *lōmian.*] To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions;—to rise and to be eminent.

Looming, (loom'ing) *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere; mirage. [*rogue.*]

Loon, (lōon) *n.* [A.-S. *lun.*] A sorry fellow; a

Loon, (lōon) *n.* [O. Eng. *looin*, Dan. *luseme*, Icel. *lunde.*] A swimming and diving bird, allied to the grebe, but having toes fully webbed.

Loop, (loop) *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *luib*, *luba.*] A doubling of a string through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening;—a small, narrow opening; a loop-hole.

Loop, (loop) *v. t.* To fasten, secure, or ornament, by means of a loop or of loops.

Loop-hole, (loop'hól) *n.* A small opening in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulkhead of a ship, through which small arms are discharged at an enemy;—a hole or aperture that gives the means of escape.

Loose, (loos) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lōsan.*] To untie or unbind; to relieve;—to absolve;—to relax;—*v. i.* To set sail.

Loose, (loos) *a.* [Icel. & Go. *laus*, allied to *lōan.*] Free; at liberty;—unbound;—not close or tight; flowing, as a garment;—diffuse, as style;—vague;—not strict; careless;—lax of body;—licentious.

Loose, (loos) *n.* Liberty; freedom from restraint.

Loosely, (loos'le) *adv.* Not fast; not firmly;—without order or connection;—wantonly; heedlessly.

Loosen, (loos'en) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lōsan*, *lysaw.*] To make loose; to free from tightness, firmness, or fixedness;—to render less dense;—to remove



Loon.

costiveness from;—*v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

Looseness, (lō'sness) *n.* Want of tension, compactness, fixedness;—levity or irregularity of conduct or life;—laxity of principles or morals;—unchastity;—alvine flux.

Loet, (lō'et) *n.* [Hind.] Act of plundering in a conquered city; booty.

Loet, (lō'et) *v. t. or i.* To carry off as plunder or prize lawfully obtained by war.

Lop, (lop) *v. t.* [D. *lubben*.] To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing;—to cut partly off and bend down.

Lop, (lop) *n.* That which is cut off, as from trees;—that which lops or falls over.

Lopping, (lop'ing) *n.* A cutting off, as of branches; that which is cut off; leavings.

Loquacious, (lō-kwā'she-us) *a.* [L. *loquax*.] Given to continual talking;—noisy;—babbling.

Loquacity, (lō-kwā'se-te) *n.* The habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Lord, (lord) *n.* [A.-S. *hlaford*.] A master; a superior;—a husband;—a ruler; governor;—an oppressive ruler; a tyrant;—a proprietor of a manor;—any peer of the realm; a baron; a bishop;—by courtesy the son of a duke or marquis, and the eldest son of an earl;—the holder of certain high governmental, judicial, and municipal offices;—the Supreme Being; Jehovah.

Lord, (lord) *v. i.* To play the lord; to domineer.

Lordiness, (lord'le-ness) *n.* Dignity; high station;—pride; haughtiness.

Lording, (lord'ling) *n.* A little or diminutive

Lordly, (lord'le) *a.* [From *lord* and *ly*.] Becoming a lord;—haughty; imperious.

Lord's Day, (lordz'dā) *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath.

Lordship, (lord'ship) *n.* State or quality of being a lord; a title applied to a lord; also to judges on the bench;—territory of a lord; a manor;—dominion; authority. [holy communion.]

Lord's-supper, (lordz'sup-er) *n.* The eucharist or

Lore, (lōr) *n.* [A.-S. *læran*.] Erudition; knowledge gained from reading or study.

Lorgnette, (lor-net) *n.* [F.] An opera-glass.

Loricated, (lor'e-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *loricare*.] To plate over;—to cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel.

Lorication, (lor'e-kā'shun) *n.* Act of loricating;—a surface covered with plates like mail.

Lorn, (lorn) *a.* [A.-S. *lorn*.] Lost; lonely.

Loss, (lōz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lēdan*, *forlēdan*.] To mislay;—to part with; to be deprived of;—to throw away; to waste;—to wander from; to miss;—to bewilder;—to ruin; to destroy;—to cease to view;—to fail to obtain;—*v. i.* To forfeit any thing in contest;—to suffer loss by comparison; to fail.

Loser, (lōz'er) *n.* One who loses or is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.

Loss, (los) *n.* [A.-S. *los*.] Act of losing; privation;—harm; damage;—ruin;—waste by escape;—useless expenditure, as of time, &c.;—defeat, as in battle.

Lost, (lost) *a.* [From *lose*.] Mislaid; let go or parted from our hold or view; that can not be found; missing;—forfeited;—thrown away; wasted;—bewildered; perplexed;—ruined or destroyed, either physically or morally;—not visible.

Lot, (lot) *n.* [A.-S. *lōt*.] That which happens without human design or forethought; chance; fortune;—a contrivance to determine a question

by chance;—the part or fate which falls to one by chance; a distinct parcel; a separate part;—a large number or quantity.

Lot, (lot) *v. t.* To allot; to assign;—to separate into lots or parcels; to assort.

Loth, (lōth) *a.* Hating; detesting;—unwilling; reluctant;—also *Loath*.

Lotion, (lō'shun) *n.* [L. *lotio*.] A washing;—a liquid preparation for washing some part of the body;—a healing application in a fluid form, applied externally.

Lottery, (lot'er-e) *n.* [F. *loterie*.] A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

Lotus, (lō'tus) *n.* [L. *lotus*, G. *lotos*.] A native plant of the order *Leguminosae*, akin to trefoil and clover plants;—an aquatic plant something like the water-lily;—an ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily.



Lotus.

Loud, (loud) *a.* [A.-S. *hlūd*.] Making a great sound; high in tone or pitch; noisy;—clamorous; boisterous;—emphatical.

Loud, (loud) *adv.* With loudness; loudly.

Loudly, (loud'le) *adv.* In a loud manner; clamorously; noisily;—with vehement importunity.

Loudness, (loud'nes) *n.* Great sound or noise;—clamour; turbulence; uproar.

Lough, (lok) *n.* [Celt. *loch*.] A loch.

Lounge, (lounj) *v. i.* [F. *longis*, from L. *longe*.] To spend time lazily; to move idly about;—to recline at ease; to loil.

Lounge, (lounj) *n.* An idle gait or stroll;—act of reclining at ease;—a place for lounging.

Lounger, (lounj'er) *n.* An idler.

Lounging, (lounj'ing) *a.* Idle; loitering about;—made for reclining or rolling on, as a chair.

Louse, (lous) *n.* [A.-S. *lūs*.] A wingless, hemipterous insect having a sucking mouth. It is found parasitic upon mammals;—*pl.* Lice.

Lousiness, (louz'e-ness) *n.* The state of abounding with lice.

Lousy, (louz'e) *a.* Swarming with lice; infested with lice;—mean; low; contemptible.

Lout, (lout) *n.* [A.-S. *lūtan*.] A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

Loutiah, (lout'ish) *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.

Loutishness, (lout'ish-ness) *n.* Clownishness.

Louvre, (lō'vr) *n.* [F. *louvre*.] An opening in the roof of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern.

Lovable, (luv'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.


Love, (luv) *n.* [A.-S. *lufe*, *luf*.] Affection; strong liking; warm admiration and regard for; ardent attachment to a person, object, or pursuit;—benevolence; charity;—a marked preference for and devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex; passion; courtship;—patriotism;—an object loved; sweet-heart; mistress;—a term of endearment;—Cupid, the god of love.

Love, (luv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lufan*, Skr. *lubbh*, to desire.] To be pleased with; to be fond of; to like;—to have benevolence or good will toward;—to regard with pre-eminent or exclusive affection; to be enamoured of;—*v. i.* To delight; to take pleasure; to be in love.

Love-bird, (luv'berd) *n.* A bird of beautiful plumage, belonging to the genus *Ptilinopus*.

Love-knot, (luv'not) *n.* An intricate kind of knot—used as a token of love.

Loveless, (lûv'les) *a.* Void of love.
Loveliness, (lûv'le-nes) *n.* State of being lovely; qualities that may excite love; beauty; amiableness.
Love-lock, (lûv'lok) *n.* A curl or lock of hair plaited and tied with ribbon, and hanging at the ear.
Lovely, (lûv'le) *a.* Fitted to excite, or worthy of, love:—beautiful; charming; delightful; enchanting.
Lover, (lûv'ër) *n.* One who loves; a friend;—especially, one who is in love with a person of the opposite sex;—one who likes or is pleased.
Loving, (lûv'ing) *a.* Kind; affectionate; fond:—said of persons;—expressing love or kindness, as words.
Loving-kindness, (lûv'ing-kind-nes) *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favour. [and kindness]
Lovingly, (lûv'ing-le) *adv.* Fondly; with affection
Low, (lô) *a.* [D. *laag.*] Near to the ground; not high;—small;—sunken;—at or near the level of the ocean, as the tide;—not deep; shallow, as a stream;—near the equator;—not loud; subdued;—grave;—dejected;—humble; mean;—base; dishonourable;—feeble; weak;—cheap;—moderate; reasonable;—poor; impoverished;—plain; simple, as diet;—late in chronology;—vulgar; commonplace;—submissive; chastened.
Low, (lô) *adv.* In a low position;—cheaply;—near the ground;—humbly; meanly;—in time approaching our own;—with a depressed voice;—in a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace.
Low, (lô) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hlôwan.*] To bellow as an ox or cow. [&c.]
Low, (lô) *n.* The noise made by a bull, ox, cow,
Lower, (lô'ër) *v. t.* [Eng. *low.*] To cause to descend; to let down;—to bring down; to humble;—to reduce in value, amount, &c.;—*v. i.* To fall; to grow less; to diminish.
Lower, (lô'ër) *v. i.* [Ger. *lauern.*] To be clouded; to threaten a storm;—to frown; to look sullen.
Lowest, (lô'ër-môst) *a.* [Irregular superlative of *low.*] Lowest.
Lowery, (lôw'ër-e) *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.
Lowing, (lô'ing) *n.* The bellowing of cattle.
Lowland, (lô'land) *n.* A low or level country;—*pl.* The southern division of Scotland, as distinct from the Highlands.
Lowliness, (lô'le-nes) *n.* State of being lowly; humility; humbleness of mind.
Lowly, (lô'le) *a.* [Eng. *low* and *like.*] Humble; having a low estimate of one's self;—meek; modest;—low-born; mean; servile.
Lowly, (lô'le) *adv.* In a low manner; humbly; meekly; modestly;—in a low condition; meanly.
Lowness, (lô'nes) *n.* Meanness of condition, mind, or character;—modesty; humility;—dejection;—poverty;—depression in strength, intensity, cost, or worth;—graveness of sound;—gentleness of utterance.
Low-spirited, (lô'spir-it-ed) *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed;—dull.
Low-water, (lô'waw-tër) *n.* State of the tidal water when at full ebb;—the lowest point to which the tide recedes or ebbs.
Loyal, (loy'al) *a.* [L. *legalis.*] Faithful to the lawful government, to the sovereign, to a lover or friend, especially under trying circumstances.
Loyalist, (loy'al-ist) *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign, or to the constitutional authority, especially in times of revolution.
Loyally, (loy'al-le) *adv.* In a loyal manner.
Loyalty, (loy'al-te) *n.* State or quality of being

loyal; fidelity to the sovereign; to law, duty, marriage vow, &c.
Lozenge, (loz'en) *n.* [G. *loros* and L. *angulus.*] A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb;—a small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated. 
Lubber, (lûb'ër) *n.* A heavy, clumsy fellow. Lozenge.
Lubberly, (lûb'ër-le) *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy.
Lubberly, (lûb'ër-le) *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.
Lubricate, (lû'b're-kât) *v. t.* [L. *lubricare.*] To make smooth or slippery.
Lubrication, (lû-b're-kâ-shun) *n.* Act of lubricating or making slippery.
Lubricity, (lû-b'ris-e-te) *n.* Smoothness of surface; hence, slipperiness; uncertainty; instability;—lewdness; incontinency.
Lucent, (lû'sent) *a.* [L. *lucere.*] Shining; bright.
Lucid, (lû'sid) *a.* [L. *lucidus.*] Shining; bright;—clear; transparent;—easily understood; distinct;—bright with intellect; luminous.
Lucidity, (lû'sid-it-e) *n.* Brightness; transparency;—clearness of statement or exposition.
Lucidly, (lû'sid-le) *adv.* Clearly; brightly.
Lucifer, (lû'se-fer) *n.* [L. from *lux* and *ferre.*] Venus, as the morning star;—Satan;—a diver of wood tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction.
Luck, (luk) *n.* [D. *luk.*] Fortune; fate; that which one gets in life, good or evil;—chance; hap;—good fortune; success. [good fortune].
Luckily, (luk'e-le) *adv.* In a lucky manner; by
Luckiness, (luk'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being fortunate;—good fortune.
Luckless, (luk'les) *a.* Without luck; unfortunate.
Lucky, (luk'e) *a.* Favoured by luck; fortunate;—prosperous;—gainful; happy, as a hit;—propitious; favourable;—auspicious.
Lucrative, (lû'kra-tiv) *a.* [L. *lucrari.*] Yielding lucre; gainful; profitable.
Lucre, (lû'kër) *n.* [L. *lucrum.*] Gain in money or goods; profit; pecuniary advantage.
Lucubrate, (lû'koo-brât) *v. t.* [L. *lucubrare.*] To study by candle-light or a lamp.
Lucubration, (lû'koo-brâ-shun) *n.* Act of studying by candle-light; nocturnal study;—product of quiet meditation; a thoughtful essay or treatise. [clear; luminous; evident].
Lucent, (lû'kü-lent) *a.* [L. *luculentus.*] Lucid;
Ludicrous, (lû'de-kru-s) *a.* [L. *ludicrus.*] Adapted to raise laughter without scorn or contempt; sportive; comic; droll; ridiculous.
Ludicrously, (lû'de-kru-s-le) *adv.* In a ludicrous manner. [of being ludicrous].
Ludicrousness, (lû'de-kru-s-nes) *n.* Quality or state
Luff, (luf) *v. t.* [D. *loeren.*] To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.
Luff, (luf) *n.* The side of a ship toward the wind;—act of sailing close to the wind;—the roundest part of a ship's bow;—the weather leech of a sail.
Lug, (lug) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lyccan.*] To pull with force; to haul; to drag;—to carry or convey with labour.
Lug, (lug) *n.* [Sw. *lugg.*] The ear, especially its lobe;—the handle of a pitcher; a projecting piece in machinery to communicate motion, &c.
Luggage, (lug'aj) *n.* [From *lug.*] That which is lugged or carried with difficulty; especially, a traveller's trunks, baggage, &c.
Lugger, (lug'ër) *n.* [From Eng. *lug.*] A small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and lug-sails.

Lug-sail, (lug'-sail) *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

Lugubrious, (loo-goo'-bre-us) *a.* [*L. lugubris.*] Mourning; indicating sorrow.

Lukewarm, (lūk'-wawrm) *a.* [*A.-S. wloc.*] Moderately warm; neither cold nor hot;—indifferent.

Lukewarmly, (lūk'-wawrm-le) *adv.* In a lukewarm manner; indifferently.

Lukewarmness, (lūk'-wawrm'-nes) *n.* State of being lukewarm;—moderate in heat;—want of zeal;—religious indifference.

Lull, (lul) *v. t.* [*Dan. tuller.*] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to quiet; to compose;—*v. i.* To become gradually calm; to subside.

Lull, (lul) *n.* Power or quality of soothing;—a season of temporary quiet after storm or confusion.

Lullaby, (lul'a-be) *n.* [From *lull.*] A song to quiet babies; that which quiets.

Lumbago, (lum-bā'gō) *n.* [*L. from lumbus.*] A rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back.

Lumber, (lum'bār) *a.* [*L. lumbus.*] Pertaining to or near the loins.

Lumber, (lum'ber) *n.* [*A.-S. leoma.*] Any thing useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.

Lumber, (lum'ber) *v. t.* To heap together in disorder;—*v. i.* To move heavily;—to rumble.

Luminary, (lū'min-ā-re) *n.* [*F. lumineux.*] Any body that gives light; especially, one of the heavenly bodies;—one that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.

Luminous, (lū'min-us) *a.* [*L. luminosus.*] Shining; emitting light; resplendent;—brilliant; vivid;—clear; obvious;—throwing light on; illustrating.

Luminously, (lū'min-us-le) *adv.* In a luminous manner.

Luminousness, (lū'min-us-nes) *n.* Quality of having, or of emitting, or of imparting light.

Lump, (lump) *n.* [*Ger. klump.*] A small mass of matter of no definite shape;—a mass of things thrown together without order or distinction;—the whole bulk or mass; the gross.

Lump, (lump) *v. t.* To throw into a mass;—to take in the gross; to speak of collectively.

Lumpish, (lump'ish) *a.* Like a lump; bulky; gross;—dull; inactive; stupid.

Lumpishness, (lump'ish-nes) *n.* The state of being lumpish.

Lumpy, (lump'e) *a.* Full of lumps.

Lunacy, (lū'nā-se) *n.* A species of insanity or madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon; derangement; craziness; mania.

Lunar, (lū'nār) *a.* [*L. lunaris.*] Pertaining to the moon;—resembling the moon; orb'd;—measured by the revolutions of the moon.

Lunated, (lū'nāt-ed) *a.* [*L. lunatus.*] Having a form resembling that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped.

Lunatic, (lū'nā-tik) *a.* [*L. lunaticus.*] Affected by lunacy; insane; mad;—exhibiting lunacy.

Lunatic, (lū'nā-tik) *n.* A person affected by lunacy; a madman; a person of unsound mind.

Lunch, (lunsh) *n.* [*W. llunc.*] A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon.

Lunch, (lunsh) *v. i.* To take a lunch.

Luncheon, (lunsh'un) *n.* A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

Lune, (lūn) *n.* [*L. luna, moon.*] Any thing in the shape of a half moon;—a fit of frenzy; a freak.

Lonette, (lū-net') *n.* [*F.*] A detached bastion;—

a half horse-shoe;—a watch-crystal more than ordinarily flattened in the centre; a convex-concave lens for spectacles.

Lung, (lung) *n.* [*A.-S. lunge.*] One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.

Lunge, (lun) *n.* [*F. allonger.*] A sudden push or thrust;—the attitude or posture in fencing.

Lunged, (lungd) *a.* Having lungs;—drawing or emitting air by the lungs.

Lupine, (lū'pin) *n.* [*L. lupinus.*] A leguminous plant having showy racemes of flowers.

Lurch, (lurch) *n.* [*W. llereh or lerv.*] A sudden roll of a ship to one side.

Lurch, (lurch) *v. i.* To lurch;—to dodge; to play tricks;—to roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

Lurker, (lurch'er) *n.* One that lurches or lies in wait;—especially, a dog that lies in wait for game.

Lure, (lūr) *n.* [*F. leurre.*] An object, not unlike a fowl, held out by the falconer to call a hawk;—any enticement; a decoy.

Lure, (lūr) *v. t.* To draw to the lure;—hence, to entice; to attract.

Lurid, (lūr'id) *a.* [*L. luridus.*] Ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal.

Lurk, (lurk) *v. i.* [*W. llereien.*] To lie hid; to lie in wait;—to keep out of sight.

Lurker, (lurk'er) *n.* One who lurks.

Luscious, (lush'e-us) *a.* [From *Eng. lush.*] Sweet; delicious;—rich so as to cloy; hence, fulsome.

Lusciously, (lush'e-us-le) *adv.* In a luscious manner.

Lusciousness, (lush'e-us-nes) *n.* Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloyes or offends.

Lust, (lust) *n.* [*A.-S. lust.*] Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy;—evil propensity; sinful concupiscence;—covetousness;—sensuality; lasciviousness.

Lust, (lust) *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to long;—to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite.

Lustful, (lust'fūl) *a.* Sensual; lewd; libidinous;—lascivious; provoking animal appetite; licentious.

Lustfully, (lust'fūl-le) *adv.* In a lustful manner.

Lustfulness, (lust'fūl-nes) *n.* The state of being lustful.

Lustily, (lust'e-le) *adv.* In a vigorous manner.

Lustiness, (lust'e-nes) *n.* Strength or stoutness of body; robustness; hardihood;—also *lustihood*.

Lusting, (lust'ing) *n.* Inordinate desire; hankering or craving for;—desire of carnal indulgence.

Lustral, (lus'tral) *a.* [*L. lustralis.*] Used in purification;—pertaining to purification.

Lustration, (lus-trā'shun) *n.* Act of purifying.

Lustre, (lus'ter) *n.* [*F. lustre.*] Clearness; glitter; brilliancy;—renown; distinction;—a candlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass. [of glossy silk cloth.]

Lustring, (lus'tring) *n.* [*Eng. lustre.*] A species

Lustrous, (lus'trus) *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.

Lustrum, (lus'trum) *n.* [*L.*] The space of five years.

Lusty, (lust'e) *a.* [*Ger. lustig.*] Strong in body; vigorous;—robust;—corpulent;—hearty;—jocund. [resembling a guitar.]

Lute, (lūt) *n.* [*F. luth.*] A stringed instrument

Lute, (lūt) *n.* [*L. lutum, mud, clay.*] A composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for making joints air-tight.

Lute, (lūt) *v. t.* To close or coat with lute.

Lute-string, (lūt'string) *n.* The string of a lute.

Lutheran, (lū'ther-an) *a.* Pertaining to Luther.

Lutheranism, (lū'ther-an-izm) *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.
Lutate, (luks'āt) *v. t.* [*L. lutare.*] To put out of joint; to dislocate.
Luxation, (luks-ā'shun) *n.* Act of putting out of joint;—that which is luxated.
Luxuriance, (luks-ū're-ans) *n.* State of being luxuriant; rank, vigorous growth; exuberance.
Luxuriant, (luks-ū're-ant) *a.* Exuberant in growth;—in great abundance.
Luxuriantly, (luks-ū're-ant-le) *adv.* In a luxuriant manner; very abundantly; exuberantly.
Luxuriate, (luks-ū're-āt) *v. i.* [*L. luxuriare.*] To grow exuberantly;—to feed or live luxuriously;—to indulge in freely; to expatiate on.
Luxurious, (luks-ū're-us) *a.* Voluptuous; sensual; self-indulgent in appetite, love of dress, display, &c.;—administering to luxury;—furnished with dainties or costly viands;—softening or enervating. [*rious manner.*]
Luxuriously, (luks-ū're-us-le) *adv.* In a luxuriant manner.
Luxuriousness, (luks-ū're-us-nee) *n.* The state or condition of being luxurious.
Luxury, (luks-ū're) *n.* [*L. luxuria.*] A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures which wealth can procure;—gratification of desire; any thing delightful;—daintiness; delicacy;—indulgence in costly dress or equipage, &c.
Lyceum, (li-sē-um) *n.* [*L.*] A place in Greece where Aristotle taught;—a house appropriated to instruction by lectures;—an association for literary improvement.

Lydian, (lid'-ē-an) *a.* Pertaining to Lydia or to its inhabitants; soft; effeminate.
Lye, (li) *n.* [*A.-S. leah.*] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.
Lying-in, (li'ing-in) *n.* Act or state of being confined or of bearing a child.
Lymph, (limf) *n.* [*L. lymphā.*] A colourless fluid in animal bodies.
Lymphatic, (lim-fat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph.
Lymphatic, (lim-fat'ik) *n.* A vein-like, valved vessel in vertebrate animals, that contains a transparent fluid.
Lynch, (linah) *v. t.* To inflict pain or punishment upon without the forms of law, as by a mob.
Lynx, (lingks) *n.* [*L. lynx.*] A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Felis*, resembling the common cat.
Lynx-eyed, (lingks'id) *a.* Having acute sight.
Lyra, (lī'ra) *n.* [*L.*] A northern constellation, situated in front of Ursa Major.
Lyrated, (lī'rāt-ed) *a.* In botany, lyre-shaped.
Lyre, (lir) *n.* [*L. lyra.*] A stringed instrument of music; a kind of harp much used by the ancients.
Lyric, (lir'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a lyre or harp;—fitted to be sung to the lyre; hence also, appropriate for song.
Lyric, (lir'ik) *n.* A lyric poem; a song.
Lyrist, (lir'ist) *n.* A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.



M.

M (em), the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, is an articulation formed by a compression of the lips. It is scarcely ever silent, and its sound is always the same, as in *man*, *gum*, *rim*. As a numeral it stands for 1000; with a dash over it (*M*) for a million.

Ma, (mā) *n.* Mother; an abbreviation of *mamma*.

Ma'am, (mam) *n.* Madam—a contraction of *madam*.

Mab, (mab) *n.* [*W. mab.*] In the northern mythology, the queen of the fairies.

Macaroni, (mak-a-rō-ne) *n.* [*It. maccheroni*; from *G. makurius*, blessed, happy.] A paste chiefly of wheat flour made into long, slender tubes;—a medley; something extravagant to please an idle fancy;—a fop; a beau.

Macaronic, (mak-a-ron'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a macaroni; empty; affected;—noting a composition, usually in verse, in which there is a ludicrous jumble of two different languages.

Macaroon, (mak-a-rōon) *n.* [*F. macaron.*] A small, sweet cake, chiefly of almonds and sugar.

Macassar-oil, (ma-kas'ar-oil) *n.* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair.

Macaw, (ma-kaw) *n.* A large and very showy bird, of the genus *Psittacus*, allied to the parrots.

Maccabees, (mak'ka-bēz) *n. pl.* Two apocryphal books of the old Testament.

Maccaboy, (mak'a-boy) *n.* [So called after a district in Martinique, where it is made.] Rose-flavoured snuff;—also *Macouba*.



Macaw.

Mace, (mās) *n.* [*It. mazza.*] A heavy staff or club of metal;—a staff, usually copper or silver gilt, with a round head or knob, surmounted by a crown, globe, cross, &c., and used as a symbol of authority;—a heavy cue used in billiard-playing.

Mace, (mās) *n.* [*L. macia.*] The second coat which covers the nutmeg. [*a court.*]

Macer, (mās'er) *n.* A mace-bearer; an officer of *Macerate*, (mas'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. macerare.*] To make lean; to wear away;—to mortify the flesh by penance;—to soften and separate the parts of by steeping.

Maceration, (mas'er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of making thin or lean;—mortification of the flesh by penance;—the act of softening and almost dissolving by steeping.

Machiavelian, (mak-e-a-vē'yan) *a.* Pertaining to Machiavel, or to his supposed principles; politically cunning; crafty.

Machinate, (mak'in-āt) *v. t.* [*L. machinari.*] To plan; to form, as a plot or a scheme; to contrive.

Machination, (mak'in-ā'shun) *n.* Act of scheming or plotting;—a deliberate, artful, and secret scheme or plot.

Machine, (ma-shēn') *n.* [*L. machina.*] An instrument or engine to produce force or motion, or serving to regulate and direct a motive power or force;—one of the six mechanical powers in their simplest forms;—any structural contrivance in which two or more of these powers are combined to produce a conjoint motion or force;—handle; tool; willing or unconscious agent.

Machinery, (ma-shēn'gr-e) *n.* Machines in general

or collectively:—the working parts of a machine; the supernatural means by which the action of a poetic or fictitious work is carried on.

Machinist, (ma-shén'ist) *n.* A constructor of machines and engines.

Mackerel, (mak'er-el) *n.* [D. *mackreel*.] A marine fish of the genus *Scomber*, spotted with blue, and largely used for food.



Mackintosh, (mak'in-tosh) *n.* A water-proof outer garment—so called from the inventor.

Macrocosm, (mak'rō-kōsm) *n.* [G. *makros* and *kosmos*.] The great world; the universe.

Maculate, (mak'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *maculare*.] To spot; to stain; to blur.

Maculation, (mak'ū-lā'shun) *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a blemish; a stain.

Mad, (mad) *a.* [A.-S. *gemad*.] Disordered in intellect; crazy; insane;—frenzied; delirious;—inflamed with excessive desire; infuriated;—proceeding from folly;—enraged; furious.

Mad, (mad) *v. t.* To make mad or angry.

Madam, (mad'am) *n.* [F. *madame*.] My lady—complimentary address, especially to married and elderly ladies.

Madcap, (mad'kap) *n.* A person of wild behaviour; a violent, rash, hot-headed person.

Madness, (mad'n) *v. t.* To make mad; to drive to madness; to enrage;—*v. i.* To become mad.

Madder, (mad'er) *n.* [A.-S. *madder*.] A plant of the genus *Rubia*, cultivated for the dye which its roots yield. [Isle of Madeira.]

Madra, (ma-dē'ra) *n.* A rich wine made on the *Mademoiselle*, (mad-mwa-zel') *n.* [F.] Young woman; miss; girl.

Madhouse, (mad'hous) *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; bedlam.

Madly, (mad'le) *adv.* In a mad manner; rashly; wildly;—with extreme folly.

Madman, (mad'man) *n.* A man who is mad; a lunatic; a crazy person.

Madness, (mad'nes) *n.* Condition of being mad; disorder of intellect;—insanity; derangement; delirium; frenzy; frantiness; rage; fury.

Madonna, (ma-don'a) *n.* [It.] My lady; madam;—also the Virgin Mary; specifically, a pictorial representation of the Virgin.

Madrepore, (mad'rē-pōr) *n.* [F.] A genus of corals which have the surface covered with small prominences, each containing a cell.

Madrigal, (mad're-gal) *n.* [L. *mandra*.] A little amorous poem, sometimes a pastoral poem.

Maelstrom, (māl'strum) *n.* A celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

Magazine, (mag-a-zēn) *n.* [F. *magasin*.] A warehouse; a storehouse for military stores;—the building or room in which powder is kept in a fortification or ship;—a pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous compositions.

Magdalen, (mag'da-len) *n.* [From *Mary Magdalene*, Luke vii. 36.] A reformed prostitute.

Maggot, (mag'ut) *n.* [Allied to A.-S. *madha*, Scot. *mark*.] The larval form of a fly; a grub; a worm;—an odd fancy; a whim; a crotchety.

Maggoty, (mag'ut-e) *a.* Full of maggots; infested with maggots;—full of whims; capricious.

Magi, (mā'ji) *n. pl.* [L. *pl. of magus*.] Holy men or sages of the East; in Persia, worshippers of fire.

Magian, (mā'je-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Magi.

Magie, (maj'ik) *n.* [G. *magikē* (ec. *teknē*).] The science or practice of evoking and employing supernatural or diabolic agency, or of raising departed spirits of men; witchcraft; sorcery; necromancy;—the secret operations of the powers and forces of nature.

Magio, (maj'ik) *a.* Relating to or proceeding from occult and superhuman agencies; done by enchantment or sorcery; hence, imposing or startling in performance.

Magically, (maj'ik-al-le) *adv.* By the arts of magic.

Magician, (ma-jish'e-an) *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a sorcerer or sorceress.

Magisterial, (maj-is-tē-re-al) *a.* [L. *magister*.] Pertaining to a master; authoritative; imperious; haughty; domineering; arrogant.

Magisterially, (maj-is-tē-re-al-le) *adv.* With the air of a master.

Magistracy, (maj'is-tra-se) *n.* The office or dignity of a magistrate;—the body of magistrates.

Magistrate, (maj'is-trāt) *n.* [L. *magistratus*.] A person clothed with power as a public civil officer.

Magna Charta, (mag-na-kār'ta) [L.] The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215.

Magnanimity, (mag-na-nim'e-te) *n.* Greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul;—generosity.

Magnanimous, (mag-nan'e-mus) *a.* [L. *magnum* and *animus*.] Great of mind; generous;—noble; liberal and honourable; disinterested.

Magnanimously, (mag-nan'e-mus-le) *adv.* In a magnanimous manner.

Magnate, (mag'nāt) *n.* [L. *magnum*.] A noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction.

Magnesia, (mag-nē'she-a) *n.* [F. *Magnésie*.] A primitive earth, white and tasteless, used as a cathartic and remedy for acidity.

Magnesian, (mag-nē'she-an) *a.* Pertaining to magnesia or partaking of its qualities; containing magnesia.

Magnet, (mag'net) *n.* [L. *magnes*.] The loadstone; a species of iron ore which has the property of attracting iron, and, when freely suspended, of pointing to the poles;—a bar of steel or iron to which the properties of the loadstone have been imparted.

Magnetic, (mag-net'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet;—attractive.

Magnetically, (mag-net'ik-al-le) *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction.

Magnetism, (mag-net-izm) *n.* The science which treats of the magnet, and the phenomena of attraction and polarity;—the power of attraction.

Magnetize, (mag-net-iz) *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to;—to attract as if by a magnet;—*v. i.* To become magnetic.

Magnetizer, (mag-net-iz-er) *n.* One who, or that which, imparts magnetism.

Magneto-electricity, (mag-net-ō-ē-lek-tris'e-te) *n.* Electricity evolved by the action of magnets.

Magnifico, (mag-nif'ik) *a.* [L. *magnum* and *facere*.] Grand; splendid; illustrious; magnificent.

Magnificence, (mag-nif'e-sens) *n.* Condition of being magnificent; grandeur of appearance; pomp.

Magnificent, (mag-nif'e-sent) *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid;—exhibiting grandeur; showy;—brilliant; imposing.

Magnificently, (mag-nif'e-sent-le) *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

Magnifico, (mag-nif'e-kō) *n.* A grandee of Venice.

Magnifier, (mag'no-fi-er) *n.* One who magnifies;—an optical instrument which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

Magnify, (mag'no-fi) *v. t.* [*L. magnus* and *facere*.] To make great; to increase the apparent dimensions of;—to exalt; to elevate;—to make great in representation; to exaggerate;—to extol.

Magniloquence, (mag-nil'ô-kwens) *n.* Quality of being magniloquent; loftiness of speech; pompous language.

Magniloquent, (mag-nil'ô-kwent) *a.* [*L. magnus* and *loqui*.] Speaking loftily or pompously; bombastic.

Magnitude, (mag'ue-tüd) *n.* [*L. magnitudo*.] Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size;—that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; extension;—greatness; grandeur;—importance.

Magnolia, (mag-nô'le-a) *n.* [Named after Pierre Magnol.] An exotic tree or shrub, cultivated for the beauty of the foliage and flowers.

Magpie, (mag'pi) *n.* [From *Mag* and *pie*.] A bird allied to the crow, but smaller, and snowy white below.

Mahogany, (ma-hog'a-ne) *n.* A large tree found in tropical America; also, the wood of the tree, which is of a reddish-brown colour, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish.

Mahomet or **Mohammed**, (ma-hom'et or mô-ham'-ed) *n.* The founder of the Mahometan religion.

Mahometan, (ma-hom'et-an) *n.* A follower of Mahomet; a Mussulman;—also Mohammedan.

Mahometan, (ma-hom'et-an) *a.* Belonging to Mahomet, his religion or government; Turkish.

Mahometanism, (ma-hom'et-an-izm) *n.* The religion, institutions, or customs founded by Mahomet.

Maid, (mäd) *n.* [*A.-S. mæden*, *Go. magus*.] An unmarried woman; a virgin;—a female servant.

Maiden, (mäd'n) *n.* A maid;—an instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals.

Maiden, (mäd'n) *a.* Pertaining to a young unmarried woman or virgin;—consisting of virgins;—fresh; new; pure; unused; unpolluted.

Maiden-hair, (mäd'n-här) *n.* A species of fern of the genus *Adiantum*.

Maidenhood, (mäd'n-hööd) *n.* State of being a virgin; virginity;—newness; freshness.

Maidenliness, (mäd'n-le-ness) *n.* Modest mien or carriage; gentleness; modesty.

Maidenly, (mäd'n-le) *a.* Becoming a maid; gentle; modest; reserved;—also maiden-like.

Maid-servant, (mäd'serv-ant) *n.* A female servant.

Mail, (mäil) *n.* [*F. maille*.] Defensive armour composed of steel rings or plates;—hence, generally, armour; defensive covering.

Mail, (mäil) *n.* [*Ir. & Gael. maila*.] A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers;—the contents of such a bag, &c.;—the person or carriage by which the mail is conveyed.

Mail, (mäil) *v. t.* To prepare for transmission by the mail; to post;—to arm or coat for defence.

Mailed, (mäild) *a.* Defended with a coat of mail or with armour; protected by an external coat of scales or hard substances; spotted; speckled.

Main, (mäm) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. mahain*.] To deprive of the use of a limb;—to cripple; disable.



Mail.

Main, (mäm) *n.* Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body;—mutilation; injury.

Maimedness, (mäim'ed-ness) *n.* A state of being maimed.

Main, (män) *n.* [*A.-S. mægen*.] Strength; might;—the chief or principal part; the bulk; the gross;—the great sea, as distinguished from an arm, bay, &c.; the ocean;—the continent, as distinguished from an island;—a principal duct or pipe.

Main, (män) *a.* Mighty; powerful;—first in size, rank, &c.;—chief; leading; cardinal; capital.

Main, (män) *n.* [*F. from L. manus*, hand.] A throw at dice;—a match in cockfighting.

Main-boom, (män'bóom) *n.* The spar on which a fore and aft main-sail is extended.

Main-land, (män'land) *n.* The principal land—opposed to island.

Mainly, (män'le) *adv.* Chiefly; principally;—greatly; mightily.

Mainmast, (män'mast) *n.* The principal mast in a ship or other vessel.

Main-sail, (män'sail) *n.* The principal sail in a ship.

Main-sheet, (män'shët) *n.* A rope attached to one of the lower corners of the main-sail, by which it is hauled down to the lee side of the ship.

Mainspring, (män'spring) *n.* The chief source or fountain;—the moving spring of a watch or clock; hence, the chief or most powerful motive.

Main-stay, (män'stä) *n.* The stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop;—main support; principal dependence.

Maintain, (men-tän) *v. t.* [*F. maintenir*.] To hold or keep in any particular state;—to sustain; to preserve;—to retain; to defend;—to keep up; to continue;—to uphold by payment or subsidy;—to support by assertion or argument;—*v. i.* To affirm a position; to assert.

Maintainable, (men-tän-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being maintained.

Maintenance, (män'ten-ans) *n.* Act of maintaining; sustenance; support;—means of living; allowance;—vindication; justification;—assertion; allegation; continuance.

Maintop, (män'top) *n.* A wooden platform placed over the head of the mainmast serving to extend the rigging, and give standing room to the top-men. (mainsail is extended.)

Mainyard, (män'yärd) *n.* The yard on which the

Maize, (mäz) *n.* [*From mahiz* or *mahis*, in the language of the Island of Hayti.] A plant and its fruit, indigenous to America; Indian corn.

Majestic, (ma-jes'tik) *a.* Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of imposing grandeur; sublime; magnificent; lofty; dignified.

Majestically, (ma-jes'tik-al-le) *adv.* With majesty; with dignity or grandeur.

Majesty, (maj'es-te) *n.* [*L. majestas*.] Greatness of appearance; grandeur; dignity;—noble air and carriage; sublimity;—the title of a king or queen.

Majolica, (ma-jol'e-ka) *n.* A kind of fine pottery or earthen ware with painted figures.

Major, (mä'jer) *a.* [*L. major*.] Greater in number, quantity, extent, or dignity; more important.

Major, (mä'jer) *n.* An officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel;—a person of full age; by statute law one of 21 years complete;—the first proposition of a regular syllogism.

Major-domo, (mä'jer-dô-mô) *n.* [*L. major* and *domus*.] One who acts for the master of the house; a steward; a chief minister.

- Major-general**, (mā'jēr-jen'ēr-al) *n.* A military officer who commands a division; the next in rank to a lieutenant-general.
- Majority**, (ma-jōr'e-te) *n.* [L. *majoritas*.] Quality or condition of being greater; the greater number; more than half; plurality;—full age; legal term of 21 years;—the rank or commission of major in the army;—also *majorship*.
- Make**, (māk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *macian*.] To cause to be or to do;—to compel; to constrain;—to form out of nothing; to create;—to form of materials; to construct;—to frame; to fashion;—to produce; to effect;—to constitute;—to appoint;—to acquire, as gain;—to incur, as loss;—to purpose; to design;—to discover; to reach, as land by a ship; to gain by advance or progress, as way;—to provide, as a feast;—to put in order, as a bed;—to put between, as difference or distinction;—to turn, as to use;—to represent; to esteem;—to compose;—to dry and cure, as hay;—to write, as verse;—to find the sum or total by calculation;—*v. i.* To tend; to move;—hence, to contribute; to have effect;—to appear; to seem;—to rise; to flow toward land.
- Make**, (māk) *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts; construction; shape; form.
- Maker**, (māk'ēr) *n.* One who forms, shapes, or moulds; a manufacturer; a poet;—the Creator.
- Making**, (māk'ing) *n.* The act of forming, causing, or constituting;—workmanship;—structure.
- Malachite**, (mal'a-kit) *n.* [G. *malachē*.] Native carbonate of copper. [wrong adjustment.]
- Maladjustment**, (mal-ad-jus'tment) *n.* An evil or
- Maladministration**, (mal-ad-min-is-trā'shun) *n.* Faulty administration; bad management of business.
- Maladroit**, (mal-a-drwa') *a.* [F.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskilful.
- Malady**, (mal'a-de) *n.* [F. *maladie*.] Any sickness or disease of the human body; especially, a deep-seated disorder;—a moral defect.
- Malapert**, (mal'a-pert) *a.* [Mal and F. *apert*.] Inappropriate through pertness; saucy; bold; forward.
- Malapert**, (mal'a-pert) *n.* A pert, saucy person.
- Malapertness**, (mal'a-pert-nes) *n.* Sauciness; impudent forwardness; liveliness of reply.
- Malapropos**, (mal-ap-rō-pō) *adv.* [F. *mal* and *a propos*.] Unseasonably; unsuitably.
- Malaria**, (ma-lā're-a) *n.* [It. *mala aria*.] Air tainted by animal or vegetable matter;—the exhalation from marshy districts which generates fever.
- Malconformation**, (mal-kon-form-ā'shun) *n.* Imperfect or disproportionate formation; ill form.
- Malcontent**, (mal'kon-tent) *n.* One who is discontented; especially, a discontented subject of government.
- Male**, (māl) *a.* [F. *māle*.] Pertaining to the sex that begets or procreates young, as distinguished from the female; masculine;—having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing.
- Male**, (māl) *n.* An animal of the male sex;—a plant which bears only staminate flowers.
- Maledition**, (mal-e-dik'shun) *n.* Evil speaking;—denunciation of evil;—curse; imprecation.
- Malefactor**, (mal'e-fak-ter) *n.* [L. *male* and *facere*.] One who commits a crime;—evil-doer; criminal; felon.
- Malevolence**, (ma-lev'ō-lens) *n.* Ill-will; evil disposition toward another; personal hatred; malignity.
- Malevolent**, (ma-lev'ō-lent) *a.* [L. *male* and *volens*.] Wishing evil; ill-disposed, or disposed to injure others;—evil-minded; spiteful; malicious.
- Malevolently**, (ma-lev'ō-lent-le) *adv.* With ill-will; with disposition to injure.
- Malformation**, (mal-form-ā'shun) *n.* Irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.
- Malice**, (mal'is) *n.* [L. *malitia*.] A disposition to injure others without cause; malignity;—ill-will; grudge; pique; bitterness; rancour.
- Malicious**, (ma-liah'e-us) *a.* Harboursing enmity; indulging ill-will; malignant;—proceeding from hatred;—evil-minded; spiteful; rancorous.
- Maliciously**, (ma-liah'e-us-le) *adv.* With enmity or ill-will; with deliberate intention to injure.
- Maliciousness**, (ma-liah'e-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being malicious; malignity.
- Malign**, (ma-lin') *a.* [L. *malignus*.] Having a very evil disposition toward others; malignant; malicious;—unfavourable; pernicious.
- Malign**, (ma-lin') *v. t.* To regard with envy or malice;—to speak great evil of; to traduce; to vilify.
- Malignancy**, (ma-lig'nān-se) *n.* Quality of being malignant;—virulence; tendency to a fatal issue.
- Malignant**, (ma-lig'nant) *a.* [L. *malignans*.] Malicious;—bitterly hostile;—virulent;—dangerous;—heinous; enormous.
- Malignant**, (ma-lig'nant) *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions;—one of the adherents of the house of Stuart; a cavalier.
- Malignantly**, (ma-lig'nant-le) *adv.* With extreme malevolence;—with pernicious influence.
- Malignity**, (ma-lig'ne-te) *n.* Extreme malevolence; virulent enmity; deadly quality; destructive tendency;—extreme sinfulness; heinousness or enormity.
- Mall**, (mal) *n.* [L. *malleus*.] A large, heavy, wooden beetle; a maul.
- Mall**, (mal, mawl) *v. t.* To beat with a mall; to
- Mall**, (mal, mawl) *n.* [Originally a walk where they played with malls and balls.] A level, shaded public walk.
- Malleability**, (mal-ē-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being
- Malleable**, (mal-ē-a-bl) *a.* [L. *malleare*.] Capable of being drawn out and extended by beating.
- Malleate**, (mal'e-āt) *v. t.* [L. *malleare*.] To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.
- Mallet**, (mal'et) *n.* [F. *mallet*.] A wooden hammer; particularly used for driving the chisel by carpenters, stone-cutters, &c.
- Mallows**, (mal'ōz) *n.* [A.-S. *malwe*.] A plant of the genus *Malva*—so called from its emollient qualities.
- Malmsey**, (mām'ze) *n.* [F. *malvoisie*.] A sort of grape; also, a kind of strong and sweet wine.
- Malpractice**, (mal-prak'tis) *n.* Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.
- Malt**, (mawlt) *n.* [A.-S. *meall*.] Barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln—it is used in brewing.
- Malt**, (mawlt) *v. t.* To make into malt;—*v. i.* To become malt.
- Maltese**, (mal-ter') *n. pl.* Natives of Malta.
- Malthusian**, (mal-thūz'e-an) *a.* Noting any scheme for checking or providing for the overgrowth of population—from Malthus, who held that the population was increasing more rapidly than the means of subsistence.
- Maltman**, (mawlt'man) *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt;—also *maltster*.

- Maltreat**, (mal-trét') *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly or with unkindness.
- Maltreatment**, (mal-trét'ment) *n.* Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.
- Malversation**, (mal-ver-sá'shun) *n.* [L. *male* and *versari*.] Evil conduct; corruption or extortion in office; fraudulent tricks.
- Mameluke**, (mam'a-lúk) *n.* [A. *mamlúk*, *malaka*, to possess.] One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, formed of Circassian slaves.
- Mamma**, (mam-ma') *n.* [L. *G. mamma*.] Mother, used chiefly by young children:—also **Mama**.
- Mammal**, (mam'mal) *n.* [L. *mammalia*.] An animal that suckles its young by nipples or dugs.
- Mammalia**, (mam-má'le-a) *n. pl.* [L. *mammalia*.] The highest order of the animal kingdom; viviparous vertebrates. [the mammalia.]
- Mammalian**, (mam-má'le-an) *a.* Pertaining to Mammiferous.
- Mammiferous**, (mam-mif'er-us) *a.* Having breasts, and nourishing the young by them.
- Mammillary**, (mam'mil-ar-e) *a.* [L. *mammilla*.] Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap.
- Mammon**, (mam'un) *n.* [H. *matmón*.] Riches; wealth; also, the god of riches.
- Mammonist**, (mam'un-ist) *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldling.
- Mammoth**, (mam'uth) *n.* [Russ. *mdmont*.] An extinct elephant, of which there are several species.
- Mammoth**, (mam'uth) *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.
- Man**, (man) *n.* [A.-S., *Go. man*.] A human being;—an adult male person;—mankind; male, as distinguished from female;—a male attendant;—a husband;—a familiar term of address;—a piece with which a game is played.
- Man**, (man) *v. t.* To supply with men;—to furnish with strength for action; to fortify.
- Manacle**, (man'a-kl) *n.* [L. *manicula*.] An iron handcuff; shackle.
- Manacle**, (man'a-kl) *v. t.* To put handcuffs or other fastening upon the hands; to shackle.
- Manage**, (man'aj) *v. t.* [F. *ménager*.] To direct; to conduct;—to govern, as a horse in riding; to train;—to control;—to have in hand and use; to wield;—to make subservient;—to employ or expend with care and frugality;—to treat with skill; to effect with address or tact;—*v. i.* To conduct affairs; to carry on a business; to act for.
- Manageable**, (man'aj-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being managed; admitting or suffering management;—easily made subservient to one's views or designs.
- Manageableness**, (man'aj-a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being manageable.
- Management**, (man'aj-ment) *n.* Conduct; administration;—direction;—skillful treatment;—modulation; variation;—governing body; board of directors.
- Manager**, (man'aj-er) *n.* One who manages; a conductor or director;—a good economist.
- Mandarin**, (man-da-rén') *n.* [Pg. *mandarin*.] A Chinese civil or military official.
- Mandatory**, (man-da-tár-e) *n.* [L. *mandare*.] One to whom a command or charge is given.
- Mandate**, (man'dát) *n.* An official or authoritative command;—injunction; commission.
- Mandatory**, (man-da-tor-e) *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.
- Mandible**, (man'de-bl) *n.* [L. *mandibula*.] The lower jaw of vertebrates—also applied to designate both jaws of birds, and the upper jaw in invertebrates.
- Mandibular**, (man-dib'ú-lar) *a.* Belonging to or resembling the jaw or mandible.
- Mandrake**, (man'drák) *n.* [A.-S. & L. *mandragora*.] A narcotic plant, having a fleshy root, often forked, and supposed to resemble a man.
- Mandrel**, (man'drel) *n.* [G. *mandra*.] A bar of metal inserted in the work to form it, or to hold it as in a lathe.
- Mandrill**, (man'dril) *n.* [F. *mandrille*.] A short-tailed and fierce baboon.
- Mane**, (mán) *n.* [Icel. *món*.] The long hair on the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, the lion, &c.
- Manège**, (ma-nezh') *n.* [F. *manège*.] The art of horsemanship;—a school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.
- Manes**, (má'néz) *n. pl.* [L.] The infernal deities; souls of the departed;—the ashes of the dead.
- Manful**, (man'fool) *a.* Showing manliness, or manly spirit; brave; courageous; noble.
- Manfully**, (man'fool-le) *adv.* In a manful manner; boldly; courageously;—honourably; nobly.
- Manfulness**, (man'fool-nes) *n.* Quality of being manful; boldness.
- Manganese**, (mang-ga-néz) *n.* [L. *magnes*.] A metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray colour, very hard and difficult to fuse.
- Mange**, (mánj) *n.* [F. *manger*.] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.
- Mangel-wurzel**, (mang'gl-wur-zl) *n.* [Ger. *mangel-wurzel*.] A variety of the ordinary beet.
- Manger**, (mán'jer) *n.* [F. *mangeoire*.] A trough in which fodder is laid for cattle in a barn or stable.
- Manginess**, (mán'je-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being mangy; scabbiness.
- Mangle**, (mang'gl) *v. t.* [L. *maneus*.] To cut in a bungling manner, as flesh; to hack;—to curtail; to take by piecemeal;—to smooth with a mangle, as linen.
- Mangle**, (mang'gl) *n.* [D. *mangle*.] A rolling press or calender for smoothing linen.
- Mangling**, (mang'gling) *n.* The act of tearing or lacerating;—the work of smoothing with a mangle.
- Mango**, (mang'gó) *n.* [Malay. *mangga*.] The fruit of the mango-tree of the East Indies;—a green musk-melon pickled.
- Mangrove**, (mang'gröv) *n.* [Malay. *manggi-manggi*.] A tree of the genus *Rhizophoraceae*, found in the East and West Indies. The wood is dark-red, hard and durable; and the bark is used in tanning;—a species of tropical fish.
- Mangy**, (mán'je) *a.* [From *mange*.] Infected with the mange; scabby.
- Manhood**, (man'hóod) *n.* [Eng. *man* and *hood*.] State of being man; human nature;—virility;—full age;—courage; bravery; resolution.
- Mania**, (má'ne-a) *n.* [L., *G.*] Madness; lunacy;—any violent derangement of the mental powers; delirium;—any unreasonable or inordinate desire or propensity.
- Maniac**, (má'ne-ak) *a.* Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect; mad.
- Maniac**, (má'ne-ak) *n.* A madman.
- Manifest**, (man'e-fest) *a.* [L. *manifestus*.] Clearly visible to the eye; obvious to the understanding; apparent; evident; conspicuous.
- Manifest**, (man'e-fest) *n.* [L. *manifestare*.] A list or invoice of a ship's cargo.
- Manifest**, (man'e-fest) *v. t.* To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly; declare; evince;—to exhibit the invoices of.
- Manifestation**, (man'e-fest-á'shun) *n.* Act of disclosing; exhibition; display; revelation.

Manifestly, (man'e-fest-le) *adv.* In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly.

Manifesto, (man'e-fest'ō) *n.* A public declaration of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives.

Manifold, (man'e-fōld) *a.* [Eng. *many* and *fold*.] Various in kind or quality; numerous;—multiplied; complicated.

Manikin, (man'e-kin) *n.* A little man.

Manioc, (mā'ne-ok) *n.* [Pg. *mandioca*.] The plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared.

Manipulate, (ma-nip'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [It. *manipolare*.] To treat, work, or operate with the hands;—*v. i.* To use the hands; *specifically*, to manage apparatus in the experiments of physics and chemistry.

Manipulation, (ma-nip'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of manipulating; use of the hands in science or art; hence, skillful handling or treatment.

Mankind, (man-kind') *n.* The human race; man collectively;—men as distinguished from women.

Manliness, (man'le-nes) *n.* The quality of being manly, or of possessing boldness and courage.

Manly, (man'le) *a.* Having qualities becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted; dignified; noble; stately;—also *manful*, *manlike*.

Manna, (man'a) *n.* [H. *manā*.] A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness;—a sweetish secretion from many trees, as the ash, larch, &c.

Manner, (man'er) *n.* [F. *manière*.] Form; method; way of performing or executing;—custom; habitual practice;—sort; kind, with *of*;—mien; cast of look;—peculiar way or carriage; characteristic mode; habit;—the style or diction peculiar to an author;—the arrangement or disposition of light, shade, colour, &c., peculiar to a painter;—the general or leading features in any school of artists.

Mannerism, (man'er-izm) *n.* Adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, or treatment carried to excess.

Mannerist, (man'er-ist) *n.* An artist who works in one unvaried manner, either original to himself, or copied from another.

Mannerliness, (man'er-le-nes) *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behaviour.

Mannerly, (man'er-le) *a.* Showing good manners; civil; respectful; complaisant.

Mannerly, (man'er-le) *adv.* Civilly; respectfully.

Manly, (man'ish) *a.* Having the nature or qualities of a man; masculine; bold.

Manœuvre, (man-ō'vvr) *n.* [F. *main* and *œuvre*.] Management with address; dexterous movement in military or naval tactics; stratagem.

Manœuvre, (man-ō'vvr) *v. t.* To move or change the positions of, as troops or ships;—*v. i.* To manage with address; to scheme artfully.

Man-of-war, (man'of-wawr) *n.* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war.

Manor, (man'or) *n.* [F. *manoir*.] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman;—the district over which a feudal chief or lord exercised jurisdiction.

Manor-house, (man'or-hous) *n.* The house of the lord of a manor;—mansion attached to a manor.

Manorial, (ma-nō're-al) *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

Manse, (mans) *n.* [L. *mansio*.] A house or habitation; *especially*, a parsonage-house.

Man-servant, (man'serv-ant) *n.* A male servant; a body servant.

Mansion, (man'ahun) *n.* [L. *mansio*.] A house;

an abode; *especially*, one of some size or pretension;—the house of the lord of a manor.

Man slaughter, (man'slaw-ter) *n.* The slaying of a man; murder;—destruction of human life on a large scale, as in war, &c.;—specifically, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied.

Mantel, (man'tl) *n.* The work over a fire-place in front of the chimney, especially a narrow shelf above the fire-place.

Mantelet, (man'tel-et) *n.* [F.] A small cloak worn by women.

Mantilla, (man'til'la) *n.* [Sp.] A lady's cloak of silk or velvet;—a kind of veil covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders.

Mantle, (man'tl) *n.* [A.-S. *mentel*.] A loose garment to be worn over other garments; a cloak; hence, a covering or concealing envelope;—the outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusc.

Mantle, (man'tl) *v. t.* To cover or envelop; to cloak; to disguise;—*v. i.* To rise and spread; to expand;—to become covered, as a liquid, on the surface; to cream; to froth;—to rush to the face and suffuse it; to flush.

Mantle-piece, (man'tl-pēs) *n.* A mantel; the narrow shelf above the fire-place.

Mantle-tree, (man'tl-trē) *n.* The timber or stone resting on the jambs over the fire-place.

Man-trap, (man'trap) *n.* A machine for catching trespassers.

Mantua, (man'tū-a) *n.* [It. *manto*, or *Mantua*.] A woman's gown or dress.

Mantua-maker, (man'tū-a-mūk-er) *n.* A ladies' dressmaker; one who makes women's clothes.

Manual, (man'ū-al) *a.* [L. *manuālis*.] Pertaining to the hand;—used or made by hand.

Manual, (man'ū-al) *n.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand; a hand-book;—specifically, the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church;—the key-board of an organ or harmonium.

Manually, (man'ū-al-le) *adv.* By hand.

Manufactory, (man-ū-fakt'or-e) *n.* A house or place where any thing is manufactured; a factory.

Manufacture, (man-ū-fakt'ūr) *n.* [L. *manus* and *facere*.] The operation of making wares of any kind by the hands, by art, or machinery;—any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art.

Manufacture, (man-ū-fakt'ūr) *v. t.* To make from raw materials by the hand, by art, or machinery;—to work, as raw materials, into suitable forms for use.

Manufacturer, (man-ū-fakt'ūr-er) *n.* One who works raw materials into wares suitable for use;—the owner of a factory, or employer of hands and machinery in manufacturing.

Manumission, (man-ū-mish'un) *n.* Act of manumitting, or of liberating a slave from bondage.

Manumit, (man-ū-mit') *v. t.* [L. *manus* and *mittere*.] To release from slavery; to free, as a slave.

Manurable, (ma-nū'ra-bl) *a.* Capable of being manured, or of being cultivated.

Manure, (ma-nūr') *v. t.* [F. *manurrier*.] To enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance.

Manure, (ma-nūr) *n.* Any matter which makes land productive;—a fertilizing substance; dung; compost, &c.

Manuring, (ma-nū'ring) *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land; the art or practice of applying various kinds of manure to land.

Manuscript, (man'ū-skript) *a.* Written with the hand.

Manuscript, (man'ū-skript) *n.* [*L. manus* and *scribere*.] A book or paper written with the hand.

Many, (men'e) *a.* [*A.-S. manig*.] Comprising, or consisting of, a great number of individuals; numerous; multiplied; frequent; various; divers.

Many, (men'e) *n.* A numerous company; a multitude; a great number; a crowd.

Map, (map) *n.* [*L. mappa*.] A representation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material; a chart—applied also to representations of the celestial sphere.

Map, (map) *v. t.* To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land; hence, figuratively, to delineate or describe well.

Maple-sugar, (mā'pl-shōōg-ār) *n.* Sugar obtained from the juice of the rock maple-tree.

Maple-tree, (mā'pl-trē) *n.* [*A.-S. mapel-tréo*.] A tree of the genus *Acer*, of several species; the rock-maple is cultivated for its saccharine juice; the wood of the sycamore is largely used for articles of furniture and machinery; and the common maple in its knotted parts forms the bird's eye wood of the cabinet makers.

Mar, (mār) *v. t.* [*A.-S. merran*.] To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding; to damage; to harm; to spoil;—to disfigure.

Mar, (mār) *n.* A mark or blemish; an injury.

Maranatha, (mār-a-nā'tha) *n.* [*Syriac*.] The Lord comes, or has come—a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse.

Maraschino, (ma-ras-kē'nō) *n.* [*It. from marasca*, a sour cherry.] A delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

Maraud, (ma-rawd') *v. i.* [*F. marauder*.] To rove in quest of plunder; to plunder.

Marauder, (ma-rawd'ēr) *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer.

Marble, (mār'bl) *n.* [*L. marmor*.] A calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish;—a work of art, statue, or bust executed in marble;—a sculptured stone; a grave-stone with inscriptions;—a little ball used as a plaything by children;—*pl.* A collection of antique works of art in marble.

Marble, (mār'bl) *v. t.* To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in colour.

Marble-hearted, (mār'bl-hārt'ed) *a.* Having a heart stony as marble; insensible; pitiless; cruel.

Marbling, (mār'bling) *n.* Art or practice of variegating in colour and spots like marble.

Marcescent, (mār-ses'ent) *a.* [*L. marcescere*.] Withering; fading; decaying.

March, (mārch) *n.* [*L. Martius*.] The third month of the year.

March, (mārch) *v. i.* [*F. marcher*.] To move by steps and in order, as soldiers;—to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner;—*v. t.* To move in military array, as troops.

March, (mārch) *n.* Military progress; advance of troops; a particular beat of drum;—a tune or air regulating the pace of the troops;—a grave and solemn walk;—a deliberate or laborious advance; steady progress, as of the seasons, events, &c.;—the distance passed over.

March, (mārch) *n.* [*A.-S.*] A frontier of a territory; a border;—*pl.* The boundaries between England and Scotland.

Marching, (mārch'ing) *n.* Military movement: passage or advance of troops.

Marchioness, (mār'shun-es) *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis.

Mare, (mār) *n.* [*A.-S. mere*.] The female of the horse. [*A.-S. mara*.] Incubus; night-mare. *Mare's nest*, a discovery of imaginary or exaggerated importance.

Mareschal, (mār'shal) *n.* [*F. maréchal*.] A military officer of very high rank; a marshal.

Margin, (mār'jin) *n.* [*L. margo*.] A border; edge; brink; verge;—the part of a page at the edge left uncovered in writing or printing;—difference between the price of purchase and sale of an article, which leaves room for profit;—difference between the expense or amount estimated, and that which is incurred.

Margin, (mār'jin) *v. t.* To furnish with a margin; to border;—to enter in the margin of a page.

Marginal, (mār'jin-al) *a.* Pertaining to a margin;—written or printed in the margin.

Margrave, (mār'grāv) *n.* [*Ger. markgraf*.] Originally, a lord of the marches in Germany;—a nobleman of a rank equivalent to that of an English earl. (margrave.)

Margravine, (mār'gra-vin) *n.* The wife of a Margrave. (mār'grōld) *n.* [*From Mary and gold*.] A plant bearing a yellow flower.

Marine, (mār-rēn) *a.* [*L. marinus*.] Pertaining to the sea; naval; nautical;—formed by the action of the sea.

Marine, (mār-rēn) *n.* A soldier serving on ship-board;—the naval force of a country;—naval affairs.

Mariner, (mār-e-nēr) *n.* A seaman or sailor.

Mariolatry, (mār-e-ol-a-tre) *n.* [*G., L. Maria and latreia*.] The worship of the Virgin Mary.

Marital, (mār'e-tal) *a.* [*L. maritalis*.] Pertaining to a husband.

Maritime, (mār'e-tim) *a.* [*L. maritimus*.] Relating to the sea;—situated near the sea;—performed on the sea; naval;—having a navy or commerce by sea.

Marjoram, (mār'jō-ram) *n.* [*F. marjolaine*.] A plant of the genus *Origanum*, aromatic, and much used in cookery.

Mark, (mār'k) *n.* [*A.-S. mearc*.] A visible sign, as a line, point, trace, or the like;—a groove or depression; stamp; incision;—visible effect; proof;—a note or sign; token; rank; state; landmark;—target;—goal; standard of attainment;—a character made, instead of signature, by one who can not write;—a merchant's stamp or brand.

Mark, (mār'k) *v. t.* To make a visible sign upon; to stamp; to brand;—to notice; to remark; to regard; denote; characterize;—*v. i.* To take particular notice; to note.

Marker, (mār'k'ēr) *n.* One who marks, affixes a sign, or takes notice;—a counter used in card-playing.

Market, (mār'ket) *n.* [*L. mercatus*.] A public place where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale;—a building where wares are bought and sold;—a town, region, country, &c., where there is a demand for an article. (bargains.)

Market, (mār'ket) *v. i.* To buy or sell; to make marketable, (mār'ket-a-bl) *a.* Fit to be offered for sale; saleable;—current in the market.

Market-cross, (mār'ket-kros) *n.* A cross set up where a market is held.

Market-price, (mār'ket-pris) *n.* The current price in the market.

Market-town, (mār'ket-town) *n.* A town that has a stated public market.

Marking-ink, (márk'ing-ingk) *n.* An indelible ink used for marking linen, &c.

Marksmen, (márks'man) *n.* One who is skilful to hit a mark; one who shoots well.

Marl, (márl) *n.* [*W. marl.*] A mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and silicious sand.

Marl, (márl) *v. t.* To manure with marl.

Marlaceous, (márl-á'she-us) *a.* Resembling marl.

Marline, (márl'in) *n.* [*F. Sp. merlin.*] A small line composed of two strands a little twisted, used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.

Marline-spike, (márl'in-spik) *n.* An iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing.

Mart, (márl'e) *a.* Consisting of partaking of marl; resembling marl.

Marmalade, (már'ma-lád) *n.* [*G. marmelade.*] A preserve made of the quince, orange, apricot, &c., boiled with sugar.

Marmoset, (mármó-zet) *n.* [*F. marmoset.*] A small monkey having soft fur, hooked claws, a long, thick tail, and resembling a squirrel.

Marmot, (mármot) *n.* [*F. marmotte.*] A rodent quadruped of the genus *Arctomys*, which inhabits the Alps and Pyrenees.

Maroon, (ma-róon) *n.* [*Sp.*] A fugitive slave in the West Indies. [*solate* *isle*, as a sailor.

Maroon, (ma-róon) *v. t.* To put ashore on a desert.

Maroon, (ma-róon) *a.* [*F. marron.*] Brownish-crimson; of a claret colour.

Maroon, (ma-róon) *n.* A brownish-crimson or claret colour.

Marque, (márk) *n.* [*F. marque.*] A license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction, or a ship commissioned for making reprisals.

Marquee, (márl-ké) *n.* [*F. marquise.*] A large field-tent:—written also *Markee*.

Marquetry, (márl'ket-re) *n.* [*F. marqueter.*] Inlaid work; work inlaid with pieces of coloured wood, shells, &c.

Marquis, (márl'kwis) *n.* [*F. It. marchese.*] A nobleman in England, France, and Italy, of a rank next below that of duke.

Marquise, (márl'kwis-ét) *n.* The dignity or lordship of a marquis.

Marriage, (márl'rij) *n.* [*F. mariage.*] Act of uniting a man and woman for life; legal union;—hence, bond or tie:—in Scripture, the union of Christ and the Church:—also, a marriage feast.

Marriageable, (márl'rij-a-bl) *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage.

Marrow, (márl'rō) *n.* [*A.-S. mearg.*] A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones:—the essence; the best part:—a fellow; mate. [*Scot.*]

Marrow-bone, (márl'rō-bōn) *n.* A bone containing marrow:—*pl.* The bone of the knee; the kneec.

Marrowless, (márl'rō-less) *a.* Destitute of marrow or pith. [*pith*: pithy.

Marrowy, (márl'rō-e) *a.* Abounding in marrow or marrow.

Marry, (márl're) *v. t.* [*L. maritare.*] To unite in wedlock; to perform the rite of marriage:—*to give away as wife*:—to take for husband or wife:—hence, to unite in the closest connection:—*v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite.

Mars, (márlz) *n.* [*L.*] The god of war;—one of the planets, the next beyond the earth.

Marsh, (márlsh) *n.* [*A.-S. merec.*] A tract of

low land, occasionally covered with water; a fen; a swamp; a morass.

Marshal, (márl'shal) *n.* [*F. marechal.*] A commander-in-chief or military officer of the highest grade:—formerly the chief officer of arms, who regulated combats in the lists or tournaments:—a herald or pursuivant.

Marshal, (márl'shal) *v. t.* To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner:—to lead as a harbinger. [*marshal.*

Marshaling, (márl'shal-ship) *n.* The office of a marshal.

Marshy, (márlsh'e) *a.* Resembling a marsh; wet; boggy; fenney:—produced in marshes.

Marsupial, (márl-sú'pe-al) *a.* [*L. marsupium.*] Having a pouch for carrying the immature young.

Marsupial, (márl-sú'pe-al) *n.* One of a class of mammal quadrupeds, in which the undeveloped fetus passes from the uterus into a bag or pouch attached to the belly, and is nourished by the nipple till full grown, as the opossum and kangaroo.

Marsupiate, (márl-sú'pe-át) *a.* Related to the marsupial animals; furnished with a pouch for the young.

Mart, (márlt) *n.* [*Contracted from market.*] A place of sale or traffic; a market:—purchase or sale; bargain.

Martello-tower, (márl-tel'lō-tow-er) *n.* [*From a fort in Corsica.*] A small round fort, common on the sea-board of Kent and Jersey, and erected to defend the coast.

Marten, (márl'ten) *n.* [*A.-S. meardh.*] A carnivorous animal of the genus *Mustela*. Its fur, which is dense, long, and of a dull brown colour, is used for making hats, muffs, &c.

Martial, (márl'shal) *a.* [*L. Mars.*] Pertaining to war; military; brave:—warlike; belonging to an army and navy.

Martin, (márl'tin) *n.* [*F. martin.*] A bird of the swallow kind, which forms its nest about buildings.

Martinet, (márl'te-net) *n.* A strict disciplinarian.

Martingale, (márl'tin-gál) *n.* [*F.*] A strap fastened to a horse's girth to prevent rearing:—a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit end.

Martmas, (márl'tin-mas) *n.* The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November.

Martyr, (márl'ter) *n.* [*G. martur.*] One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth.

Martyr, (márl'ter) *v. t.* To put to death for adhering to the truth; to sacrifice on account of faith or profession:—to persecute; to torment; to torture.

Martyrdom, (márl'ter-dum) *n.* The condition of a martyr; the death of a martyr.

Martyrologist, (márl'ter-ol'ō-jist) *n.* A historian of martyrs.

Martyrology, (márl'ter-ol'ō-jé) *n.* [*G. martur and logos.*] A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings.

Marvel, (márl'vel) *n.* [*F. merveille.*] Any thing astonishing or strange; wonder; prodigy:—admiration; astonishment.

Marvel, (márl'vel) *v. i.* To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or admiration; to wonder.

Marvellous, (márl'vel-us) *n.* Exciting wonder;



Martine spike.



Martin.

strange; astonishing;—improbable; incredible;—preternatural; miraculous;—sometimes used as an adverb with the sense of exceedingly.

Marvellously, (mă'vəl-us-le) *adv.* Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite admiration.

Marvellousness, (mă'vəl-us-nee) *n.* Quality of being marvellous.

Masculine, (mas'kü-lin) *a.* [*F. masculin.*] Male; virile; not female;—strong; powerful;—bold; brave;—coarse; marked;—denoting the gender in words appropriated to males, as distinguished from feminine and neuter.

Masculineness, (mas'kü-lin-nee) *n.* The quality or state of being masculine.

Maash, (maash) *v. t.* [*Ger. meischen.*] To bruise; to beat or work into a soft pulpy mass;—to mix malt and water together in brewing.

Maash, (maash) *n.* A soft or pulpy mass;—a mixture of bran and water for horses; or of boiled turnips, &c., for cattle;—a mixture of ground malt and warm water.

Maashing, (maash'ing) *n.* A crushing into a mass; the process of mingling ground-malt in heated water. [bruising.]

Maashy, (maash'e) *a.* Produced by crushing or **Maash**, (mask) *n.* [*F. masque.*] A cover for the face, with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor;—hence, that which disguises; a pretext or subterfuge;—a festive entertainment in which the company wear masks; a masquerade; a revel; a piece of mummery.

Mask, (mask) *v. t.* To conceal with a mask or visor;—to disguise; to infuse, as tea [*Scot.*];—*v. i.* To revel;—to be disguised in any way.

Masker, (mask'er) *n.* One who wears a mask.

Mason, (mā'n) *n.* [*F. maçon.*] A builder in stone; a hewer or cutter of stone;—a Freemason.

Masonic, (mā-sou'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

Masonry, (mā'sn-re) *n.* Art or occupation of a mason;—work of a mason;—the craft of Freemasons.

Masque, (mask) *n.* A kind of play or interlude, founded on a classical story, with songs or chants.

Masquerade, (mas-ker-ād') *n.* An assembly of persons wearing masks;—intentional or elaborate disguise.

Masquerade, (mas-ker-ād') *v. i.* To assemble in masks;—to go in disguise.

Masquerader, (mas-ker-ād'er) *n.* One who masquerades; a person wearing a mask; one disguised.

Mass, (mas) *n.* [*L. massa.*] A body of matter; a lump; a quantity collected; a heap; an assemblage;—bulk; magnitude; size;—principal part; main body;—the quantity of matter which a body contains;—*pl.* The people; the lower classes.

Mass, (mas) *n.* [*A.-S. mīsse.*] The communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host, in Roman Catholic churches.

Mass, (mas) *v. t.* To form into a mass; to assemble.

Massacre, (mas'a-ker) *n.* [*Ger. meteger.*] The killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life.

Massacre, (mas'a-ker) *v. t.* To murder with circumstances of cruelty; to butcher; to slaughter.

Massive, (mas'iv) *a.* Forming or consisting of a mass; compacted; weighty; heavy; bulky.

Massiveness, (mas'iv-nee) *n.* State or quality of being massive.

Mat, (mast) *n.* [*A.-S. mīst, Icel. mastr, F. mat.*]

A pole set upright in a boat or vessel to sustain the sails, yards, rigging &c.

Mat, (mast) *n.* [*A.-S. mīst.*] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

Mat, (mast) *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or masts.

Masted, (mast'ed) *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts;—chiefly used in composition.

Master, (mas'ter) *n.* [*L. magister.*] A superior; one who has servants under him, or who directs or manages men or business;—owner; proprietor;—chief; principal;—director; head;—teacher; instructor;—the commander of a merchant ship;—one highly skilled in art, science, or accomplishments; adept;—a title of respect, written Mr.—an appellation given to lads.

Master, (mas'ter) *v. t.* To become the master of; to subdue;—to execute with power or skill.

Masterdom, (mas'ter-dum) *n.* Dominion; rule.

Master-key, (mas'ter-ke) *n.* The key that opens many locks; hence, a clew out of difficulties.

Masterless, (mas'ter-less) *a.* Destitute of a master or owner; ungoverned; unsubdued.

Masterly, (mas'ter-le) *a.* Indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill; most excellent.

Master-passion, (mas'ter-pash'un) *n.* A ruling or predominant passion.

Masterpiece, (mas'ter-pēs) *n.* A capital performance; a chef-d'œuvre.

Masterhip, (mas'ter-ship) *n.* The state or office of a master;—headship; rule;—superiority.

Master-spring, (mas'ter-spring) *n.* The spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work.

Master-stroke, (mas'ter-strōk) *n.* Capital performance; a masterly action.

Masterly, (mas'ter-e) *n.* Act of mastering;—position or authority of a master;—pre-eminence;—victory in war;—eminent skill.

Mastic, (mas'tik) *n.* [*G. mastichē, from masasthai, to chew.*] A resin used as an ingredient in varnishes;—a kind of cement.

Masticate, (mas'te-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. masticare.*] To grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew.

Mastication, (mas-te-kā'hun) *n.* Act of chewing.

Mastiff, (mas'tif) *n.* [*It. mastino.*] A large variety of dog, remarkable for strength and courage.

Mat, (mat) *n.* [*A.-S. mætte.*] A texture of sedge, rushes, straw, or other material, laid on the floor;—a web of rope-yarn used to protect the rigging.

Mat, (mat) *v. t.* To cover or lay with mats;—to twist together; to interweave like a mat;—*v. i.* To become interwoven; to grow thickly together.

Matadore, (mat'a-dōr) *n.* [*Sp. matador.*] The man appointed to kill the bull in Spanish bull-fights.

Match, (mach) *n.* [*F. meche.*] Any combustible substance, as tow, wick, chip of wood, &c., dipped in melted sulphur, and used for domestic purposes, and for firing artillery, mines, &c.

Match, (mach) *n.* [*A.-S. mæca.*] A person or thing equal to another in quality; a mate; a companion;—union in marriage;—a trial of skill, force, &c.; contest on equal terms;—the arrangement of such contest.

Match, (mach) *v. t.* To rival successfully;—to bring a match, or equal, against; to set in competition;—to make equal;—to marry; to give in marriage;—*v. i.* To be united in marriage;—to be of equal size or quality; to tally.

Matchless, (mach'les) *a.* Having no equal; unequalled; unrivalled.

Matchlessly, (mach'les-le) *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be equalled.

Matchlock, (mach'lok) *n.* The lock of a musket containing a match for firing it; hence, a musket fired by means of a match.

Mate, (mät) *n.* [Icel. *mati*, equal.] One who customarily associates with another; a companion;—a husband or wife;—a subordinate officer; an assistant;—one who eats at the same table.

Mate, (mät) *v. t.* To match; to marry;—to match one's-self against; to compete with.

Mateless, (mät'les) *a.* Having no companion.

Materia, (ma-tē're-a) *n.* [L.] Matter; substance.

Materia medica, all substances used as curative agents in medicine.

Material, (ma-tē're-al) *a.* [L. *materia*.] Consisting of matter; corporeal; bodily;—important; more or less necessary; essential; substantial.

Material, (ma-tē're-al) *n.* Any thing composed of matter;—the substance from which any thing is made. [materialists.]

Materialism, (ma-tē're-al-izm) *n.* The doctrine of Materialist, (ma-tē're-al-ist) *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul is a particular organization of matter in the body.

Materialistic, (ma-tē're-al-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to materialism or materialists.

Materially, (ma-tē're-al-le) *adv.* In the state of matter;—in its essence; substantially;—essentially.

Maternal, (ma-tēr'nal) *a.* [L. *maternus*.] Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother.

Maternally, (ma-tēr'nal-le) *adv.* In a motherly manner. [relation of a mother.]

Maternity, (ma-tēr'ne-te) *n.* State, character, or **Mathematical**, (math-ē-mat'ik-al) *a.* [L. *mathematicus*.] Pertaining to mathematics;—according to the principles of mathematics; theoretically precise; exact; demonstrable.

Mathematically, (math-ē-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to mathematical laws or principles; demonstrably; with mathematical certainty.

Mathematician, (math-ē-ma-ti'ah-e-an) *n.* One versed in mathematics.

Mathematics, (math-ē-mat'iks) *n. sing.* [G. *mathēmatikē* (ac. *epistēmē*).] The science which investigates the relations between different numbers, quantities, or magnitudes, and prescribes the methods by which unknown quantities are deducible from known or assumed quantities. [used in the morning.]

Matin, (mat'in) *a.* Pertaining to the morning; **Matinee**, (mat'in-a) *n.* [F.] A reception or musical entertainment in the early part of the day.

Matins, (mat'inz) *n.* [F. *matin*.] Morning worship, prayers, or songs;—time of morning service in the Roman Catholic Church.

Matras, (mat'ras) *n.* [F. *matras*.] A chemical vessel, with a tapering neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c.

Matricidal, (mat-re-sid'al) *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

Matricide, (mat're-sid) *n.* [L. *mater* and *cædere*.] The killing of a mother;—the murderer of his mother.

Matriculate, (ma-trik'ū-lät) *v. t.* [L. *matricula*.] To enter or admit to membership in a society, especially in a university, by enrolling the name in a register.

Matriculation, (ma-trik'ū-lä'shun) *n.* Act of registering a name, and admitting to membership.

Matrimonial, (mat-re-mō'ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to marriage;—derived from marriage; conjugal.

Matrimonially, (mat-re-mō'ne-al-le) *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.

Matrimony, (mat're-mun-e) *n.* [L. *matrimonium*.] Union of man and woman as husband and wife; the nuptial state; marriage; wedlock.

Matrix, (mä'triks) *n.* [L.] The womb;—hence, a mould;—the earthy substance in which metallic ores or crystalline minerals are found.

Matron, (mä'trun) *n.* [L. *matrona*.] An elderly married woman; the female head of a household;—a nurse in a hospital.

Matronage, (mä'trun-aj) *n.* The state of a matron;—the collective body of matrons.

Matronal, (mä'trun-al) *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a matron; grave; motherly.

Matronhood, (mä'trun-hood) *n.* State of a matron.

Matronize, (mä'trun-iz) *v. t.* To make grave, sedate, or matron-like;—to chaperone.

Matronly, (mä'trun-le) *a.* Advanced in years; elderly;—like or befitting a matron.

Matter, (mat'er) *n.* [L. *materia*.] Body; substance; visible or tangible form;—elementary substance of which the earth and all living bodies are composed;—subject;—affair; concern; business;—event; incident;—importance; significance; moment;—the inducing cause of disturbance, difficulty, disease, &c.;—a short space of time;—a small portion of distance;—the subject of complaint; suit; demand;—pus; purulent discharge from an abscess.

Matter, (mat'er) *v. i.* To be of importance; to import; to signify;—to form pus; to mature.

Mattery, (mat'er-e) *a.* Generating pus; purulent.

Matting, (mat'ing) *n.* Mats; mat-work;—materials for mats; a coarse texture made of straw, rushes, grass, &c., used in packing.

Mattock, (mat'uk) *n.* [A.-S. *mattoce*.] A kind of pick-axe having the iron ends broad instead of pointed.

Matress, (mat'res) *n.* [Ger. *matratze*.] A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted.

Mature, (mat'ü-rät) *v. t.* [L. *maturare*.] To promote suppuration;—*v. i.* To suppurate perfectly.

Maturation, (mat'ü-rä'shun) *n.* Suppuration.

Mature, (ma-tür) *a.* [L. *maturus*.] Brought by natural process to complete growth or development;—completely worked out; fully digested;—come to suppuration; perfect; ready.

Mature, (ma-tür) *v. t.* To bring to perfection or maturity; to ripen;—to make fit for a special use;—*v. i.* To become ripe or perfect;—to become due, as a note.

Maturely, (ma-tür'le) *adv.* In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely.

Maturity, (ma-tür'e-te) *n.* State of being mature; ripeness; full growth.

Matutinal, (ma-tü-tin'al) *a.* [L. *mane*.] Pertaining to the morning; early.

Maulin, (maw'd'in) *a.* [Corrupted from *Magdalen*.] Drunk; fuddled; stupid or silly, as if half drunk; sickly sentimental.

Maugre, (maw'ger) *prep.* [F. *malgré*.] In spite of; notwithstanding. [hammer.]

Maul, (mawl) *n.* [L. *malleus*.] A heavy wooden

Maul, (mawl) *v. t.* To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel.

Maul-stick, (mawl'stik) *n.* [Ger. *malerstock*.] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady in working.

Maunder, (mawn dər) *v. i.* [*F. mendier.*] To mutter; to murmur;—to talk incoherently or idly.

Maundy-Thursdāy, (mawn'dā-thēr'sdā) *n.* [*Eng. maund.*] The Thursdāy in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday.

Mausolean, (maw-sō-lē'an) *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

Mausoleum, (maw-sō-lē'um) *n.* [*L.*] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

Mauve, (mawv) *n.* [*F. from L. malva.*] A beautiful purple colour obtained from aniline and benzole.

Mavis, (mā'vis) *n.* [*F. mauvis.*] The throistle or song-thrush.

Maw, (maw) *n.* [*A.-S. maga.*] A stomach of one of the lower animals; in birds, the crop.

Mawkish, (mawk'ish) *a.* Apt to cause loathing; nauseous.

Maxillar, (maks-il'lar) *a.* [*L. mazilla.*] Pertaining to the upper jaw.

Maxim, (maks'im) *n.* [*L. maxima.*] An established principle; a condensed proposition of important practical truth;—aphorism; adage; proverb.

Maximum, (maks'e-mum) *n.* [*L.*] The greatest quantity or number; the highest rate of speed or working power; the highest price or value.

May, (mā) *v.* [*A.-S. magan.*] An auxiliary verb qualifying another by expressing ability;—liberty;—contingency;—desire or wish;—*imp. might.*

May, (mā) *n.* [*A.-S. mǣg.*] The early part of life;—the flowers of the hawthorn. [*year.*]

May, (mā) *n.* [*F. mai.*] The fifth month of the year.

May-day, (mā'dā) *n.* The first day of May.

May-dew, (mā'dū) *n.* Dew on May morning, with which young people wash their faces;—*May-morn*, vigour; freshness.

May-flower, (mā'flower) *n.* A flower that appears in May; the hawthorn. [*appears in May.*]

May-fly, (mā'fli) *n.* A neuropterous insect that appears in May.

Mayor, (mā'er) *n.* [*F. maire.*] The chief magistrate of a city or borough.

Mayoralty, (mā'er-al-te) *n.* The office of a mayor;—the period of his service.

Mayress, (mā'er-es) *n.* The wife of a mayor.

May-queen, (mā'kwēn) *n.* A young woman crowned as queen at the celebration of May-day.

Mazard, (maz'ard) *n.* The head or skull. [*F. merise.*] A small, black cherry.

Maze, (māz) *n.* [*A.-S. mǣze.*] A labyrinth; a place full of windings and turnings;—intricacy;—perplexity; confusion of thought.

Maze, (māz) *v. t.* To confound with intricacy; to amaze; to bewilder. [*ity.*]

Maxiness, (māz'e-nes) *n.* Astonishment; perplexity.

Mazy, (māz'e) *a.* Perplexed with turns and windings; intricate; confusing.

Me, (mē) *pron. pers.* [*A.-S., L. me, G. & Sans.*] Myself; objective case of *I*.

Mead, (mēd) *n.* [*A.-S. mædu.*] A drink made of honey and water.

Meadow, (med'ō) *n.* [*A.-S. mæd.*] A tract of low or level grass land;—pasture or grass land annually mown for hay.



Mavis.

Meadowy, (med'ō-e) *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of meadow.

Meagre, (mē'ger) *a.* [*L. macer.*] Having little flesh;—thin; lean;—destitute of richness, strength, or the like; scanty;—poor; barren;—wanting diction or imagery.

Meagrely, (mē'ger-le) *adv.* Poorly; thinly.

Meagreness, (mē'ger-nes) *n.* Quality of being meagre; leanness;—poorness;—scantiness.

Meal, (mēl) *n.* [*A.-S. mætl.*] A portion of food taken at one time; a repast;—a part.

Meal, (mēl) *n.* [*A.-S. mæta.*] Flour, especially of a coarser kind, as of oats, barley, pease, &c.

Meal, (mēl) *v. t.* To sprinkle with meal;—to break into fragments and mingle. [*Scot.*]

Mealiness, (mēl'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being meal.

Mealy, (mēl'e) *a.* Having the qualities of meal; soft;—overspread with something that resembles meal.

Mealy-mouthed, (mēl'e-mouthed) *a.* Having a soft mouth; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language.

Mean, (mēn) *a.* [*A.-S. mæne.*] Wanting dignity; low in birth or station;—humble; poor;—base;—dishonourable; disgraceful; paltry; niggardly.

Mean, (mēn) *a.* [*F. moyen.*] Occupying a middle position; intervening;—average.

Mean, (mēn) *n.* Middle point, place, rate, or degree; medium;—interval; interim;—the average;—agency or instrument;—*pl.* Resources; property, revenue, or the like.

Mean, (mēn) *v. t.* [*A.-S. mænan.*] To have in view; to intend; to design;—to signify; to denote;—*v. i.* To have a sense or meaning.

Meander, (mē-and'ər) *n.* [*L. Mæander.*] A winding course;—a maze; a labyrinth;—a fret.

Meander, (mē-and'ər) *v. t.* To wind round; to make flexuous or spiral;—*v. i.* To wind or turn in a course or passage;—to wander in or about.

Meaning, (mēn'ing) *n.* That which is meant or intended; purpose; aim; object;—signification; sense; import. [*ing.*] Devoid of sense.

Meaningless, (mēn'ing-less) *a.* Having no meaning.

Meaningly, (mēn'ing-le) *adv.* Significantly; intently; with set purpose.

Meanly, (mēn'le) *adv.* In a mean manner;—in a low position;—dishonourably and unworthily.

Meanness, (mēn'nes) *n.* Quality of being mean; want of birth or rank; poorness of condition or circumstances;—baseness; sordidness; niggardliness.

Meantime, (mēn'tim) *adv.* In the intervening time; during the interval;—also *meanwhile*.

Measled, (mēzld) *a.* Infected with measles.

Measles, (mēzlez) *n. pl.* [*D. mæzelen.*] A contagious febrile disorder, marked by an eruption of red circular spots. [*eruptions.*]

Measly, (mēzle) *a.* Infected with measles or measled.

Measurable, (mez'hūr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being measured;—moderate; in small quantity or extent.

Measurably, (mez'hūr-a-ble) *adv.* In a measurable manner; to a limited extent; moderately.

Measure, (mez'hūr) *n.* [*F. mesurer.*] Dimensions of any thing reckoned according to some standard;—limit; allotted share;—moderation;—a rule by which any thing is adjusted;—a vessel by which quantity is measured;—extent; degree;—a grave dance;—division of the time in music;—metre; rhythm;—an act, step, or proceeding designed for the accomplishment of an object;—*pl.* Beds or strata.

Measure, (mez'h'ür) *v. t.* To take the dimensions of; to estimate; to value;—to adjust; to proportion;—to allot by measure;—*v. i.* To have a certain length, breadth, or thickness.

Measureless, (mez'h'ür-le) *a.* Without measure; limitless; unbounded; immense.

Measurement, (mez'h'ür-ment) *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration.

Measurer, (mez'h'ür-gr) *n.* One who measures.

Meat, (mēt) *n.* [A.-S. *mæte*.] Food in general;—the flesh of animals used as food; spiritual nourishment.

Meat-offering, (mēt-of-er-ing) *n.* In the Mosaic dispensation, an offering of meat or food.

Mechanic, (mē-kar'ik) *n.* One who works with machines of instruments; a skilled workman; artisan; craftsman; an artificer.

Mechanical, (mē-kan'ik-al) *a.* [G. *mēchanikos*.] Pertaining to machines or to the art of constructing machines;—depending on mechanism or machinery;—acting by physical force;—acting without thought or design; unconscious;—bred to machine or hand work; artisan;—clever at expedients; inventive.

Mechanically, (mē-kan'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a mechanical manner; by physical force;—by the laws of motion;—by workmanship;—by the force of habit; unconsciously.

Mechanical-powers, (mē-kan'ik-al-pow-erz) *n. pl.* The lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, and screw; the six elementary instruments or modes of generating and directing motive power, from which singly or in combination all machines are constructed.

Mechanician, (mek-a-nish'e-an) *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machinist.

Mechanics, (mē-kan'ike) *n. sing.* [G. *mechanikos*.] That science which treats of the laws of motion, and the action of forces or bodies on one another.

Mechanism, (mek'an-izm) *n.* The construction of a machine; the parts of a machine;—the action of a machine according to mechanical laws.

Mechanist, (mek'an-ist) *n.* A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics.

Mechlin, (mek'lin) *n.* A beautiful kind of lace—made at Mechlin, in Belgium.

Medal, (med'al) *n.* [L. *metallum*.] A coin struck with a device as a memento of any event or person.

Medallist, (med'al-ist) *n.* One skilled or curious in medals;—one who has gained a medal.

Medallion, (mē-dal'yunn) *n.* A large antique medal or coin;—any thing resembling in form such a coin;—an oval tablet bearing figures, heads, &c., in relief.

Meddle, (med'l) *v. t.* [D. *middelen*.] To have to do with; to take part in;—to act in the affairs of others officiously or intrusively;—*imp. & pp.* meddled; *ppr.* meddling.

Meddler, (med'l-er) *n.* One who meddles.

Meddlesome, (med'l-sum) *a.* Given to meddling; officiously intrusive.

Meddling, (med'ling) *n.* Impertinent interposition; officious interference.

Medial, (mē-de-al) *a.* [L. *medius*.] Pertaining to a mean or average.

Mediate, (mē-de-āt) *a.* [L. *mediatus*.] Being

between the two extremes; middle; intervening;—acting by means.

Mediate, (mē-de-āt) *v. i.* [L. *mediare*.] To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each; to arbitrate; to intercede;—*v. t.* To effect by mediation.

Mediately, (mē-de-āt-le) *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a secondary cause.

Mediation, (mē-de-a'shun) *n.* Act of mediating;—agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; entreaty for another; intercession.

Mediator, (mē-de-āt-er) *n.* One who interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them;—intercessor; advocate.

Mediatorial, (mē-de-a-tō-re-al) *a.* Belonging to a mediator, or to his agency or office.

Mediatorship, (mē-de-āt-er-ship) *n.* The office of a mediator.

Medicable, (med'ik-a-bl) *a.* [L. *medicabilis*.] Capable of being cured, or healed.

Medical, (med'ik-al) *a.* [L. *medicus*.] Pertaining to medicine;—tending to cure; medicinal;—adapted to teach medical science.

Medically, (med'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a medical manner; in relation to the healing art; medicinally.

Medicament, (med'e-ka-ment) *n.* [L. *medicamentum*.] Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine.

Medicate, (med'e-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *medicare*.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal;—to heal; to cure.

Medication, (med-e-kā'shun) *n.* Act or process of medicating;—use or application of medicine.

Medicinal, (mē-dis'in-al) *a.* Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease.

Medicinally, (mē-dis'in-al-le) *adv.* In a medicinal manner; with medicinal qualities.

Medicine, (med'e-sin) *n.* [L. *medicina*.] Any substance administered in the treatment of disease; remedy; physic;—that science which relates to the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease.

Medieval, (mē-de-ē'val) *a.* [L. *medius*, and *ævum*.] Relating to the middle ages.

Mediocre, (mē-de-ō'ker) *a.* [L. *mediocris*.] Of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; commonplace.

Mediocrity, (mē-de-ok're-te) *n.* The quality of being mediocre; a moderate degree or rate.

Meditate, (med'e-tāt) *v. i.* [L. *meditari*.] To dwell on any thing in thought; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; to contemplate;—*v. t.* To plan; to contrive; to intend.

Meditation, (med-e-tā'shun) *n.* Act of meditating; close or continued thought; contemplation.

Meditative, (med'e-tāt-iv) *a.* Addicted to meditation;—expressing meditation or design.

Mediterranean, (med-e-ter-rā'nē-an) *a.* [L. *medius*, and *terra*.] Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land, as a sea;—inland; remote from the sea, as mountains.

Medium, (mē-de-um) *n.* [L.] That which lies in the middle; intervening body or quantity; middle place or degree; mean;—an intervening or pervading substance; instrument or means by which any thing is effected.

Medlar, (med'lār) *n.* [A.-S. *mædd*.] A tree and its fruit, which is eaten when in a state of decay.

Medley, (med'le) *n.* [F. *mêlée*, to mix.] A mixture; a jumble; a hodge-podge.



Medallion.

Medullar, (med'ül-ar) *a.* [*L. medullaris*, from *medulla*, marrow.] Pertaining to marrow;—filled with spongy pith.

Medusa, (me-dü'sa) *n.* [*G. Medousa*,.] In mythology, the chief of the Gorgons, who was fabled to possess the power of turning all who looked upon her into stone.



Medusa.

Meed, (mäd) *n.* [*A.-S. mäd*.]

That which is bestowed in consideration of merit; reward; recompense.

Meek, (mäk) *a.* [*Icel. miúkr*.] Not easily provoked;—submissive to the divine will;—gentle.

Meekly, (mëk'le) *adv.* In a meek manner; mildly; gently.

Meekness, (mëk'nes) *n.* Mildness; gentleness;—forbearance;—humility; resignation.

Meerschau, (mër'shawm) *n.* [*Ger.*] A fine white clay manufactured into tobacco-pipes.

Meet, (mët) *v. t.* [*A.-S. mētan*, *Icel. mata*.] To come together;—to come in contact; to join;—to encounter;—to light on; to find; to receive;—*v. i.* To come together; to approach; to encounter; to converge;—to assemble; to congregate;—to agree.

Meet, (mët) *a.* [*A.-S. mētan*.] Adapted, as to a use or purpose; fit; suitable; proper.

Meet, (mët) *n.* A gathering or meeting, especially of hunters or hounds.

Meeting, (mēt'ing) *n.* A coming together; an interview;—a congregation;—a religious assembly;—conflux, as of streams;—junction, as of lines. [place of worship for dissenters.]

Meeting-house, (mēt'ing-hous) *n.* A church; a

Meetly, (mët'le) *adv.* Fitly; suitably.

Meetness, (mët'nes) *n.* Fitness; suitableness.

Megalosaurus, (meg-a-lō-saw'rūs) *n.* [*G. megas* and *sawros*.] A gigantic saurian or lizard, found in the oolite formations.

Megatherium, (meg-a-thē're-um) *n.* [*G. megas* and *thērion*.] An extinct and gigantic quadruped allied to the ant-eaters and sloths.

Megrim, (mëgrim) *n.* [*F. migraine*.] A vehement pain confined to one side of the head;—a whim; a freak; a humour.

Melancholic, (mel'an-kol-ik) *a.* Given to melancholy; depressed in spirits; hypochondriac;—mournful.

Melancholy, (mel'an-kol-e) *n.* [*G. melas* and *cholos*.] A gloomy state of mind, that is of some continuance; depression or dejection of spirits.

Melancholy, (mel'an-kol-e) *a.* Depressed; dejected;—gloomy; dismal;—calamitous; distressing. [a medley.]

Melange, (mä-läng'al) *n.* [*F. mêler*.] A mixture;

Melee, (mä-lä') *n.* [*F. mêler*.] A hand-to-hand conflict.

Meliorate, (më-lë-or-ät) *v. t.* [*L. meliorare*.] To make better; to improve;—*v. i.* To grow better.

Melioration, (më-lë-or-ä'shun) *n.* Act or operation of making better; improvement.

Melliferous, (mel-if'er-us) *a.* [*L. mellifer*.] Producing honey.

Mellifluous, (mel-if'lü-ens) *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

Mellifluous, (mel-if'lü-us) *a.* [*L. mel* and *fluere*.] Flowing, as with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing.

Mellow, (mel'ö) *a.* [*A.-S. mellewe*, *L. mollis*.] Soft with ripeness; ripe;—soft; rich; delicate

—said of sound, colour, flavour, and the like;—genial;—slightly intoxicated.

Mellow, (mel'ö) *v. t.* To ripen; to soften by ripeness or age;—*v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, or brought to perfection.

Mellowness, (mel'ö-nes) *n.* Ripeness, as of fruit;—maturity; smoothness from age, as of wine;—softness of tone or voice.

Melodious, (më-lö'de-us) *a.* Containing melody; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds. [dious manner; musically.]

Melodiously, (më-lö'de-us-le) *adv.* In a melo-

Melodiousness, (më-lö'de-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being melodious. [melodies.]

Melodist, (mel'ö-dist) *n.* A composer or singer of

Melodrama, (mel'ö-dra'ma) *n.* [*G. melos* and *drama*.] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed, and effect is sought by startling or unnatural sentiment or situation.

Melodramatic, (mel'ö-dra-matik) *a.* Pertaining to melodrama; done for effect merely; overstrained. [or adapter of melodramas.]

Melodramatist, (mel'ö-dram-at-ist) *n.* A writer

Melody, (mel'ö-de) *n.* [*G. melödia*.] A rhythmical succession of single tones, so related together as to form a musical whole;—the air or tune of a musical piece.

Melon, (mel'un) *n.* [*F. from L. melo*.] The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, prized for its juicy, cool, and often delicate flavour.



Melon.

Melt, (melt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. meltan*.]

To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat;—to liquefy; to dissolve;—to soften to love or tenderness;—to dissipate; to waste;—*v. i.* To become liquid; to dissolve;—to be softened to love, pity, or the like;—to be dissipated;—to be disheartened; to faint.

Melting, (melt'ing) *a.* Softening; subduing.

Melting, (melt'ing) *n.* Act of dissolving;—that which is melted;—quantity melted at one time.

Member, (mem'ber) *n.* [*L. membrum*.] A part of an animal body; a vital organ; a limb;—a part of a whole; a constituent of a body; a part of a sentence; a clause;—one of the persons composing a society, community, or the like;—*pl.* Bodily appetites or desires.

Membership, (mem'ber-ship) *n.* State of being a member;—the body of members; community.

Membrane, (mem'brän) *n.* [*L. membrana*.] A thin, extended, soft, transparent tissue, serving to cover some part of the body.

Membranous, (mem'brän-us) *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling membranes; membranaceous.

Memento, (më-ment'ö) *n.* [*L.*] A hint or suggestion to awaken memory; a memorial notice;—a gift or token by way of remembrance; a souvenir.

Memoir, (mem'wor) *n.* [*L. memoria*.] A record or history written from personal observation and recollection;—generally plural, narrative of one's own life;—narrative of a life founded on letters, diaries, and other personal memorials; biography;—journals and other records of the proceedings of a society.

Memorable, (mem'or-a-bl) *a.* [*L. memorabilia*, *morare*.] Worthy to be remembered;—illustrious; celebrated; famous.

Memorably, (mem'or-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered; remarkably.

Memorandum, (mem-or-an'dum) *n.* [L.] A note or scroll to help the memory;—a brief record of a transaction.

Memorial, (mē-mō're-al) *a.* Preservative of memory;—retained in memory.

Memorial, (mē-mō're-al) *n.* Any thing intended to preserve the memory of a person, an occurrence, or the like;—monument;—a written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body;—address; petition.

Memorialist, (mē-mō're-al-ist) *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial.

Memorialize, (mē-mō're-al-iz) *v. t.* To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.

Memory, (mem'ō-re) *n.* [L. *memoria*.] The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events; remembrance; recollection;—the time within which past events can be remembered;—exemption from oblivion;—monumental record; reminiscence; reflection, attention.

Menace, (men'ās) *v. t.* To threaten; to exhibit an appearance of evil or danger.

Menace, (men'ās) *n.* [L. *minax*.] The show of a disposition or intention to inflict an evil; a threat or threatening.

Menacing, (men'ās-ing) *a.* Showing or exhibiting the probability of evil or danger; threatening.

Menagerie, (men-ash'ā-rē) *n.* [F. *ménagerie*.] A place where animals are kept and trained;—*especially*, a collection of wild animals kept for exhibition.

Mend, (mend) *v. t.* [L. *menda*.] To repair;—to set right; to correct; to restore;—to advance; to further;—to hasten;—to quicken;—*v. i.* To grow better; to become improved.

Mendacious, (men-dā'she-us) *a.* [L. *mendax*.] Given to deception; lying; false.

Mendacity, (men-das'e-te) *n.* Disposition to deceive; a habit of lying;—untruth; deception.

Mendicancy, (men'de-kan-se) *n.* Act or practice of begging;—beggary; poverty.

Mendicant, (men'de-kant) *a.* [L. *mendicans*.] Begging; poor;—practising beggary.

Mendicant, (men'de-kant) *n.* A beggar; one of the begging fraternity of the Roman Catholic Church. [life of a beggar.]

Mendicety, (men-dis'e-te) *n.* State of begging;

Mending, (mend'ing) *n.* Act of repairing, as garments. [from sickness.]

Mending, (mend'ing) *a.* Convalescent; recovering

Mennial, (mē-ne-al) *a.* [Norm. F. *meigne*, *meme*.] Pertaining to servants or domestic service; low; mean;—performing servile office.

Mennial, (mē-ne-al) *n.* A domestic servant;—a person of a servile character or disposition.

Meniscus, (mē-nis'kus) *n.* [G. *mēniskos*.] A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, having the concavity less than the convexity, and shaped like the new moon.

Menses, (men'sēz) *n. pl.* [L. *mensis*.] The catamenial or menstrual discharges.

Menstrual, (men'strōo-al) *a.* Recurring once a month; monthly;—pertaining to a menstruum;—in *astrology*, making a complete cycle of changes in a month.

Menstruous, (men'strōo-us) *a.* [L. *menstruus*.] Having the monthly flow or discharge;—catamenial.

Menstruum, (men'strōo-um) *n.* [L.] Any fluid

or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent. [being measurable.]

Mensurability, (mens-ūr-a-bil'i-te) *n.* Quality of measurable, (mens'ūr-a-bl) *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*.] Capable of being measured; measurable.

Mensuration, (mens-ūr-a'shun) *n.* Act, process, or art of measuring;—that branch of applied geometry which gives rules for finding the dimension of objects from certain simple data of lines and angles.

Mental, (ment'al) *a.* [F. from L. *mens*.] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual.

MENTALLY, (ment'al-le) *adv.* In the mind; intellectually; in idea.

Mention, (men'shun) *n.* [L. *mentio*.] A brief notice or remark; hint; suggestion; cursory or incidental allusion.

Mention, (men'shun) *v. t.* To speak of; to allude to;—to state, as a particular fact; to utter incidentally; to name; to notice casually.

Mentionable, (men'shun-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being mentioned.

Mentor, (men'tor) *n.* [From *Mentor*, the counsellor of Telemachus.] A wise and faithful counsellor or monitor.

Mercantile, (mer'kan-till) *a.* [F. from L. *mercari*.] Pertaining to merchants or merchandise; commercial; trading;—carrying on commerce.

Mercator's chart, (mer'kā-terz-chārt) *n.* A chart or map of the earth's surface upon a plane projection, in which the meridians and parallels of longitude and latitude are represented by straight lines.

Mercenary, (mer'sē-nār-e) *a.* [L. *merces*.] Acting for reward; serving for pay;—hireling; venal; sordid;—covetous; grasping.

Mercenary, (mer'sē-nār-e) *n.* One who is hired; a hireling; a soldier hired into foreign service.

Mercer, (mer'sēr) *n.* [L. *merx*.] One who deals in silks and woollen cloths.

Mercery, (mer'sēr-e) *n.* The trade of mercers; the goods in which a mercer deals.

Merchandise, (mer'chan-dis) *n.* Act or business of trading; trade; traffic; commerce;—wares; goods; commodities.

Merchant, (mer'chant) *n.* [L. *mercans*.] One who carries on trade, especially on a large scale; a trafficker; a trader.

Merchant, (mer'chant) *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, trade or merchandise.

Merchantable, (mer'chant-a-bl) *a.* Fit for market; saleable; marketable. [vessel.]

Merchantman, (mer'chant-man) *n.* A trading vessel.

Merciful, (mer'sē-fool) *a.* Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy;—unwilling to punish; disposed to pity and forgive;—compassionate; tender; humane; kind. [manner; tenderly.]

Mercifully, (mer'sē-fool-le) *adv.* In a merciful

Mercifulness, (mer'sē-fool-nes) *n.* The quality of being merciful; tenderness; readiness to forgive.

Merciless, (mer'sē-les) *a.* Destitute of mercy;—unsparing; relentless; pitiless.

Mercilessly, (mer'sē-les-le) *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly. [for pity.]

Mercilessness, (mer'sē-les-nes) *n.* Want of mercy

Mercurial, (mer'kū're-al) *n.* Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigour;—pertaining to, or consisting of, quicksilver.

Mercurialize, (mer'kū're-al-iz) *v. t.* To affect with mercury;—to expose to the vapour of mercury.

Mercury, (mer'kū-re) *n.* [L. *mercurius*, the god of eloquence and of commerce.] A metal, white

Meniscus.

like silver, liquid at common temperatures; quicksilver;—a salt or preparation of mercury, as calomel, blue-pill, &c.;—the planet nearest the sun;—a news-boy; a messenger; a newspaper.

Mercy, (mêr'se) *n.* [F. *merci*.] Willingness to save; clemency;—pity; compassion;—any act of kindness;—discretion; power of dealing with at pleasure.

Mercy-seat, (mêr'se-sê) *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the covering of the ark.

Mere, (mêr) *a.* [L. *merus*.] Unmixed; pure; entire; absolute;—simple; bare.

Mere, (mêr) *n.* [A.-S. *mere*.] A pool or lake.

Merely, (mêr'le) *adv.* Purely; absolutely; utterly;—simply; barely; solely.

Meretricious, (mêr-ê-trish'e-us) *a.* [L.] Pertaining to prostitutes;—resembling the arts of a harlot; gaudily and deceitfully ornamental; tawdry; showy.

Meretriciousness, (mêr-ê-trish'e-us-ness) *n.* The art of a prostitute; deceitful allurements.

Merganser, (mêr-gan'ser) *n.* [Sp. *mergansar*.] A duck having a straight, narrow, and slender bill, wide at the base and hooked at the tip;—*Goosander*.

Merge, (mêrj) *v. t.* [L. *mergere*.] To cause to be swallowed up; to sink;—*v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost.

Meridian, (mê-rid'e-an) *n.* *Merganser.* [F. *meridien*.] Midday; noon;—the highest point of success, or the like; culmination;—a great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator;—an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place.

Meridian, (mê-rid'e-an) *a.* [L. *meridianus*.] Pertaining to the meridian or to midday;—pertaining to the highest point or culmination.

Meridional, (mê-rid'e-un-al) *a.* [L. *meridionalis*.] Pertaining to the meridian;—having a southern aspect; southern.

Meridional, (mê-rid'e-un-al'e-te) *n.* State of being in the meridian;—aspect toward the south.

Merino, (mê-rê'nô) *a.* [Sp. *merino*.] Of, or pertaining to sheep, natives of Spain, but now largely reared in Australia, prized for the superior fineness of its wool;—made of the wool of the merino sheep.

Merino, (mê-rê'nô) *n.* A thin fabric of merino wool for ladies' wear.

Merit, (mêr'it) *n.* [L. *meritum*.] Desert; goodness; worth; claim; right; title;—value; excellence;—reward; recompense;—prize, or badge of distinction.

Merit, (mêr'it) *v. t.* To earn by service; to be entitled to; to deserve; sometimes, to deserve, in a bad sense; to incur.

Meritorious, (mêr-e-tô're-us) *a.* Possessing merit or desert; deserving of reward or honour.

Meritoriously, (mêr-e-tô're-us-le) *adv.* In a meritorious manner.

Meritoriousness, (mêr-e-tô're-us-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving reward.

Merle, (mêrl) *n.* [L. *merula*.] A blackbird.

Merlin, (mêr'lin) *n.* A species of small hawk, formerly much used in falconry.

Merlon, (mêr'lon) *n.* [F.] That part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.

Mermaid, (mêr'mäd) *n.* [F. *mer*, and Eng. *maid*.] A fabled marine animal having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish.

Merops, (mê'rôps) *n.* [G. *meirein*, and *ops*.] A genus of hesperiid passerine birds, called also bee-eaters.

Merrily, (mêr'e-le) *adv.* In a merry manner; with mirth; jovially.

Merriment, (mêr'e-ment) *n.* Gayety with laughter or noise;—hilarity; glee; jollity.

Merriness, (mêr'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being merry; merriment; mirth.

Merry, (mêr'e) *a.* [A.-S. *mirig*.] Brisk; lively;—cheerful; jovial; mirthful; jocund; sportive.

Merry-andrew, (mêr'e-an-drô) *n.* A buffoon; especially, one who attends a quack doctor.

Merry-making, (mêr'e-mäk-ing) *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth;—also *merry-meeting*.

Merry-thought, (mêr'e-thawt) *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is broken in sport by two persons; a wish-bone.

Mesentery, (mes'en-ter-e) *n.* [G. *mesenteron*, *mesos*, and *enteron*.] A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen which retains the intestines in a proper position.

Mesh, (mesh) *n.* [A.-S. *masc*.] The space inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot;—*snare*.

Mesh, (mesh) *v. t.* To catch in a mesh; to in-

Meshy, (mesh'e) *a.* Formed like net-work.

Mesmerie, (mez-mêr'ik) *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism, or being under its influence.

Mesmerism, (mez-mêr-iz-um) *n.* [From *mesmer*.] Animal magnetism;—the art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions of the recipient, usually in a trance or sleep.

Mesmerist, (mez-mêr-ist) *n.* One who practices or believes in mesmerism.

Mesmerize, (mez-mêr-iz) *v. t.* To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Meal, (mes) *n.* [A.-S. *meæ*.] A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time;—a number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common;—a medley; a mixed mass;—a situation of difficulty or perplexity.

Meal, (mes) *v. i.* To feed;—to eat in company;—to contribute to the common expense of the table or meal;—*v. t.* To supply with a meal.

Message, (mes'aj) *n.* [F.] Any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another.

Messenger, (mes'on-jer) *n.* [F. *messager*.] One who bears a message;—a harbinger; a courier;—an official who carries despatches;—a legal officer who executes summonses, &c.

Messiah, (mes-si'a) *n.* [H. *masiah*.] Christ, the anointed; the Saviour.

Messiahship, (mes-si'a-ship) *n.* Character, state, or office of the Saviour.

Messianic, (mes-si-an'ik) *a.* Relating to the Messiah.



Merops.



Merganser.



Merino.

Mesemate, (mes'mât) *n.* One who eats ordinarily at the same table.

Messuage, (mes'wāj) *n.* [Norm. F. *messonge*.] A dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings, and adjoining lands.

Metachronism, (met-ak'ron-izm) *n.* [G. *meta*, and *chronos*.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

Metage, (mēt'āj) *n.* [From *metē*.] Measurement of coal:—charge for, or price of, measuring.

Metal, (met'al) *n.* [G. *metallon*.] A substance having a peculiar lustre, insoluble in water, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and solid at ordinary temperatures;—the materials of which glass, pottery, type, &c., are made;—small or broken stones used in macadamising roads.

Metallic, (mē-tal'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of, or resembling, metal.

Metallicine, (met'al-in) *a.* Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal:—impregnated with metal.

Metallist, (met'al-ist) *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.

Metallization, (met'al-iz-ā'shun) *n.* The act or process of forming into a metal.

Metallise, (met'al-iz) *v. t.* To form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to.

Metalloid, (met'al-oid) *n.* [G. *metallon*, metal, and *eidos*, form, shape.] An inflammable, non-metallic body, as sulphur, &c.;—the metallic base of a fixed alkali.

Metalloid, (met'al-oid) *a.* Like metal; pertaining to the metalloids.

Metallurgy, (met'al-ur'jik) *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.

Metallurgy, (met'al-ur-je) *n.* [G. *metallon*, and *ergon*.] The art of working metals; the operation of obtaining metals from their ores.

Metamorphic, (met-a-mor'fik) *a.* Subject to change;—pertaining to changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition.

Metamorphose, (met-a-mor'fōz) *v. t.* To change into a different form; to transform; to transmute.

Metamorphosis, (met-a-mor'fō-sis) *n.* [G. *meta*, and *morphē*.] Change of form or shape; transformation:—a change in the form or function of a living body by a normal process of growth, as in lepidopterous insects.

Metaphor, (met'a-fer) *n.* [G. *metaphora*, from *meta*, beyond, and *pherein*, to carry.] A comparison or similitude in a condensed form; a figure of speech in which mental or moral qualities are expressed by natural or physical attributes.

Metaphorical, (met-a-for'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or comprising a metaphor; figurative;—not literal.

Metaphorically, (met-a-for'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literal.

Metaphrase, (met'a-frāz) *n.* [G. *meta*, beyond, over, and *phrasis*, a speaking.] A literal or verbal translation, opposed to paraphrase.

Metaphysical, (met-a-fiz'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to metaphysics;—abstract; general;—existing only in thought; ideal.

Metaphysically, (met-a-fiz'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical sciences.

Metaphysician, (met-a-fiz-iah'an) *n.* One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

Metaphysics, (met-a-fiz'iks) *n. sing.* [G. *meta ta physika*.] Ontology; the science which investigates the origin, principles, and causes of living

existence;—the science of mind, as opposed to matter;—psychology.

Meta, (mēt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *metan*.] To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by any rule or standard; to measure.

Meta, (mēt) *n.* Measure; limit; boundary—used chiefly in the plural.

Metempsychosis, (mē-tem-se-kō'sis) *n.* [G. *metempsychōsis*.] The passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body; transmigration.

Meteor, (mē-tē-er) *n.* [G. *meta*, and *airein*.] Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere:—specifically, a transient fiery body seen in the atmosphere.

Meteoric, (mē-tē-or'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, meteors;—proceeding from a meteor.

Meteorolite, (mē-tē-or'ō-lit) *n.* [G. *meteōros*, and *lithos*.] A meteoric stone.

Meteorological, (mē-tē-or-ō-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Meteorologist, (mē-tē-or-ō-lō-jist) *n.* A person skilled in meteorology.

Meteorology, (mē-tē-or-ō-lō-je) *n.* [G. *meteōra*, and *logos*.] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly in its relation to heat and moisture.

Meter, (mēt'er) *n.* [Eng. *mete*.] One who, measures; specifically, an instrument for measuring the consumption of gas or of water.

Meta-yard, (mēt'yārd) *n.* A yard, staff, or rod used as a measure:—also *mete-ward*.

Methinks, (mē-thinks) *v. impera.* It seems to me; it appears to me; I think.

Method, (meth'ud) *n.* [G. *meta*, and *hodos*.] Plan; order; system;—suitable or convenient arrangement;—regular or ordinary mode of transacting business; course of procedure; way; manner;—classification.

Methodic, (mē-thod'ik) *a.* Arranged in convenient order; systematic; orderly;—final; precise:—also *methodical*.

Methodically, (mē-thod'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a methodical manner.

Methodism, (meth'ud-izm) *n.* The doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Methodist, (meth'ud-ist) *n.* One of an ancient school of physicians:—one of a sect of Christians, founded by John Wesley; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties.

Methodistic, (meth-ud-lat'ik) *a.* Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists.

Methodize, (meth'ud-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to method; to arrange in a convenient manner.

Metonymy, (met-on'ō-me) *n.* [G. *meta* and *onyma*, name.] A trope in which one word is put for another.

Metre, (mēt'er) *n.* [G. *metron*.] Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm; measure; verse.

Metrical, (mē'trik-al) *a.* [G. *metrikos*.] Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement of long and short syllables;—consisting of verses;—employed in or obtained by measurement.

Metrically, (mē'trik-al-le) *adv.* In a metrical manner.

Metronome, (mē'rō-nōm) *n.* [G. *metron*, and *nomos*.] An instrument to measure the length or time of a musical note or bar.

Metropolis, (mē-trop'ō-lis) *n.* [G. *mētēr*, and *polis*.] The mother city; the chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country.

- Metropolitan**, (met-rō-pol'-it-an) *a.* Belonging to a metropolis; residing in the chief city;—belonging to the mother-church.
- Metropolitan**, (met-rō-pol'-it-an) *n.* A bishop of the mother-church;—the chief bishop in a state or province.
- Mettle**, (met'l) *n.* [Usually derived from *metal*.] Spirit; courage; constitutional ardour; excitable temperament.
- Mettled**, (met'ld) *a.* Having mettle; high-spirited; full of fire.
- Mettlesome**, (met'l-sūm) *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardour; easily excited; fiery. [fowl of the genus *Larus*.] a gull.
- Mew**, (mū) *n.* [A.-S. *mæw*, Ger. *meu*.] A sea-mew, (mū) *v. t.* [F. *muer*.] To shed or cast; to moult, as a bird its feathers;—*v. i.* To cast the feathers; to moult.
- Mew**, (mū) *v. i.* [W. *merian*.] To cry as a cat;—*v. t.* To shut up; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.
- Mew**, (mū) *n.* A cage for hawks while mewing; hence, a place of confinement;—a place for horses; a stable;—generally *pl.* *Mews*, a range of stabling.
- Mew**, (mū) *n.* The cry of a cat.
- Mewl**, (mūl) *v. i.* [F. *miauler*.] To cry from uneasiness, as a child; to equal.
- Mezzo**, (met'zō) *a.* [It.] Middle; mean.
- Miasma**, (mi-az'ma) *n.* [G.] Infection floating in the air; deadly exhalation; noxious effluvia.
- Miasmatal**, (mi-az'mal) *a.* Containing miasma.
- Miasmatic**, (mi-az-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of the qualities of miasma.
- Mica**, (mī'ka) *n.* [L. *mica*.] A mineral capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness. It is generally transparent, and is used like glass.
- Micaceous**, (mī-ka'she-us) *a.* Pertaining to or containing mica; splitting into lamina like mica.
- Michaelmas**, (mīk'el-mas) *n.* [Michael and mass.] The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Roman Catholic Church, celebrated September 29th.
- Microcosm**, (mī'krō-kōzm) *n.* [G. *mikros* and *kōsmos*.] A little world; a miniature society or institution;—hence, man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe.
- Microcosmic**, (mī-krō-kōz'mik) *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm or little world.
- Micrography**, (mī-krog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *mikros* and *graphein*.] The description of microscopic objects.
- Micrometer**, (mī-krom'et-er) *n.* [G. *mikros* and *metron*.] An instrument for measuring very small distances or angles.
- Microscope**, (mī'krō-skōp) *n.* [G. *mikros* and *skopein*.] A magnifying optical instrument, in the form of a tube, with two or more lenses and a speculum, and a movable slide on which the objects are laid and adjusted to the focus.
- Microscopic**, (mī-krō-skop'ik) *a.* Made by the aid of a microscope;—capable of seeing very minute objects.
- Microscopically**, (mī-krō-skop'ik-al-le) *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.
- Mid**, (mid) *a.* [A.-S. *midd*.] Situated between extremes; middle; intervening.
- Midday**, (mid'dā) *a.* Pertaining to noon.
- Midday**, (mid'dā) *n.* The middle of the day.
- Midden** (mid'den) *n.* A dunghill [Scot.]
- Middle**, (mid'l) *a.* [A.-S. *middel*.] Equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial; mid;—intermediate; intervening.
- Middle**, (mid'l) *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities; midst; centre; waist.
- Middle-aged**, (mid'l-ājd) *n.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.
- Middle-ground**, (mid'l-ground) *n.* The central part of a picture. [two parties; a broker.]
- Middle-man**, (mid'l-man) *n.* An agent between
- Middlemost**, (mid'l-mōst) *a.* In the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.
- Middling**, (mid'ling) *a.* [A.-S. *midlen*.] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; moderate; medium; ordinary;—also used adverbially.
- Midge**, (mij) *n.* [A.-S. *mygge*.] A very delicate fly having a short proboscis and long legs.
- Mid-heaven**, (mid'hev-n) *n.* The midst or middle part of heaven or the sky.
- Midland**, (mid'land) *a.* Being in the interior;—surrounded by the land.
- Midmost**, (mid'mōst) *a.* Middle; central.
- Midnight**, (mid'nit) *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.
- Midnight**, (mid'nit) *a.* Being in the middle of the night; hence, very dark.
- Midrib**, (mid'rib) *n.* A continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the laminae of a leaf.
- Midriff**, (mid'rif) *n.* [A.-S. *midhrif*.] The diaphragm or respiratory muscle which separates the thorax and abdomen.
- Midshipman**, (mid'ship-man) *n.* A kind of naval cadet in a ship of war.
- Midst**, (midst) *n.* [Contracted from *middest*.] The interior or central part; the middle.
- Midst**, (midst) *adv.* In the middle.
- Midsummer**, (mid'sum-er) *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice. [distance.]
- Midway**, (mid'wā) *n.* The middle of the way or
- Midway**, (mid'wā) *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance. [distance; half way.]
- Midway**, (mid'wā) *adv.* In the middle of the
- Midwife**, (mid'wif) *n.* [A.-S. *mid* and *wif*.] A woman that assists women in childbirth.
- Midwifery**, (mid'wif-er) *n.* The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.
- Midwinter**, (mid'win-ter) *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice.
- Mien**, (mēn) *n.* [F. *mine*.] External appearance; air; look; carriage; bearing; demeanour.
- Might**, (mit) *n.* [A.-S. *meaht*, *miht*.] Force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind; strength; ability; capacity; energy.
- Mightily**, (mit'e-le) *adv.* Powerfully; forcibly; greatly;—loudly;—effectively.
- Mightiness**, (mit'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being mighty; power; greatness;—highness—a title of dignity.
- Mighty**, (mit'e) *a.* Strong; powerful; vigorous;—valiant; bold; bulky;—vast; extensive;—violent; vehement;—wonderful;—forcible;—populous;—severe;—important; momentous;—eminent; distinguished.
- Mighty**, (mit'e) *adv.* In a great degree; very.
- Mignonnette**, (min-yō-net) *n.* [F.] An annual flowering plant of the genus *Rosa*, having a delicate and agreeable fragrance.
- Migrate**, (mī'grāt) *v. t.* [L. *migrare*.] To change one's place of residence; to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning again in the spring—said of birds.
- Migration**, (mī-grā'shun) *n.* Act of migrating.



Midrib.

Migratory, (mī'grā-tor-e) *a.* Removing from one state or country to another;—regularly or occasionally removing; roving; wandering.

Milch, (milsh) *a.* [A.-S. *melc.*] Giving or furnishing milk—applied only to beasts.

Mild, (mild) *a.* [A.-S. *mild.*] Tender and gentle in temper or disposition;—kind; merciful;—soft; gentle;—placid; calm;—sweet;—moderate;—operating gently.

Mildew, (mil'dū) *n.* [A.-S. *mildede.*] A thin, whitish, powdery coating, fungi, found on diseased or decaying substances.

Mildew, (mil'dū) *v. t.* To taint with mildew;—*v. i.* To become tainted with mildew.

Mildly, (mild'le) *adv.* In a mild manner; softly; gently; tenderly; moderately.

Mildness, (mild'nes) *n.* Quality of being mild; tenderness;—softness; gentleness; moderate, soothing, or pleasing state or action.

Mill, (mil) *n.* [A.-S. *mil.*] A certain measure of distance, being equivalent to 320 rods or 5280 feet.

Millenian, (mil-'ē-zhan) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

Mill-stone, (mil'stōn) *n.* A post or stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile.

Millfoil, (mil'fōil) *n.* [L. *milie* and *folium.*] An herb—called also *yarrow*.

Militant, (mil'e-tant) *a.* [L. *militans.*] Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier. *Church-militant*, the Church on earth, as distinguished from the *Church-triumphant* in heaven.

Military, (mil'e-tār-e) *a.* [L. *militaris.*] Pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war;—warlike; becoming a soldier.

Military, (mil'e-tār-e) *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; the army.

Militate, (mil'e-tāt) *v. i.* [L. *militare.*] To stand opposed to; to be inconsistent with; to fight against.

Militia, (mil-iah'e-a) *n.* [L. from *miles*, *militis*, soldier.] The standing army or force of a kingdom;—a body of citizens enrolled and disciplined, but not permanently serving in time of peace, and not liable to serve out of the country even in time of war. (longe to the militia.)

Militia-man, (mil-iah'e-a-man) *n.* One who be-
Milk, (milk) *n.* [A.-S. *milc.*] A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young;—the white juice of certain plants;—emulsion made by bruising seeds.

Milk, (milk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *melcan.*] To draw milk from by the mouth; to suck;—to draw with the hand from the udder, as of a cow, &c.;—to supply with milk. (who gives milk.)

Milker, (milk'ēr) *n.* One who milks; also, one
Milkiness, (milk'e-nes) *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness.

Milkmaid, (milk'māid) *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

Milkman, (milk'man) *n.* One who sells milk or carries it to market. (cows.)

Milk-pail, (milk'pāl) *n.* Tin vessel used in milking

Milk-sop, (milk'sop) *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk;—a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Milk-white, (milk'hwit) *a.* White as milk; hence, pure; spotless.

Milky, (milk'e) *a.* Relating to milk;—resembling milk;—yielding milk;—soft; gentle. *Milky way*, a broad, luminous zone in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable stars.

Mill, (mil) *n.* [A.-S. *mylen.*] An engine or machine for grinding any substance, as grain,

&c.;—the building with its machinery, where grinding or manufacturing is carried on.

Mill, (mil) *v. t.* To reduce to fine particles; to grind;—to shape or finish by passing through a machine;—to make a raised border or impression around the edges of; to stamp in a coining press; to coin;—to full, as cloth.

Mill-dam, (mil'dam) *n.* A dam to obstruct a water-course and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel.

Milled, (mild) *a.* Fulle, as cloth;—stamped or grained on the edge, as a coin.

Millenarian, (mil-lē-nār'e-an) *a.* Consisting of a thousand years;—pertaining to the millennium.

Millenarian, (mil-lē-nār'e-an) *n.* One who believes that Christ will personally reign on earth a thousand years.

Millennial, (mil-len'e-al) *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years.

Millennium, (mil-len'e-um) *n.* [L. *millē* and *annus.*] A word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Revelation xx.

Miller, (mil'ēr) *n.* One who grinds; the owner or worker of a grist mill;—a moth or winged insect.

Millesimal, (mil-lec'im-al) *a.* [L. *millēsimus.*] Thousandth; consisting of a thousand parts.

Millet, (mil'et) *n.* [L. *milium.*] An endogenous plant and its grain. It is a native of the East Indies, where it is largely used for food.

Mill-horse, (mil'hōr) *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

Milliner, (mil'in-ēr) *n.* [*Milaner*, from Milan.] A person, usually a woman, who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c., for women.

Millinery, (mil'in-ēr-e) *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats, laces, &c.

Milling, (mil'ing) *n.* The act of grinding; the process of fulling cloth; the act of indenting coin.

Million, (mil'yun) *n.* [F.] The number of ten hundred thousand, written 1,000,000;—an indefinitely large number.

Millionaire, (mil-yun-ār') *n.* [F.] One whose wealth is counted by millions; a very rich person.

Millionth, (mil'yunth) *a.* Being the last one of a million units; constituting one of a million.

Mill-pond, (mil'pond) *n.* A reservoir of water for the purpose of driving a mill-wheel.

Millstone, (mil'stōn) *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

Milt, (milt) *n.* [A.-S. *milte*, Icel. *milti.*] The spleen;—the sperm of the male fish.

Milt, (milt) *v. t.* To impregnate, as the roe or spawn of the female fish.

Mimetic, (mī-met'ik) *a.* Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry; imitative.

Mimic, (mim'ik) *a.* [G. *mimikos.*] Inclined to imitate or to ape; imitative;—consisting of or formed in imitation.

Mimic, (mim'ik) *n.* One who imitates or mimics;—a mean or servile imitator.

Mimic, (mim'ik) *v. t.* To imitate for sport; to ridicule by imitation; mock.

Mimicry, (mim'ik-re) *n.* Act or practice of one who mimics.

Mina, (min'a) *n.* [L. G. *mina.*] A money weight of sixty shekels, in Ezekiel written *maneh*.

Minaret, (min'a-ret) *n.* [A. *mandrat.*] A slender, lofty turret on Mohammedan mosques.



Millet

Mince, (mins) *v. t.* [A.-S. *minsian*.] To cut into very small pieces; to hash;—to clip, as words or expressions;—to suppress or retrench;—*v. i.* To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety;—to speak softly or with affected nicety.

Mince-pie, (min's'pi) *n.* A pie made with mince meat and other ingredients.

Mincingly, (min's'ing-le) *adv.* In a mincing manner; not fully; with affected delicacy.

Mind, (mind) *n.* [A.-S. *mynd*.] The intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding; also, the soul;—opinion; sentiment; judgment;—choice; inclination; intent; purpose;—spirit;—memory.

Mind, (mind) *v. t.* To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with submission;—to intend; to mean;—*v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed.

Minded, (mind'ed) *a.* Disposed; inclined.

Mindful, (mind'fūl) *a.* Attentive; heedful; observant; bearing in mind. [fully.]

Mindfully, (mind'fūl-le) *adv.* Attentively; heed-

Mindfulness, (mind'fūl-nes) *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Mindless, (mind'les) *a.* Not indued with mind or intellectual powers; stupid; negligent; careless.

Mine, (min) *a.* or *pr.* [A.-S. *min*.] My; belonging to me.

Mine, (min) *n.* [F., It. *mina*.] A pit or excavation in the earth from which mineral substances are dug;—a cavity filled with powder formed under a fortification or other work, so as to destroy it when fired;—a rich source of wealth or other good.

Mine, (min) *v. i.* To dig a mine or pit in the earth;—to form a burrow or lodge in the earth;—*v. t.* To dig away the foundation of; to lay a mine under; to sap; to undermine; to destroy by slow degrees or secret means.

Miner, (min'ēr) *n.* A digger of mines.

Mineral, (min'ēr-al) *n.* [L. *minera*.] Any inorganic species having a definite chemical composition.

Mineral, (min'ēr-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, minerals;—impregnated with minerals.

Mineralize, (min'ēr-al-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to a mineral form; to communicate the properties of a mineral to;—*v. i.* To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals.

Mineral-kingdom, (min'ēr-al-king-dum) *n.* The third great division of the kingdom of nature, including all inorganic substances, as distinguished from animal and vegetable.

Mineralogical, (min'ēr-al-ōj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

Mineralogist, (min'ēr-al-ō-jist) *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals.

Mineralogy, (min'ēr-al-ō-jē) *n.* [From *mineral* and *G. logos*.] The science which treats of the properties of minerals or inorganic substances, and classifies them according to their forms and apparent properties.

Mineral-waters, (min'ēr-al-waw-terz) *n. pl.* Springs impregnated with mineral substances.

Mingle, (ming'gl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *mengan*.] To unite in one body, mass, or compound; to blend; to mix;—to join in intercourse or society; to associate with;—*v. i.* To be mixed; to be united with. [mixing;—union; junction.]

Mingling, (ming'gling) *n.* Act of blending or

Miniature, (min'ē-a-tūr) *n.* [L. *miniare*.] A painting in colours; a likeness done on ivory;—a painting or other representation on a reduced scale.

Miniature, (min'ē-a-tūr) *a.* Drawn or executed on a small scale.

Minim, (min'im) *n.* [L. *minimus*, the least, smallest.] Any thing very minute;—a single drop;—a half note equal in time to two quarter notes or crotchets.

Minimum, (min'e-mum) *n.* [L. *minimus*.] The least quantity;—the lowest price or rate;—a trifle.

Minion, (min'yun) *n.* [F. *mignon*.] A favourite; a darling; one who gains favours by flattery;—a small kind of printing type.

Minister, (min'is-ter) *n.* [L.] A servant; a subordinate assistant;—one to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state; executive magistrate;—the representative of government at a foreign court;—one who serves at the altar; the pastor of a church;—a messenger of God.

Minister, (min'is-ter) *v. t.* To furnish; to afford; to supply;—*v. i.* To act as a servant, attendant, or agent;—to afford supplies; to give things needful.

Ministerial, (min-is-tē-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to service;—pertaining to the office of a minister; executive, ambassadorial, or sacerdotal;—pertaining to the government.

Ministerialist, (min-is-tē-re-al-ist) *n.* A supporter of the government.

Ministerially, (min-is-tē-re-al-le) *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character.

Ministration, (min-is-trā-shun) *n.* Act of performing service; ministry; agency;—office of a minister; ecclesiastical function.

Ministry, (min'is-tre) *n.* [L. *ministerium*.] Act of ministering; agency; instrumentality;—the office or functions of a minister;—the body of ministers; the clergy; the ministers of state.

Miniver, (min'iv-ēr) *n.* An animal of the genus *Mustela*; the ermine;—a white fur with spots of black.

Mink, (mingk) *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel tribe.



Mink

Minnow, (min'nō) *n.* [F. *menu*.] A very small fresh-water fish, of several species.

Minor, (min'or) *a.* [L.] Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, &c.; less; smaller;—lower by a semitone.



Minor, (min'or) *n.* A person of either sex under age;—the second or particular proposition in a syllogism, which forms the subject of the conclusion.

Minority, (mi-nor'e-te) *n.* State of being under age;—the smaller number;—in public assemblies, the party beaten in a vote.

Minotaur, (min'ō-tawr) *n.* [G. *minos* and *tauros*.] A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

Minster, (min'ster) *n.* [A.-S.] The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached; sometimes, a cathedral church.

Minstrel, (min'stel) *n.* [F. *menestrier*.] One of an order in the middle ages, who sung to the harp; a bard; a singer and harper.

Minstrelsy, (min'stel-se) *n.* The arts and occupation of minstrels;—a collective body of songs or ballads.

Mint, (mint) *n.* [A.-S. *mynt*.] The place where

Mischance, (mis-chans') *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; disaster.

Mischief, (mis'chif) *n.* [Norm. *F. mes* and *chef*.] Evil wrongfully or injuriously done; harm; hurt;—intentional evil;—the cause of trouble or vexation.

Mischievous, (mis'chēv-us) *a.* Making mischief; hurtful; injurious;—noxious; destructive;—inclined to mischief; spiteful; malicious.

Mischievously, (mis'chēv-us-le) *adv.* With injury, hurt, or damage;—maliciously.

Mischievousness, (mis'chēv-us-nee) *n.* Quality of being mischievous. [mixed.]

Miscible, (mis'e-bl) *a.* [F.] Capable of being

Miscogive, (mis-kon-sēv') *v. t. or i.* To have a false or erroneous notion or opinion of; to put an unjust interpretation on.

Misconception, (mis-kon-sep'shun) *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; misunderstanding.

Misconduct, (mis-kon-duk't) *n.* Wrong conduct; mismanagement; delinquency; offence.

Misconduct, (mis-kon-duk't') *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage; reflexively, to behave ill.

Misconjecture, (mis-kon-jekt'ūr) *v. t. or i.* To guess wrongly.

Misconstruction, (mis-kon-struk'shun) *n.* Erroneous construction of motives, actions, or words.

Misconstrue, (mis-kon'strō) *v. t.* To construe wrongly; to interpret erroneously.

Miscount, (mis-kount') *v. t.* To mistake in counting;—*v. i.* To make a wrong reckoning.

Miscount, (mis-kount') *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

Miscreant, (mis'krē-ant) *n.* [F. *meccreant*.] An infidel; a misbeliever;—a vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.

Misdate, (mis'dāt) *n.* A wrong date.

Misdate, (mis-dāt') *v. t.* To date erroneously.

Misdeed, (mis-dēd') *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action; fault; offence; trespass; transgression.

Misdemeanour, (mis-dē-mēn'ēr) *n.* Ill behaviour; evil conduct;—any indictible offence less atrocious or heinous than felony or crime.

Misdirect, (mis-de-rekt') *v. t.* To lead or conduct amiss;—to address to a wrong person or place.

Misdirection, (mis-de-rek'shun) *n.* Act of directing wrongly;—error of a judge in charging the jury.

Misdo, (mis-dō) *v. t.* To do wrongly;—to commit a fault or crime.

Misdoer, (mis-dō) *n.* One who commits a fault or crime; evil-doer.

Misdoubt, (mis-dout') *v. t.* To suspect; to question;—to be suspicious or apprehensive of.

Misemploy, (mis-em-ploy') *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss.

Misemployment, (mis-em-ploy'ment) *n.* Improper application, as of time or talents.

Miser, (miz'ēr) *n.* [L. *miser*.] An extremely covetous person; a niggard; a low wretch.

Miserable, (miz'ēr-a-bl) *a.* [L. *miserabilis*.] Very unhappy; wretched;—causing distress;—very poor; mean;—worthless; despicable.

Miserably, (miz'ēr-a-bl) *adv.* Unhappily; calamitously;—very poorly or meanly; wretchedly.

Miserly, (miz'ēr-le) *a.* Very covetous; avaricious; niggardly; penurious; stingy.

Misery, (miz'ēr-e) *n.* [L. *miseria*.] Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind;—calamity; misfortune; anguish; distress.

Misfit, (mis-ft) *n.* A bad fit. [shape.]

Misform, (mis-form') *v. t.* To put into an ill

Misfortune, (mis-for'tün) *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; an evil accident; mishap; harm; disaster.

Misgive, (mis-giv') *v. t.* To fill with doubt and apprehension; to deprive of confidence; to fail.

Misgiving, (mis-giv'ing) *n.* A failing of confidence; distrust; doubt.

Misgovern, (mis-guv'ern) *v. t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

Misgovernment, (mis-guv'ern-ment) *n.* Ill administration of public or private affairs;—irregularity; disorder;—also written *misgovernance*.

Misguide, (mis-gid') *v. t.* To direct ill; to lead into error.

Mishap, (mis-hap') *n.* Ill chance; accident; misfortune; mischance; disaster.

Mishna, (mish'na) *n.* [H. *mishnāh*.] A collection of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.

Misimprove, (mis-im-prōv') *v. t.* To use for a bad purpose; to abuse. [for employment.]

Misimprovement, (mis-im-prōv'ment) *n.* Ill use

Misinform, (mis-in-form') *v. t.* To give erroneous information to.

Misinterpret, (mis-in-ter'pret) *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain amiss.

Misinterpretation, (mis-in-ter-pre-tā'shun) *n.* A mistaken interpretation.

Misjudge, (mis-juj') *v. t.* To judge ill of;—*v. i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

Mislay, (mis-lā) *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place;—to lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

Mislead, (mis-lēd') *v. t.* To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to deceive.

Mislike, (mis-lik') *v. t. or i.* To dislike; to have aversion to.

Mismanage, (mis-man'āj) *v. i.* To behave ill;—*v. t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly.

Mismanagement, (mis-man'āj-ment) *n.* Improper management; ill conduct of affairs.

Misname, (mis-nām') *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.

Misnomer, (mis-nōm'er) *n.* [F. *mes* and *nommer*.] The mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming;—a wrong name or title.

Misogamist, (mi-sog-a-mist) *n.* [G. *misein* and *ganos*.] A hater of marriage.

Misogamy, (mi-sog-a-me) *n.* Hatred of marriage.

Misogynist, (mi-sog'in-ist) *n.* [G. *misein* and *gunē*.] A woman-hater. [sex.]

Misogyny, (mi-sog'in-e) *n.* Hatred of the female

Misplace, (mis-plās') *v. t.* To put in a wrong place; to mislay;—to place upon an improper object.

Misplacement, (mis-plās'ment) *n.* The act of putting in the wrong place; the state of being misplaced. [ing; to print wrong.]

Misprint, (mis-print') *v. t.* To mistake in print.

Misprint, (mis-print') *n.* A mistake in printing.

Misprision, (mis-priz'hun) *n.* [F. *mépris*.] A neglect or contempt; act of treason or felony.

Misprize, (mis-priz') *v. t.* [F. *méprendr*.] To misapprehend;—to slight; to despise.

Mispronounce, (mis-prō-nouns') *v. t.* To pronounce erroneously;—*v. i.* To pronounce incorrectly.

Mispronunciation, (mis-prō-nun-se-ā'shun) *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation.

Misquotation, (mis-kwō-tā'shun) *n.* An erroneous quotation; act of citing incorrectly.

Misquote, (mis-kwōt') *v. t.* To cite or adduce incorrectly.

Misreckon, (mis-rek'n) *v. t.* To reckon wrongly.

Misreckoning, (mis-rek'n-ing) *n.* An erroneous computation.

Misrelate, (mis-rē-lāt') *v. t.* To relate falsely or inaccurately.

Misrepresent, (mis-rep-rē-zent') *v. t.* To represent incorrectly;—*v. i.* To make an incorrect representation.

Misrepresentation, (mis-rep-rē-zent-ā'shun) *n.* Act of giving a false or erroneous representation.

Misrule, (mis-rōol') *n.* Disorder; confusion; insubordination;—unjust domination.

Miss, (mis) *n.* [From *mistress*.] Young woman or girl—a title of address to an unmarried woman.

Miss, (mis) *v. t.* [A.-S. *missian*.] To fail of hitting, reaching, attaining, or finding;—to do without; to forego;—to omit; to pass by;—to feel the want of;—*v. i.* To fail to hit;—to fly wide; to miscarry;—to fail to obtain, learn, or find;—to mistake.

Miss, (mis) *n.* Loss; want;—mistake; error.

Missal, (mis'al) *n.* [L. *missa*.] The Roman Catholic mass-book.

Missal, (mis'al) *n.* Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic mass-book. [disguise.]

Misseming, (mis-sēm'ing) *n.* False appearance;

Misserve, (mis-serv) *v. t.* To serve unfaithfully.

Mishape, (mis-shāp) *v. t.* To shape ill; to deform.

Missile, (mis'il) *n.* [L. *missilis*.] Capable of being thrown;—thrown by the hand; discharged from a military engine or gun.

Missile, (mis'il) *n.* A weapon thrown or intended to be thrown, as a lance, arrow, or bullet.

Missing, (mis'ing) *a.* Lost; absent; wanting.

Mission, (mis'hun) *n.* [L. *missio*.] Act of sending; commission;—errand; duty;—a delegation; an embassy;—a station or organization of missionaries.

Missionary, (mis'hun-ar-e) *n.* One who is sent upon a mission; especially, one sent to propagate religion.

Missionary, (mis'hun-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to **Missive**, (mis'iv) *a.* [L. *mittere*.] Intended to be sent;—intended to be thrown; missile.

Missive, (mis'iv) *n.* That which is sent; a message;—*pl.* In Scots' law, letters respecting a bargain or lease, interchanged between two parties.

Misspell, (mis-spel') *v. t.* To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.

Misspelling, (mis-spel'ing) *n.* A wrong spelling.

Mispend, (mis-spend') *v. t.* To spend amiss; to squander.

Misstate, (mis-stāt') *v. t.* To state wrongly; to give an erroneous account of; to misrepresent.

Misstatement, (mis-stāt'ment) *n.* An incorrect statement.

Missy, (mis'e) *a.* Like a miss; girlish;—in contempt.

Mist, (mist) *n.* [A.-S. *mist*.] Visible watery vapour at or near the surface of the earth; small, thin, rain;—that which darkens or intercepts clear vision.

Mist, (mist) *v. t.* To cloud; to cover with mist;—*v. i.* To rain in very fine drops. [taken.]

Mistakable, (mis-tāk'a-bl) *a.* Liable to be mistaken.

Mistake, (mis-tāk') *v. t.* To misunderstand or misapprehend;—to take one person or thing for another;—*v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.

Mistake, (mis-tāk') *n.* An error in judgment; misconception;—an error in a matter of fact or reckoning; miscalculation;—an error in conduct; fault; slip.

Mistaken, (mis-tāk'n) *a.* Guilty of a mistake;—erroneous; incorrect.

Mistakenly, (mis-tāk'n-le) *adv.* By mistake.

Mistily, (mist'e-le) *adv.* Darkly; obscurely.

Mistime, (mis-tim') *v. t.* To time wrongly; to neglect the proper time.

Mistiness, (mist'e-nes) *n.* A state of being misty.

Mistletoe, (mis'l-tō) *n.* [A.-S. *misteld*.] A parasitic evergreen plant of the genus *Viscum*, bearing small yellow green flowers, and white glutinous berries. [erroneously.]

Mistranslate, (mis-trans-lāt') *v. t.* To translate

Mistranslation, (mis-trans-lā'shun) *n.* An erroneous translation; incorrect version.

Mistress, (mis'tres) *n.* [L. *magistra*.] A woman who exercises authority; the female head of a family, a school, &c.;—a sovereign;—a woman well skilled in any thing;—a sweetheart;—a concubine;—madam—a term of address, pronounced *Mis'us*, and written *Mrs*.

Mistrust, (mis-trust') *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.

Mistrust, (mis-trust') *v. t.* To regard with jealousy or suspicion; to suspect; to doubt.

Misty, (mist'e) *a.* Overspread with mist;—obscured as if by mist; cloudy; dim.

Misunderstand, (mis-un-der-stand') *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.

Misunderstanding, (mis-un-der-stand'ing) *n.* Mistake of meaning; error; misconception;—disagreement; difference; slight quarrel.

Misuse, (mis-üz) *v. t.* To use improperly;—to treat ill; to abuse; misemploy; misapply.

Misuse, (mis-üz) *n.* Improper use; employment to a bad purpose; abuse, as of time or talents.

Mite, (mit) *n.* [A.-S. *mitte*, L. *mita*.] Any thing very small;—a very small coin.

Mitigate, (mit'e-gät') *v. t.* [L. *mitigare*.] To alleviate;—to soften in severity; to temper;—to render more tolerable;—to reduce in amount; allay; calm; appease.

Mitigation, (mit'e-gä'shun) *n.* Act of mitigating; alleviation; abatement; relief.

Mitre, (mi'ter) *n.* [L. *mitra*.] An ornamental cap cleft at the top, worn by bishops, cardinals, &c.; hence, the dignity of a bishop, abbot, &c.;—the joint formed by the ends of two pieces, as of moulding, at an angle of 45°.

Mitre, (mi'ter) *v. t.* To adorn with a mitre;—to unite at an angle of 45°.

Mitten, (mit'n) *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *mutan*.] A winter glove; a cover for the hand without divisions for the fingers;—a worsted covering for the wrist;—also *mitt*.

Mity, (mit'e) *a.* Having or abounding with mites.

Mix, (miks) *v. t.* [A.-S. *miscan*.] To unite; to blend in a mass;—to mingle; to associate;—*v. i.* To be united or blended;—to be joined; to associate.

Mixed, (miks't) *a.* United; various; not pure.

Mixture, (miks'tür) *n.* [L. *mixtura*.] Art of mixing, or state of being mixed;—that which is mixed or mingled.

Mizen, (miz'n) *n.* The hindmost of the fore and aft sails of a vessel; the spanker sail.

Mizen-mast, (miz'n-mast) *n.* The aftermost mast in a three-masted vessel.

Mizzle, (miz'l) *v. i.* [Eng. *mist*.] To rain small or in very fine drops;—to vanish, as rising mist;—hence, to steal away;—also written *mistle* and *misle*.

Mizzle, (miz'l) *n.* Mist; fine rain.

Mnemonic, (nē-mon'ik) *a.* [G. *mnēmonikos*.] Assisting the memory.

Mnemonics, (nē-mon'iks) *n. sing.* A system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory.

Moan, (mōn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *mōnan*.] To bewail;

to lament;—*v. i.* To make a low, dull sound of grief or pain; to make lamentation.

Moan, (mōn) *n.* A low, faint, wailing sound; a low groan of pain, suffering, or grief.

Moat, (mōt) *n.* [F. *motte*.] A deep trench round a castle or other fortified place; a ditch.

Moat, (mōt) *v. t.* To surround with a ditch for defence.

Mob, (mob) *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus*.] A crowd or throng;—a gathering of people—often disorderly or riotous;—the populace; rabble.

Mob, (mob) *v. t.* To attack in a disorderly crowd; to hustle or jostle; to follow with a crowd.

Mobile, (mō'bīl) *a.* [L. *mobilitas*.] Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited.

Mobility, (mō-bīl'ē-tē) *n.* Quality of being mobile; susceptibility of being moved, excited, &c.

Mobilize, (mōb'il-iz) *v. t.* To call into active service—applied to troops.

Moccasins, (mōk'a-sin) *n.* [An Indian word.] A shoe or cover for the foot made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole.

Mock, (mok) *v. t.* [F. *moquer*.] To deride; to ridicule;—to mimic;—to disappoint;—to tantalize; to fool;—*v. i.* To make sport; to speak jestingly.

Mock, (mok) *n.* Ridicule; derision; mockery.

Mock, (mok) *a. & v.* Imitating reality, but not real; false; counterfeit; assumed. [a scoffer.]

Mocker, (mōk'ēr) *n.* One who mocks; a scooner;

Mockery, (mōk'ēr-ē) *n.* Act of deriding;—ridicule;—contemptuous treatment, especially of sacred persons or things;—a subject of laughter;—a false show of effort; counterfeit action or profession.

Mocking-bird, (mōk'ing-bērd) *n.* A singing-bird of North America remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

Modal, (mōd'al) *a.* Relating to the mode or form; formal; consisting in form only.

Mode, (mōd) *n.* [F., L. *modus*.] Manner of existing; form;—condition; state;—method; plan;—fashion; style;—gradation; degree; mood.

Model, (mōd'el) *n.* [L. *modulus*.] A small pattern;—a representation on a reduced scale of a machine, ship, &c.;—a mould; a form to give shape to castings;—a copy, as of a statue;—an example; a high embodiment of worth or excellence.

Model, (mōd'el) *v. t.* To plan or form after a pattern; to form in model;—*v. i.* To make a pattern from which some work is to be executed.

Modelling, (mōd'el-ing) *n.* The act of making a model from which a work of art is to be executed.

Moderate, (mōd'ēr-āt) *a.* [L. *moderatus*.] Limited; kept within due bounds;—temperate;—frugal;—holding a mean or middle place;—equable;—reasonable;—not violent or excessive;—average; mediocre.

Moderate, (mōd'ēr-āt) *v. t.* [L. *moderare*.] To restrain; to keep within bounds; to ally; to temper; to qualify;—*v. i.* To become less violent or intense.

Moderately, (mōd'ēr-āt-lē) *adv.* In a moderate manner; temperately; mildly;—in a middle degree. [of being moderate.]

Moderateness, (mōd'ēr-āt-nēs) *n.* State or quality

Moderation, (mōd'ēr-āt'shun) *n.* State or quality of being moderate; freedom from excess; restraint of passion or appetite;—frugality in expenditure.

Moderator, (mōd'ēr-āt-ēr) *n.* One who presides over a meeting to preserve order and guide the course of debate;—an instrument for regulating the action of a machine, lamp, &c.

Moderatorship, (mōd'ēr-āt'ēr-ship) *n.* The office of a moderator.

Modern, (mōd'ēr-n) *a.* [F. *moderne*.] Pertaining to the present time or time not long past; late; not ancient; recent; novel.

Modern, (mōd'ēr-n) *n.* A person of modern times;—generally plural, people living in modern times, distinguished from ancients, or people living in Greek and Roman times.

Modernism, (mōd'ēr-n-izm) *n.* Modern practice.

Modernist, (mōd'ēr-n-ist) *n.* One who admires the moderns.

Modernize, (mōd'ēr-n-iz) *v. t.* To conform to recent or present usage or taste.

Modest, (mōd'est) *a.* [L. *modestus*.] Restrained within due limits of propriety or decency;—not forward; bashful; not boastful;—decent; chaste;—moderate.

Modestly, (mōd'est-lē) *adv.* In a modest manner.

Modesty, (mōd'est-ē) *n.* Quality of being modest; absence of self-confidence and presumption;—absence of unwomanly or indecent bearing; purity. [a small quantity.]

Modicum, (mōd'e-kum) *n.* [L. *modicus*.] A little;

Modification, (mōd'e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of modifying;—particular form or manner.

Modify, (mōd'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *modus* and *facere*.] To change the form of; to vary;—to moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.

Modish, (mōd'ish) *a.* According to the mode; conformed to the extreme fashion; fashionable.

Modishness, (mōd'ish-nēs) *n.* State or quality of being modish;—affectation of the fashion.

Modiste, (mōd'ist) *n.* [F.] A milliner; a maker or seller of articles of fashionable dress.

Modulate, (mōd'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *modulari*.] To form, as sound, to a certain key;—to vary or inflect in a natural or musical manner;—*v. i.* To pass from one key into another.

Modulation, (mōd'ū-lā'shun) *n.* The art of forming any thing to a certain proportion;—the art of inflecting the voice;—a rising or falling of the voice in reading or speaking;—the art of composing melody or harmony in a particular mode or key; the art of changing the key or of passing from one key to another.

Module, (mōd'ūl) *n.* [L. *modulus*.] A model;—in architecture, the size of some one part, as the diameter of a shaft, taken as a measure by which the proportions of other parts are regulated.

Mogul, (mō-gul') *n.* A person of Mongolian race. *Great Mogul*, the emperor of Delhi.

Mohair, (mō'hār) *n.* [Probably of Oriental origin.] The long, silky hair or wool of the Angora goat of Asia Minor; a fabric made from this material.

Moiety, (mōi'e-tē) *n.* [F. *moitié*.] One of two equal parts; the half;—a portion; share.

Moil, (moil) *v. t.* [F. *moillir*.] To daub; to make dirty; to soil;—*v. i.* [L. *moliri*.] To work with painful effort; to toil; to drudge.

Moire, (mwār) *n.* [F.] A fine kind of watered silk for ladies' dresses;—a woollen fabric; mohair.

Moist, (moist) *a.* [F. *moite*.] Moderately wet; damp; humid.



Mocking-bird.

Moisten, (mois'n) *v. t.* To make damp; to wet slightly;—to soften.

Moistness, (moist'nes) *n.* State or quality of being moist; dampness; humidity.

Moisture, (moist'ür) *n.* A moderate degree of wetness;—that which moistens; quantity of liquid matter contained in the body, the atmosphere, &c. [tooth.]

Molar, (mô'lär) *n.* A grinding tooth; a double

Molar, (mô'lär) *a.* [*L. mola.*] Having power to grind; grinding.

Molasses, (mô-las'ez) *n. sing.* [*L. mellaceus.*] The syrup which drains from sugar in the process of manufacture; golden syrup and treacle.

Mole, (möi) *n.* [*A.-S. mól.*] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the body.

Mole, (möi) *n.* [*L. moles.*] A massive work formed of large stones at the mouth of a port to defend it from the violence of the waves; also, the harbour itself.

Mole, (möi) *n.* [*D. mol.*] A small, insect-eating mammal with minute eyes and very soft fur. From its burrowing habits it is called a *mould-worm* or *mouldturner*.

Mole, (möi) *v. t.* To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow; to excavate.

Molecular, (mö-lek'ü-lär) *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, molecules.

Molecule, (möi's-kül) *n.* [*L. molecula.*] A very minute particle of matter;—a small part or portion of a mass or body.

Mole-hill, (möi'hil) *n.* A little elevation of earth thrown up by moles; hence, an insignificant obstacle or difficulty.

Moleskin, (möi'skin) *n.* A kind of cotton fabric or fastian with a smooth surface;—a kind of cloth.

Molest, (mö-lest) *v. t.* [*F. molester.*] To trouble; to render uneasy; annoy; vex.

Molestation, (mö-lest-ä'shun) *n.* Act of molesting; disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given.

Mollient, (mol'yent) *a.* [*L. mollire.*] Serving to soften; assuaging; emollient.

Mollification, (mol-e-ke-ä'shun) *n.* Act of mollifying; mitigation.

Mollify, (mol'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. mollis and facere.*] To make soft or tender;—to assuage;—to appease; to pacify.

Mollusc, (mol'lusk) *n.* [*L. molluscus, soft.*] An invertebrate animal

having a soft, fleshy body, which is inarticulate, and not radiate internally.

Molluscan, (mol-lus'-kan) *a.* Pertaining to the molluscs, or partaking of their properties.

Molech, (mö'lok) *n.* [*H. malketh.*] The deity of the Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered in the valley of Tophet. [metal.]

Molten, (möit'n) *p. a.* Melted; made of melted

Moment, (mö'ment) *n.* [*L. momentum.*] A minute portion of time; an instant;—force; impulsive power; momentum;—importance; weight.

Momentarily, (mö'ment-ar-e-le) *adv.* Every moment; from moment to moment.

Momentariness, (mö'ment-ar-e-nes) *n.* State of being momentary.

Momentary, (mö'ment-ar-e) *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment.

Momentarily, (mö'ment-le) *adv.* For a moment;—in a moment; every moment.

Momentous, (mö-ment'us) *a.* Of consequence; important; weighty.

Momentousness, (mö-ment'us-nes) *n.* State of being of great importance.

Momentum, (mö-ment'um) *n.* [*L.*] Moving force; impetus;—power of moving or of communicating motion, which is always proportioned to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity.

Monachal, (mon'ak-al) *a.* [*L. monachus.*] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life.

Monachism, (mon'ak-izm) *n.* The system and influences of a monastic life.

Monad, (mon'ad) *n.* [*G. monas.*] An atom; an ultimate particle of matter;—an infusorial animalcule.

Monadie, (mon-ad'ik) *a.* Relating to monads; having the nature of a monad.

Monarch, (mon'ärk) *n.* [*G. monos and archos.*] A sole ruler; an autocrat; a sovereign;—one superior to all others of the same kind.

Monarchal, (mon-ärk'al) *a.* Pertaining to, or suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

Monarchie, (mon-ärk'ik) *a.* Vested in a single ruler;—pertaining to monarchy or a monarch.

Monarchist, (mon-ärk-ist) *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

Monarchy, (mon-ärk-e) *n.* A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person;—a kingdom; an empire.

Monastery, (mon-as-ter-e) *n.* [*G. monastēr.*] A house of religious retirement; cloister; convent.

Monastic, (mon-artik) *n.* A monk.

Monastic, (mon-artik) *a.* Pertaining to monasteries, or to monks and nuns;—recluse.

Monasticism, (mon-as-te-izm) *n.* The institution of monkish life.

Monday, (mun'dä) *n.* [*A.-S. mōnandæg.*] The second day of the week.

Monde, (mongd) *n.* [*F.*] The world; chiefly in the phrase *beau monde*, fashionable world.

Monetary, (mun'e-tär-e) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in money; pecuniary.

Money, (mun'e) *n.* [*F. monnaie.*] Coin; stamped metal used as the medium of commerce; paper currency; bank notes; bills, &c.;—wealth; riches.

Moneyed, (mun'ed) *a.* Rich in money; having money;—consisting in money.

Moneyless, (mun'e-less) *a.* Destitute of money.

Money-making, (mun'e-mäk-ing) *a.* Gaining money or wealth; profitable; lucrative.

Money's-worth, (mun'ez-wurth) *n.* Value or worth in money;—full value.

Monger, (mung'ger) *n.* [*A.-S. mangere.*] A trader; a dealer—used chiefly in composition.

Mongrel, (mung'grel) *a.* [*A.-S. mengran.*] Of a mixed breed; hybrid. [breed.]

Mongrel, (mung'grel) *n.* An animal of a mixed

Monition, (mö-nish'un) *n.* [*L. monitio.*] Admonition; warning;—information; notice.

Monitor, (mon'e-ter) *n.* [*L.*] One who admonishes;—a faithful counsellor;—an older scholar commissioned by the master to keep up the discipline of the class in his absence.

Monitor, (mon'e-ter) *n.* An iron-clad war-vessel, with one or more turrets.

Monitorial, (mon-e-tör-e-al) *a.* Pertaining to a monitor;—conducted or taught by monitors.

Monitorially, (mon-e-tör-e-al-le) *adv.* In a monitorial manner.

Monitory, (mon'e-tör-e) *a.* Giving admonition.

Monitress, (mon'e-tres) *n.* A female monitor.

Monk, (mungk) *n.* [*A.-S. moner.*] One of a



Molluscs.

religious community inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to a life of celibacy and religious exercises.

Monkey, (mungk'e) *n.* [It. *monicchio*.] A four-footed mammal, having short legs with hand-shaped feet, long arms with clasping hands, and a prehensile tail;—a name of contempt or of slight kindness.



Monkeys' heads.

1. Cebidae. 2. Lemuridae.

Monkey-jacket, (mungk'e-jak-et) *n.* A long, close-fitting jacket worn by youths and seamen.

Monkey-wrench, (mungk'e-rensh) *n.* A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

Monkish, (mungk'ish) *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.

Monk's-hood, (mungsk'hood) *n.* A herbaceous plant of the genus *Aconitum*, and extremely poisonous.

Mono, (mo'no). [G. *monos*.] A prefix to words from the Greek, signifying alone.

Monochord, (mon'ô-kord) *n.* [G. *monochordos*.] An instrument consisting of one string for experimenting upon musical sounds.

Monochromatic, (mon'ô-kro-mat'ik) *a.* Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of one colour.

Monochrome, (mon'ô-kroin) *n.* [G. *monos* and *chrôma*.] A painting with a single colour.

Monocular, (mon-ok'û-ler) *a.* Having one eye only;—adapted to be used with one eye.

Monodist, (mon'od-ist) *n.* One who writes a monody.

Monody, (mon'ô-de) *n.* [G. *monos* and *ôdê*.] A mournful poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation.

Monogamist, (mon-og'a-mist) *n.* One who disallows second marriages.

Monogamy, (mon-og'a-me) *n.* [G. *monos* and *gamos*.] A marriage to one wife only, or the state of such as are restricted to a single wife.

Monogram, (mon'ô-gram) *n.* [G. *monos* and *gramma*.] A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven;—an artist's mark;—a picture drawn in lines without colour.

Monograph, (mon'ô-graf) *n.* [G. *monos* and *graphê*.] A written description of a single thing or class of things.

Monographic, (mon'ô-graf'ik) *a.* Drawn in lines without colours;—pertaining to a monograph.

Monography, (mon-og'ra-fe) *n.* A representation by lines only; an outline drawing; a mere sketch.

Monolith, (mon'ô-lith) *n.* [G. *monos* and *lithos*.] A column or the like, consisting of a single stone.

Monologue, (mon'ô-log) *n.* [G. *monos* and *logos*.] A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy;—a poem or scene composed for a single performer.

Monomania, (mon-ô-mă'ne-a) *n.* [G. *monos* and *mania*.] Derangement of the mind with regard to a particular subject only.

Monomaniac, (mon-ô-mă'ne-ak) *n.* A person affected by monomania.

Monomaniacal, (mon-ô-mă'ne-ak) *a.* Affected with monomania;—also *monomaniacal*.

Monomial, (mon-ô-me-al) *n.* [G. *monos* and *onomia*.] An algebraic quantity or function expressed by one term only;—also written *monome*.

Monomorphous, (mon-ô-mor'fus) *a.* [G. *monos* and *morphê*.] Having but a single form.

Monopetalous, (mon-ô-pet'al-us) *a.* [G. *monos* and *petalon*.] Having only one petal, or composed of petals cohering so as to form a corolla.

Monopelist, (mon-op'ol-ist) *n.* One who monopolizes.

Monopolize, (mon-op'ol-iz) *v. t.* To obtain possession of the whole of; to engross; to exercise an exclusive right;—to use or employ to the exclusion of others.

Monopoly, (mon-op'ô-le) *n.* [G. *monos* and *polein*.] The sole permission and power of dealing in any species of goods or of dealing with a country or market.

Monosepalous, (mon-ô-sê-pal-us) *a.* [G. *monos* and *sepal*.] In botany, having one sepal, or having the sepals united by their edges in the calyx.

Monosyllabic, (mon-ô-sil-lab'ik) *a.* Consisting of one syllable;—consisting of words of one syllable.

Monosyllable, (mon-ô-sil-la-bl) *n.* [G. *monos* and *syllabê*.] A word of one syllable.

Monothéism, (mon'ô-thê-izm) *n.* [G. *monos* and *theos*.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

Monothéist, (mon'ô-thê-ist) *n.* One who believes that there is but one God.

Monotone, (mon'ô-tôn) *n.* A single unvaried tone or sound;—the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key or line of pitch.

Monotonous, (mon-on'us) *a.* [G. *monos* and *tonos*.] Uttered in one tone or key;—unvaried; uniform;—hence, dull; tiresome.

Monotonously, (mon-on'us-le) *adv.* With one uniform tone.

Monotony, (mon-on'ô-ne) *n.* Uniformity of tone or sound;—want of variety; sameness; uniformity;—hence, dull, wearisome quality or influence.

Monsoon, (mon'soon) *n.* [Malay. *mûsim*.] A wind in the Indian Ocean blowing half the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite.

Monster, (mon'ster) *n.* [L. *monstrum*.] Something of unnatural size, shape, or quality;—ugly or horrible object;—a person of unnatural wickedness, cruelty, and the like.

Monster, (mon'ster) *a.* Great or inordinate in size or numbers, as a meeting, &c.

Monstrosity, (mon-atros'te) *n.* State of being monstrous;—an unnatural production.

Monstrous, (mon'strus) *a.* Having the qualities of a monster; abnormal;—enormous; extraordinary;—shocking to the senses; horrible; dreadful.

Monstrously, (mon'strus-le) *adv.* Exceedingly; very.

Monstrously, (mon'strus-le) *adv.* In a monstrous manner; terribly; horribly;—enormously.

Monstrousness, (mon'strus-ness) *n.* State of being monstrous; enormity.

Montant, (mon'tant) *n.* [F.] A thrust or pass in fencing;—an upright piece or stanchion.

Month, (munth) *n.* [A.-S. *mōnath*.] One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided.

Monthly, (munth'le) *a.* Continued a month, or performed in a month;—done or happening once a month, or every month.

Monthly, (munth'le) *n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month.

Monthly, (munth'le) *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

Monument, (mon'û-ment) *n.* [L. *monumentum*.] Any thing intended to remind or give notice;—



Monopetalous.

a building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, &c.;—mausoleum; tomb; cenotaph.

Monumental, (mon-ū-men'tal) *a.* Of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for a monument;—serving as a monument; memorial.

Mood, (mood) *n.* [*L. modus.*] State or condition; form;—method; style or manner;—in music, the key on which a melody is composed, or harmonies are arranged. [*A.-S. mod.*] Frame of mind; temporary state of feeling or passion; humour. [*moody manner.*]

Moodily, (mood'e-le) *adv.* [*From moody.*] In a moodiness, (mood'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being moody; peevishness; sullenness.

Moody, (mood'e) *a.* [*A.-S. módiþ.*] Sullen; peevish; fretful;—sad; pensive;—furious.

Moon, (moon) *n.* [*A.-S. mōna.*] The satellite which revolves round the earth;—hence, any secondary planet or satellite;—a month;—a crescent-formed outwork.

Moonbeam, (moon'bēm) *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

Moonless, (moon'les) *a.* Wanting, or not illumined by, the moon. [*the moon.*]

Moonlight, (moon'lit) *n.* The light afforded by **Moonlight**, (moon'lit) *a.* Illumined by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.

Moonshine, (moon'shin) *n.* The light of the moon;—show without substance or reality.

Moon-stone, (moon'stōn) *n.* A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar.

Moonstruck, (moon'struk) *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.

Moony, (moon'e) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the moon;—bearing a crescent; lunated.

Moer, (moór) *n.* [*A.-S. mōr.*] An extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, light soil, but abounding in peat; a fen.

Moer, (moór) *n.* [*L. Maurus.*] A native of the northern coast of Africa.

Moer, (moór) *v. t.* [*A.-S. merran.*] To secure, as a ship, by cables and anchors;—to fix firmly;—*v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.

Moorage, (moór'aj) *n.* A place for mooring.

Moer-cock, (moór'kok) *n.* The red grouse or gor-cock;—also *moorcock*.

Moer-hen, (moór'hen) *n.* A native gallinaceous bird of the genus *Gallinula*; the water-hen.

Mooring, (moór'ing) *n.* Act of berthing a ship, as by cables and anchors in mid-stream, or by ropes or chains attached to a wharf or dock;—the place where a vessel lies at anchor;—suitable anchorage.

Moerish, (moór'ish) *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery;—pertaining to Morocco or the Moors.

Moerland, (moór'land) *n.* A low, watery land, foul, cold, and full of bogs.

Moory, (moór'e) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling moors; marshy; fenny; boggy.

Moese, (móes) *n.* [*A native Indian name.*] An animal of the deer kind—it is the elk of Europe.

Moot, (móot) *v. t.* [*A.-S. motian.*] To debate;—to propound and discuss;—*v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.

Moot, (móot) *a.* Subject to argument or discussion; undecided; debatable.

Moot-case, (móot'kás) *n.* A point or question to be debated; a disputable case;—also *moot-point*.

Mop, (mop) *n.* [*W. mop.*] A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, fastened to a handle—used for washing floors.

Mop, (mop) *v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop;—*v. i.* To make wry mouths; to grin or grimace.

Mope, (möp) *v. i.* [*D. moppen.*] To be dull or listless;—to sulk; to gloom;—*v. t.* To make spiritless or stupid.

Mope, (möp) *n.* A dull, stupid person; a drone.

Mopingly, (möp'ing-le) *adv.* In a spiritless, listless, or dreamy manner.

Mopiah, (möp'iah) *a.* Dull; spiritless.

Moppet, (möp'et) *n.* [*Eng. mop.*] A puppet or doll made of rags;—hence, a fondling.

Mopus, (möp'us) *n.* A mope; a drone; a bad coin; a piece of money in general.

Moral, (mor'al) *a.* [*L. moralis.*] Relating to the manners, conduct, or duties of men towards each other; socially good or right;—relating to the law of God; virtuous; holy; pure;—capable of doing right or wrong; responsible;—done in conformity with law, or from sense of duty, as an act;—regular; strict;—founded on common experience; highly probable.

Moral, (mor'al) *n.* The doctrine or practice of the duties of life; conduct; behaviour—usually *pl.*;—the meaning or significance of a narrative, occurrence, experience, &c.

Morale, (mō-r'al) *n.* [*F.*] The moral condition, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.

Moralist, (mor'al-ist) *n.* One who teaches on moral or ethical subjects;—one who practices moral duties; a strict observer of social or religious forms.

Morality, (mor'al-e-te) *n.* Doctrine or system of moral duties; ethics;—practice of the moral and social duties; virtue;—the quality of an action which renders it right or wrong.

Moralize, (mor'al-iz) *v. t.* To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense;—to render moral or virtuous;—*v. i.* To make moral reflections; to write on moral subjects.

Moralizer, (mor'al-iz-er) *n.* One who moralizes.

Morally, (mor'al-le) *adv.* In a moral or ethical sense;—according to moral rules; virtuously;—according to the rules of the divine law;—according to the common course of events, and the ordinary judgment of mankind; probably; certainly.

Morass, (mō-ras') *n.* [*Ger. morass, Sw. moras.*] A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; a fen.

Moravian, (mō-rä've-an) *n.* One of a religious sect called the *United Brethren*.

Morbid, (mor'bid) *a.* [*L. morbidus.*] Not healthful; diseased; sickly; producing disease.

Morbidly, (mor'bid-le) *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner. [*diseased or sickly.*]

Morbidness, (mor'bid-nes) *n.* A state of being morbid.

Morbific, (mor-bif'ik) *a.* [*L. morbus and facere.*] Causing disease.

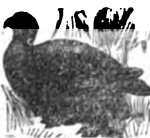
Morceau, (mor-sō') *n.* [*F.*] A bit; a morsel.

Mordacious, (mor-dä'she-us) *a.* [*L. mordax.*] Biting; given to biting;—sarcastic; severe; scathing.

Mordacity, (mor-das'e-te) *n.* Quality of being mordacious; biting or sarcastic quality.

Mordant, (mor'dant) *a.* [*F.*] Biting; caustic; sarcastic;—serving to fix colours, as alum.

Mordant, (mor'dant) *n.* Any substance which



Moor-cock.



Moor-hen.

serves to give fixity to dyes;—any sticky matter by which the gold leaf is made to adhere.

More, (môr) *n.* Greater quantity, amount, or number;—something other and further.

More, (môr) *a., comp.* [A.-S. *mûdra*.] Greater in amount, degree, quality, number, or the like; increased; additional.

More, (môr) *adv.* In a greater quantity, extent, or degree;—in addition; further; besides; again.

Moreen, (mô-rên') *n.* A stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, &c.

Moreover, (môr-ô-ver) *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; also; likewise; besides.

Moresque, (mô-reak') *a.* [F., from It. *moresco*.] Done after the manner of the Moors;—arabesque.

Moresque, (mô-reak') *n.* A species of ornamentation used by the Moors, either painted, inlaid in mosaic, or carved in low relief; arabesque.

Moribund, (mor'e-bund) *a.* [L. *moribundus*.] At the point of death; dying.

Moril, (mor'il) *n.* [F. *morille*.] A mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes.

Morion, (mô-re-un) *n.* [F., Sp. *morion*.] An open helmet, without visor or beaver;—a casque.

Morisco, (mô-ris'kô) *n.* [Sp.] A thing of Moorish origin, as the Moorish language;—a Moorish dance.

Mormon, (mor'mon) *n.* One of a sect in the United States, followers of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, called the *Book of Mormon*.

Mormonism, (mor'mon-izm) *n.* The doctrine of **Morm**.

Morn, (morn) *n.* [A.-S. *morgen*.] The first part of the day; the morning;—morrow.

Morning, (morn'ing) *n.* The early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time from midnight to noon, from rising till dinner, &c.;—the first or early part.

Morning, (morn'ing) *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the first part or early part of the day.

Morning-star, (morn'ing-star) *n.* The planet Venus when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

Morocco, (mô-rok'ô) *n.* A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goat-skin, and tanned with sumach—first prepared by the Moors.

Morose, (mô-rôs) *a.* [L. *morosus*.] Of a sour temper; sullen; austere; crabbed; surly.

Morosely, (mô-rôs'le) *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity. [sullenness.]

Moroseness, (mô-rôs'ness) *n.* Sourness of temper; morphia.

Morphia, (mor'fe-a) *n.* [F. *morphine*.] A vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium. Its salts are much used in medicine as an anodyne.

Morris, (mor'ris) *n.* [F. *moresque*.] A dance in imitation of the Moors, performed with castanets;—a dance formerly common in England, with the May-day pageants and processions.

Morrow, (mor'rô) *n.* [A.-S. *morgen*.] Morning, as good *morroin*;—the next following day;—the day following the present.

Morse, (mors) *n.* [Russ. *mory*, Lapp. *morsk*.] The sea-horse or walrus.

Morsel, (mor'sel) *n.* [Norm. F. *morcel*.] A bite; a mouthful;—a little piece; a fragment.

Mort, (mort) *n.* [F. from L. *mors*.] A note of a horn sounded at the death or capture of the game.

Mortal, (mor'tal) *a.* [L. *mortalis*.] Subject to death;—destined to die;—causing death; destructive; fatal;—implacable; inveterate;—

bringing or deserving condemnation; not venial;—human; belonging to man. [man.]

Mortal, (mor'tal) *n.* A being subject to death.

Mortality, (mor-tal'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being mortal;—death; destruction;—frequency of death;—death-rate; number dying in a place or community within a given time.

Mortally, (mor-tal-le) *adv.* In a mortal manner; fatally;—in the highest possible degree.

Mortar, (mort'ar) *n.* [L. *mortarium*.] A wide-mouthed vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle;—a short piece of ordnance with a large bore for throwing bombs, shells, &c.;—a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

Mortgage, (mor'gaj) *n.* [F. *mort* and *gage*.] A conveyance of an estate, granted in security of money borrowed, but redeemable on condition of repayment within a certain time;—the state of being under pledge.

Mortgage, (mor'gaj) *v. t.* To convey, as property, for the security of a debt;—to pledge; to give in security of. [gage is made or given.]

Mortgagee, (mor-gaj-jé) *n.* One to whom a mortgage is made.

Mortgager, (mor'gaj-er) *n.* The person who conveys property as security for debt.

Mortification, (mor-te-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified;—the death of one part of an animal body;—gangrene;—subjection of the passions and appetites by painful severities inflicted on the body;—humiliation; veneration.

Mortify, (mor-te-fi) *v. t.* [L. *mors* and *facere*.] To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of;—to subdue by discipline, as the bodily appetites;—to affect with vexation or humiliation;—v. i. To lose vitality, as flesh;—to practise severities from religious motives.

Mortifying, (mor-te-fi-ing) *a.* Humiliating; annoying; vexatious.

Mortise, (mor'tis) *n.* [F. *mortaise*.] A cavity cut into a piece of timber or other material, to receive the end of another piece, called a *tenon*.

Mortise, (mor'tis) *v. t.* To cut or make a mortise in.

Mortmain, (mort'män) *n.* [F. *mort* and *main*.] Possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that can not alienate.

Mortuary, (mor-tü-är-e) *n.* A customary gift claimed by, and due to, the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner;—a burial-place.

Mortuary, (mor-tü-är-e) *a.* [L. *mortuarius*.] Belonging to the burial of the dead.

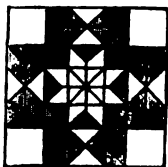
Mosaic, (mô-zä'ik) *n.* [F. *mosaïque*.] Inlaid work, in which the effect of painting is produced by the use of pieces of coloured stone or other hard substance.

Mosaic, (mô-zä'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the style of work called mosaic; tessellated.

Mosaic, (mô-zä'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites.



Mortar



Mosaic

Moselle, (mōz-el') *n.* [F.] A light wine made from the grapes growing near the river so called.
Moslem, (mōz'lem) *n.* [A. *moslem*, *muslim*.] A Musliman; an orthodox Mahometan.
Moslem, (mōz'lem) *a.* Pertaining to the Mahometans.

Mosque, (moak) *n.* [A. *masjid*.] A Mohammedan place of worship.

Mosquito, (mos-kē'tō) *n.* [Pg.] A small insect, having a sharp-pointed proboscis, by which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood.

Moss, (mos) *n.* [A.-S. *mośs*.] An acrogenous cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, with leaves and a distinct root. [Ger. *moś*.] A bog; a place where peat is found.

Moss, (mos) *v. t.* To cover with moss.

Moss-grown, (mos'grōn) *a.* Covered or overgrown with moss;—also *moss clad*.

Mossiness, (mos'e-nes) *n.* State of being overgrown with moss.

Moss-rose, (mos'rōz) *n.* A variety of rose having a moss-like pubescence on the calyx.

Mossy, (mos'e) *a.* Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss;—bordered with moss.

Most, (mōst) *a.* [A.-S. *mæst*.] Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest.

Most, (mōst) *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree. [chiefly; in the main.]

Mostly, (mōst'le) *adv.* For the greatest part;

Mot, (mō) *n.* [F.] A pithy saying; a witticism.

Mote, (mōt) *n.* [A.-S. *mot*.] A small particle; a spot; a speck.

Moth, (moth) *n.* [A.-S. *moth*.] A lepidopterous insect, having antennæ that taper regularly to a point;—that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any thing.

Mother, (muth'er) *n.* [A.-S. *mōdor*.] A female parent; especially, a female parent of the human race;—that which has produced any thing; source of birth or origin;—a familiar term of address to elderly women; also, to a woman who exercises parental care and influence over a person, undertaking, &c.

Mother, (muth'er) *a.* Received by birth or from ancestors; natural;—native; vernacular.

Mother, (muth'er) *v. t.* To adopt, as a son or daughter.

Mother-church, (muth'er-church) *n.* The church, as a good and wise teacher and guide;—the church of one's adoption;—in England, the Episcopal church; among Papists, the Roman Catholic Church—so called by their adherents.

Motherhood, (muth'er-hōód) *n.* The state of being a mother.

Mother-in-law, (muth'er-in-law) *n.* The mother of one's husband or wife. [mother.]

Motherless, (muth'er-less) *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Motherly, (muth'er-le) *a.* Pertaining to a mother;—becoming a mother; tender. [mother.]

Motherly, (muth'er-le) *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

Mother-of-pearl, (muth'er-of-perl) *n.* The internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters.

Mothy, (moth'e) *a.* [From *moth*.] Full of moths.

Motion, (mō'shun) *n.* [L. *motio*.] Act or process of changing place; movement, as opposed to rest;—animal life and action;—manner of

moving the body; gait; air;—military march; advance or retreat;—agitation, as of the sea;—internal action; excitement, as of the breast; tumult; stir;—impetus;—direction;—evacuation of the bowels;—proposal made in a deliberative assembly or public meeting.

Motion, (mō'shun) *v. i.* To make a significant movement or gesture.

Motionless, (mō'shun-less) *a.* Wanting motion.

Motive, (mō'tiv) *a.* [L. *movere*.] Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move.

Motive, (mō'tiv) *n.* That which incites to action; any thing moving the will;—reason; cause; constraining influence.

Motley, (mō'le) *a.* [W. *mudaw* and *llur*.] Variegated in colour; dappled;—made up of various parts; diversified.

Motor, (mō'ter) *n.* [L.] One who or that which imparts motion; a source of mechanical power, &c.

Mottled, (mō'tld) *a.* Spotted; variegated; marked with spots or blotches; speckled.

Motto, (mō'tō) *n.* [It. *motto*.] A sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, chapter, and the like, or added to a shield or other armorial bearing.

Mould, (mōld) *n.* [A.-S. *molde*.] Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized;—a substance like down, which forms on bodies that lie long in warm and damp air.

Mould, (mōld) *n.* [F. *moule*.] The matrix in which any thing is cast;—form; shape; character.

Mould, (mōld) *v. t.* To cover with mould or soil;—*v. i.* To become mouldy.

Mould, (mōld) *v. t.* To form into a particular shape; to model; to fashion.

Mouldable, (mōld'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being moulded or formed.

Moulder, (mōld'er) *n.* One who or that which moulds or forms into shape.

Moulder, (mōld'er) *v. i.* [Eng. *mould*.] To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish;—to waste away gradually;—*v. t.* To turn to dust; to waste.

Mouldiness, (mōld'e-nes) *n.* The state of being mouldy, or covered with mould.

Moulding, (mōld'ing) *n.* Any thing cast in a mould;—a projection beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c.

Mouldy, (mōld'e) *a.* Overgrown with mould.

Moult, (mōlt) *v. i.* [F. *muer*.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, as an animal.

Mound, (mound) *n.* [A.-S. *mund*.] An artificial hill of earth; a raised bank; a bulwark; a rampart; also, a natural hillock or knoll.

Mound, (mound) *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.

Mount, (mount) *n.* [A.-S. *mont*.] A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the surface of the surrounding land;—a mound; a bulwark.

Mount, (mount) *v. i.* To rise on high; to go up; to ascend;—to get on horse-back; to leap upon any thing;—to count up; to rise in value;—*v. t.* To raise up; to ascend; to climb;—to get upon, as a horse;—to furnish with horses, as a troop;—to carry, as a ship mounting guns;—to put upon a carriage, as a gun;—to paste upon paper or cloth, as a map;—to set in an ornamental case, as jewels, a sword, &c.

Mountain, (mount'an) *n.* [L. *mons*.] A large mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the adjacent land;—something very large.



Moth.

Mountain, (mount'ân) *a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains;—of mountain size; vast.
Mountaineer, (mount-ân-êr) *n.* An inhabitant.
Mountainous, (mount'ân-us) *a.* Full of mountains;—large as a mountain; huge.
Mountebank, (mount'o-bangk) *n.* [It. *montare* and *banco*.] A quack doctor who vends his nostrums from a bench in some public place;—a boastful pretender; a charlatan.
Mounting, (mount'ing) *n.* Act of raising and fitting for use; act of setting off or embellishing.
Mourn, (môrn) *v. i.* [A.-S. *murnan*.] To express sorrow; to grieve; to lament;—to wear the customary habit of sorrow;—*v. t.* To grieve for;—to utter in a sorrowful manner.
Mourner, (môrn'er) *n.* One who mourns;—one who follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.
Mournful, (môrn'fôol) *a.* Full of sorrow; expressing sorrow;—causing sorrow; grievous; feeling sorrow; sad; sorrowful.
Mournfully, (môrn'fôol-le) *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow.
Mournfulness, (môrn'fôol-nea) *n.* Sorrow; grief;—appearance or expression of grief.
Mourning, (môrn'ing) *n.* Act of sorrowing; lamentation;—the customary habit worn by mourners.
Mouse, (mous) *n.* [A.-S. *mûs*.] A small rodent quadruped which infests houses and fields.
Mouse, (mouz) *v. i.* To watch for and catch mice;—to watch for or pursue in a sly manner.
Mouser, (mouzer) *n.* A cat that catches mice.
Mouth, (mouth) *n.* [A.-S. *mûth*.] The aperture between the lips, containing the jaw, teeth, and tongue;—an opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, or a cave, well, or den;—a principal speaker;—speech; utterance;—boasting;—a wry face; a grimace.
Mouth, (mouth) *v. t.* To chew; to devour;—to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling;—*v. i.* To speak with a full or loud, affected voice; to rant.
Mouthed, (mouthe) *a.* Having or furnished.
Mouthier, (mouthe'r) *n.* One who speaks with forced or affected emphasis;—a bombastic declaimer.
Mouthful, (mouth'fôol) *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once;—hence, a small quantity.
Mouthing, (mouth'ing) *n.* Speaking with forced or affected emphasis; a slow, bombastic utterance.
Mouth-piece, (mouth'pêe) *n.* The piece of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied;—one who delivers the opinions of others; spokesman.
Movable, (môov'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being moved;—changing from one time to another.
Movable, (môov'a-bl) *n.* An article of wares or goods; generally, in the plural, goods; furniture.
Move, (môov) *v. t.* [L. *movere*.] To cause to change place or posture in any manner; to set in motion;—to carry; to convey;—to excite to action; to arouse;—to influence;—to awaken pity or tenderness in; to affect, as the heart;—to shake;—to irritate;—to propose; to offer for consideration in a public assembly;—*v. i.* To change place; to go in any manner from one place to another;—to walk; to march;—to change residence;—to bring forward a motion in an organized assembly; to make a proposal.
Move, (môov) *n.* A movement;—the act of moving one of the pieces in chess.
Movement, (môov'ment) *n.* A t of moving; change of place or position;—excitement; agita-

tion;—in *music*, one of the parts of a sonata or other instrumental composition;—advance or retreat of troops;—the wheel-work of a time-piece.

Moving, (môov'ing) *a.* Changing place or posture; causing motion or action;—exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting.

Mow, (mô) *n.* [A.-S. *mûwa*.] A heap or pile of hay or sheaves of grain in a barn.

Mow, (mô) *v. t.* To pile and stow away in a barn, as hay or sheaves of grain.

Mow, (mô) *v. t.* [A.-S. *mûwan*.] To cut down with a scythe, as grass;—to cut down in great numbers or quantity;—*v. i.* To cut grass.

Mower, (mô'er) *n.* One who mows.

Mowing, (mô'ing) *n.* The act of cutting with a scythe; land from which the grass is cut.

Much, (much) *a.* [A.-S. *mucel*.] Great in quantity or amount; abundant; plentiful.

Much, (much) *n.* A great quantity; a great deal;—a heavy service;—something strange.

Much, (much) *adv.* To a great degree or extent; greatly; abundantly;—often or long;—almost.

Mucilage, (mû'se-lâj) *n.* [L. *mucua*.] One of the proximate elements of vegetables;—an aqueous solution of gum.

Mucilaginous, (mû-se-lâj'in-us) *a.* Partaking of the nature of mucilage; alimy;—pertaining to or secreting mucilage.

Muck, (muk) *n.* [A.-S. *meax*.] Dung in a moist state;—a mass of decaying vegetable matter;—something mean, vile, or filthy.

Muck, (muk) *v. t.* To manure with muck.

Mucous, (mû'kus) *a.* [L. *mucus*.] Pertaining to mucus; alimy;—secreting a alimy substance.

Mucus, (mû'kus) *n.* [L.] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend;—animal fluid of a viscid quality.

Mud, (mud) *n.* [D. *modder*.] Earth wet, soft, moist, and adhesive with water.

Mud, (mud) *v. t.* To make turbid or foul with dirt; to muddy; to bury in slime.

Muddily, (mud'e-le) *adv.* In a muddy manner; turbidly.

Muddiness, (mud'e-nea) *n.* Condition of being muddy; turbidness; foulness;—dullness.

Muddle, (mud'l) *n.* A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness or dullness.

Muddle, (mud'l) *v. t.* [From *mud*.] To make turbid or muddy, as water;—to cloud or stupefy.

Muddy, (mud'e) *a.* [From *mud*.] Besmeared with mud;—consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure;—cloudy in mind; stupid.

Muff, (muf) *n.* [Ger. *muff*.] A warm cover for receiving the hands, usually made of dressed skins or fur.

Muffin, (muf'in) *n.* A light, spongy cake.

Muffle, (muf'l) *v. t.* [Ger. *muff*.] To wrap up, as the face or neck, in thick and disguising folds;—to wrap with something that renders sound inaudible; to deaden the sound of; figuratively, to conceal.

Muffler, (muf'ler) *n.* A cover for the face; a wrapper enveloping the head or neck.

Mug, (mug) *n.* [Ir. *mugan*.] A kind of earthen or metal cup; generally a drinking-cup.

Muggy, (mug'e) *a.* [Icel. *mugga*.] Thick; close, as air;—damp; mouldy, as straw.

Mulatto, (mu-lat'tô) *n.* [Sp.] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

Mulberry, (mul'ber-e) *n.* [A.-S. *murberie*.] The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *Morus*; also the tree itself.

Mulet, (mulkt) *n.* [L. *mulcta*.] A fine; a pecuniary punishment or penalty.

Mulet, (mulkt) *v. t.* To punish by imposing a pecuniary fine;—to withhold from by way of punishment or discipline.

Muletary, (mulkt'ü-ar-e) *a.* Punishing with fine or forfeiture.

Mule, (mül) *n.* [L. *mulus*.] A quadruped usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass;—a hybrid;—[Ger. *mühle*.] A machine used in spinning cotton. [drives mules.]

Muletier, (mül'et-ër) *n.* [F. *muletier*.] One who mulebrity, (mü-le-eb're-te) *n.* [L. *muliebrietas*.] State of being a woman; womanhood;—effeminacy; softness. [born.]

Mulish, (mül'ish) *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

Mull, (mul) *v. t.* [L. *mollire*.] To heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices;—to dispirit or deaden.

Mull, (mul) *n.* [Icel. *muli*.] A cape; headland or promontory [Scott.];—a snuff-box made of the small end of a horn. [Scott.]

Mullet, (mul'et) *n.* [F. *mulet*.] A fish which frequents the shore, and roots in the sand like a hog.

Mulligatawny, (mul-e-ga-taw'ne) *n.* A soup made of fowls and curry powder.

Mullion, (mul'yun) *n.* [F. *mouler*.] A slender bar or pier which forms the division between the lights of windows, screens, &c.

Mullion, (mul'yun) *v. t.* To shape into divisions by mullions.

Multangular, (mult-ang'gü-lär) *a.* [L. *multus* and *angulus*.] Having many angles; polygonal.

Multangularly, (mult-ang'gü-lär-le) *adv.* With many angles or corners.

Multifarious, (mul-te-fär'e-us) *a.* [L. *multus* and *varius*.] Having multiplicity; of various kinds; diversified.

Multifariously, (mul-te-fär'e-us-le) *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity.

Multiform, (mul'te-form) *a.* [L. *multus* and *forma*.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.

Multiformity, (mul-te-form'e-te) *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of appearances in the same thing.

Multilateral, (mul-te-lat'er-al) *a.* [L. *multus* and *latus*.] Having many sides.

Multilinear, (mul-te-lin'ä-l) *a.* [L. *multus* and *linea*.] Having many lines.

Multiloquence, (mul-til'ö-kwen-a) *n.* [L. *multus* and *loqui*.] Use of many words; talkativeness.

Multiped, (mul'te-ped) *n.* [L. *multus* and *pes*, *pedis*.] An insect having many feet.

Multiple, (mul'te-pl) *a.* [L. *multiplēx*.] Containing more than once, or more than one; manifold.

Multiple, (mul'te-pl) *n.* A quantity containing another a certain number of times without a remainder. [multiplied.]

Multipliable, (mul'te-pli-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

Multiplied, (mul'te-plie-kand') *n.* [L. *multiplēx* and *audus*.] The number to be multiplied by another, called the multiplier.

Multiplication, (mul'te-plie-kä'shun) *n.* Act of multiplying, or of increasing number;—a rule or operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed.

Multiplier, (mul'te-plie-kät-ër) *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied.

Multiplicity, (mul-te-plis'e-te) *n.* A state of being manifold or various;—a collection of many objects.

Multiplier, (mul'te-pli-ër) *n.* One who or that which multiplies;—the number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied.

Multiply, (mul'te-pli) *v. t.* [L. *multus* and *placare*.] To increase in number; to make more numerous; to add quantity to;—to repeat any given number or quantity as many times as there are units in another number;—*v. i.* To grow in number; to increase.

Multipotent, (mul-tip'ö-tent) *a.* Possessing manifold power; able to do many different things.

Multitude, (mul'te-tüd) *n.* [L. *multitudo*.] The state of being many;—a great number of individuals;—crowd; populace; vulgar.

Multitudinous, (mul'te-tüd'in-us) *a.* Consisting of or having the appearance of a multitude.

Multivalve, (mul'te-valv) *n.* A mollusc which has a shell of many valves.

Mum, (mum) *a.* Silent; not speaking.

Mum, (mum) *interj.* Be silent; hush.

Mumble, (mum'bl) *v. i.* [D. *mommelden*.] To speak with the lips or other organs partly closed; to mutter;—to eat with the lips close;—*v. t.* To utter with a low, inarticulate voice;—to eat with a muttering sound.

Mumbler, (mum'bler) *n.* One who mumbles.

Mumm, (mum) *v. t.* [Ger. *mummeln*.] To sport or make diversion in disguise; to mask.

Mummer, (mum'er) *n.* A masker; a buffoon.

Mummy, (mum'er-e) *n.* Masking; diversion.

Mummify, (mum'e-fi) *v. t.* [Eng. *mummy* and L. *facere*.] To embalm and dry, as a mummy.

Mummy, (mum'e) *n.* [Der. *mummy*.] A dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians.

Mump, (mump) *v. t.* [Icel. *mumpa*.] To chew quickly; to nibble;—to utter in a low quick tone;—to act the beggar;—to cheat;—*v. i.* To move the lips with the mouth closed; to mumble.

Mumper, (mump'er) *n.* A beggar.

Mumpish, (mump'ish) *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen.

Mumps, (mumps) *n. pl.* [Eng. *mump*.] A peculiar unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands;—sullenness; fit of ill-humour.

Munch, (munah) *v. t.* [F. *manger*.] To nibble; to chew without opening the mouth;—*v. i.* To chew with closed lips.

Muncher, (munah'er) *n.* One who munches.

Mundane, (mun'dän) *a.* [L. *mundanus*.] Belonging to the world; earthly; terrestrial.

Mundification, (mun-de-fe-kä'shun) *n.* [L. *mundus* and *facere*.] The act of cleansing any body from extraneous matter.

Municipal, (mü-ni'fe-pal) *a.* [L. *municipium*.] Pertaining to a corporation or city;—pertaining to a state or nation. [district.]

Municipality, (mü-nis-e-pal'e-te) *n.* A municipal munificence, (mü-ni'fe-sens) *n.* Liberality or generosity in giving; beneficence; bounty; bounteousness.

Munificent, (mü-ni'fe-sent) *a.* [L. *munus* and *facere*.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing;—bountiful; generous. [generously.]

Munificently, (mü-ni'fe-sent-le) *adv.* Liberally.

Muniment, (mü-ne-ment) *n.* [L. *munimentum*.] Act of supporting or defending;—a stronghold; a place or means of defence;—a record; title deeds and papers.

Munition, (mü-nish'un) *n.* [L. *munitio*.] Whatever materials are used in war for defence or

for annoying an enemy; military or naval stores of all kinds.

Mural, (mū'ral) *a.* [*L. muralis.*] Pertaining to a wall;—resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.

Murder, (mur'der) *n.* [*A.-S. mordhūr.*] The act of killing a human being with malice prepense or aforethought;—also, an outcry or alarm when life is in danger.

Murder, (mur'der) *v. t.* To kill with premeditated malice;—to destroy; to put an end to.

Murderer, (mur'der-er) *n.* One guilty of murder;—assassin; manslayer. [mits murder.

Murderess, (mur'der-es) *n.* A woman who commits murder.

Murderous, (mur'der-us) *a.* Guilty of murder;—consisting in murder;—bloody; sanguinary;—intending murder. [ous manner.

Murderously, (mur'der-us-le) *adv.* In a murdering manner.

Mure, (mūr) *v. t.* To inclose in walls.

Muriate, (mū're-āt) *n.* [*L. muria.*] A compound formed by the union of muriatic acid with a base.

Muriatic, (mū're-āt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from sea-salt. *Muriatic acid*, an acid consisting of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of chlorine.

Murine, (mū'rin) *a.* [*L. murinus.*] Pertaining to a mouse or to mice; mouse-coloured.

Murky, (mur'ky) *a.* [*A.-S. myrc.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

Murmur, (mur'mur) *n.* [*L.*] A low, indistinct sound like that of running water;—a half-suppressed complaint.

Murmur, (mur'mur) *v. i.* To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, rolling waves, or the wind in a forest;—to utter complaints in a low voice; to grumble.

Murmurer, (mur'mur-er) *n.* One who murmurs.

Murmuring, (mur'mur-ing) *n.* Utterance of a low sound;—act of complaining; grumbling.

Murrain, (mur'rān) *n.* [*Norm. F. morine.*] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

Muscadel, (mus'ka-del) *n.* [*It. moscadolo.*] A rich, spicy grape; also, the wine made from it;—a fragrant and delicious pear;—also muscatel and muscadine.

Muscle, (mus'l) *n.* [*L. musculus.*] An organ of motion in animal bodies, consisting of fibres inclosed in their cellular membrane, and admitting of contraction and relaxation;—a bivalvular shell-fish of the genus *Mytilus*—also written *musset*.

Muscular, (mus'kū-lār) *a.* Pertaining to a muscle, or to a system of muscles;—performed by the muscles;—well furnished with muscles; brawny; powerful.

Muscularity, (mus'kū-lār'e-te) *n.* The state of being muscular.

Muse, (mūz) *v. i.* [*F. musier.*] To think earnestly; to consider abstractly;—to meditate in an absent or incoherent manner;—to gaze at; to wonder.

Muse, (mūz) *n.* Deep thought; meditation;—absence of mind;—vacant gaze.

Muse, (mūz) *n.* [*L. musa.*] One of the nine fabled goddesses who preside over literary, artistic, and scientific matters and labours.

Muset, (mū'zet) *n.* [*Norm. F. musette.*] A gap in a hedge, fence, or thicket.

Museum, (mū-zē-um) *n.* [*L.*] A collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art.

Mushroom, (mush'rōom) *n.* [*F. mousseron.*] One of a large class of cryptogamic plants of the natural order of *Fungi*;—an upstart.

Mushroom, (mush'rōom) *a.* Pertaining to mushrooms; short-lived; ephemeral.

Music, (mū'zik) *n.* [*L. musica.*] Melody or harmony; a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear;—science of harmonical sounds;—art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear;—order in the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, called music of the spheres.

Musical, (mū'zik-al) *a.* Belonging to music;—producing music;—melodious; harmonious.

Musically, (mū'zik-al-le) *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner.

Music-book, (mū'zik-bōók) *n.* A book of songs or tunes for the voice or instruments.

Musician, (mū-zish'an) *n.* One skilled in the art or science of music.

Musing, (mūz'ing) *n.* Meditation; contemplation.

Musingly, (mūz'ing-le) *adv.* Thoughtfully; in a contemplative manner or mood.

Musk, (musk) *n.* [*L. muscus.*] A substance obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk-deer;—the grape hyacinth or grape-flower.

Musk-deer, (musk'der) *n.* A hornless deer found in Thibet and Nepal. The male produces the substance known as musk.

Musket, (mus'ket) *n.* [*F. mousquet.*] A fire-arm used in warfare, first fired by a match-lock, afterwards by a percussion-lock. [*L. muschetus.*] A kind of small hawk.

Musketeer, (mus-ket-er) *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

Musketeon, (mus-ket-ōon) *n.* A short musket;—one who is armed with such a musket.

Musketry, (mus'ket-re) *n.* Muskets in general or collectively;—fire or discharge of muskets.

Muskiness, (musk'e-nes) *n.* Quality of being musky.

Musk-melon, (musk'mel-un) *n.* A delicious species of melon—so called from its musky fragrance.

Musk-ox, (musk'oks) *n.* A bovine ruminant which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay.

Musk-rat, (musk'rat) *n.* A rodent animal, allied to the beaver—a native of North America.

Musky, (musk'e) *a.* Having the odour of musk.

Muslin, (muz'lin) *n.* [*From Mossoul.*] A thin cotton cloth of any kind—sometimes restricted to a kind of cotton gauze.

Musrole, (muz'rōl) *n.* [*F. muserolle.*] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

Musset, (mus'l) *n.* [*Ger. muschel.*] A marine bivalve shell-fish, used for fish-sauce for the table, and for bait in deep sea fishing.

Mussulman, (mus'ul-man) *n.* [*A. Muslim.*] A Mahometan; a follower of Mahomet; a Moslem;—*pl.* *Mussulmans.*

Must, (must) *v. i. or auxiliary.* [*O. Sax. mōste.*] To be obliged—expressing both physical and moral necessity.

Must, (must) *n.* [*L. mustum.*] Wine pressed from the grape but not fermented.

Mustache, (mōos-tash) *n.* [*G. mustax.*] That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip.

Mustang, (mōos'tang) *n.* The wild horse of the prairies in Mexico, California, &c.

Mustard, (must'erd) *n.* [*L. mustum.*] A plant



Musk-deer.

of the genus *Sinapis*, and its pungent seeds, which, ground into powder, form a well-known condiment, and are used for blistering, &c.

Muster, (müs'tər) v. t. [*L. monstrare.*] To assemble, as troops for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; to gather; to get together;—v. i. To assemble.

Muster, (müs'tər) n. An assembling of troops for review and inspection, for parade, &c.;—assembly;—gathering;—register of forces mustered. [or sour.

Mustiness, (müst'e-ne) n. Quality of being musty.

Musty, (müst'e) a. Mouldy; sour; foul and fetid;—spoiled by age; stale;—dull; heavy.

Mutability, (mü'ta-bil'e-te) n. Quality of being subject to change; inconstancy; instability.

Mutable, (mü'ta-bl) a. [*L. mutabilis.*] Capable of alteration; subject to change;—inconstant; variable; fickle.

Mutably, (mü'ta-ble) adv. Changeably.

Mutation, (mü-tä'shun) n. Act or process of changing;—change; alteration, in form or qualities.

Mute, (müt) a. [*L. mutus.*] Dumb; incapable of utterance; wanting the organs or powers of speech;—restraining speech; silent; quiet;—speechless; inexpressible by words, as grief.

Mute, (müt) n. One who is silent or speechless;—one unable to use articulate language, or refusing to speak or answer;—a person employed to stand before the door of a house, or before the coffin at a funeral;—a dumb attendant of a scraglio;—a letter which represents no sound; a silent letter.

Mute, (müt) v. i. [*F. mutir.*] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds;—v. t. To shed; to moult.

Mute, (müt) n. The dung of fowls.

Mutely, (müt'le) adv. Silently.

Mutilate, (müt'e-lät) v. t. [*L. mutilare.*] To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to cripple.

Mutilation, (müt'e-lä'shun) n. Deprivation of a limb or other part; castration;—act of disfiguring a statue, building, or literary work by excision, alteration, or suppression.

Mutineer, (müt'e-när) n. One guilty of mutiny.

Mutinous, (müt'e-nus) a. Disposed to mutiny; turbulent; insubordinate; seditious.

Mutinously, (müt'e-nus-le) adv. In a mutinous manner.

Mutiny, (müt'e-ne) n. [*F. mutin.*] Insurrection against military or naval authority;—insubordination; sedition;—violent commotion; tumult.

Mutiny, (müt'e-ne) v. i. To rise against lawful authority, especially in military and naval service.

Mutter, (müt'er) v. i. [*L. muttire.*] To utter words with a low voice with sullenness or in complaint; to murmur;—to sound with a low, rumbling noise;—v. t. To utter with a low, murmuring voice. [ance; murmur.

Mutter, (müt'er) n. Repressed or obscure utterance.

Mutterer, (müt'er-er) n. One who mutters.

Mutton, (müt'n) n. [*F. mouton.*] The flesh of sheep raw or dressed for food.

Mutton-shop, (müt'n-chop) n. A rib of mutton for broiling.

Mutual, (müt'äl) a. [*L. mutuus.*] Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally given and received. [ner.

Mutually, (müt'äl-le) adv. In a mutual manner.

Muzzle, (müz'l) n. [*F. museau.*] The projecting mouth and nose of an animal;—the mouth of

a thing;—a fastening for the mouth which hinders biting.

Muzzle, (müz'l) v. t. To bind the mouth of so as to prevent biting or eating.

My, (mi) a. Belonging to me. [ness.

Myopy, (mü'ö-pe) n. [*G. μυopia.*] Short-sighted.

Myriad, (mü'e-ad) n. [*G. μυριας.*] The number of ten thousand;—an immense number; an indefinitely large number.

Myrrh, (mēr) n. [*L. myrrha.*] A transparent gum-resin, usually of an amber colour, of an aromatic odour, and a bitter, slightly pungent taste.

Myrtle, (mēr'tl) n. [*L. myrtus.*] A plant with a shrubby upright stem, eight or ten feet high. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus.

Myself, (mi-'self') pron. [From *my* and *self*.] I;—by way of emphasis;—me—my own person.

Mysterious, (mis-tē're-us) a. Profoundly secret; awfully obscure; involving darkness, uncertainty, and wonder;—incomprehensible, as the ways of God;—inexplicable; purposely obscure; intricate;—done by invisible agency; occult;—puzzling; enigmatical. [terious manner.

Mysteriously, (mis-tē're-us-le) adv. In a mysterious manner.

Mystery, (müs'tē-re) n. [*G. mysterion.*] A profound secret; object of curiosity or wonder;—a religious truth or doctrine not discernible by human reason, until made known by revelation of the Spirit of God;—also, a divine truth not revealed; secret counsel or purpose of God;—an enigma; a perplexing or intricate subject or question.

Mystic, (mis'tik) n. One who holds to mysticism.

Mystical, (mis'tik-al) a. [*G. mystikos.*] Obscure; hidden;—sacredly secret or obscure;—involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical.

Mystically, (mis'tik-al-le) adv. In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning.

Mysticism, (mis'te-'sizm) n. Obscurity of doctrine;—the doctrine of the *Mystics*, who maintain that they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect.

Mystification, (mis-te-'le-kä'shun) n. Act of involving in mystery; something designed to mystify.

Mystify, (mis'te-'fi) v. t. To involve in mystery so as to mislead; to perplex purposely.

Myth, (mith) n. [*G. mythos.*] A fabulous statement or narrative conveying an important truth, generally of a moral or religious nature.

Mythical, (mith'ik-al) a. Relating to myths; described in a myth; of the nature of a myth;—fabulous.

Mythically, (mith'ik-al-le) adv. In a mythical way or manner.

Mythological, (mith-o-'loj'ik-al) a. Relating to mythology; fabulous.

Mythologist, (mith-o-'jist) n. One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology.

Mythology, (mith-o-'je) n. [*G. mythos and logia.*] The science treating of myths; a treatise on myths;—specifically, the system of fables or fabulous doctrines respecting the gods and heroes of ancient Greece and Rome.



Myrrh.

N.

- N** (en), the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and the eleventh consonant, is called an imperfect mute or semi-vowel; has only one sound, and is often silent after *m*, as in hymn (him). As a numeral, it stands for 900, and with a dash over it (*N̄*) for 9,000; as an abbreviation for North, New, Notary, &c.
- Nab**, (nab) *v. t.* [D. & Ger. *knappen*.] To catch suddenly.
- Nabob**, (nā'bob) *n.* [A. *nawwāb*.] A deputy or viceroy in India;—one who returns to Europe from the East with immense wealth; a very rich man.
- Nacre**, (nā'kr) *n.* [F.] Mother-of-pearl;—the inner part of shells of the genus *Pentadina*.
- Nadir**, (nā'dir) *n.* [A. *nadr*, *nadr*.] That point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith;—hence, the lowest point.
- Nag**, (nag) *n.* [A.-S. *hnagan*.] A small horse; a pony; hence, any horse.
- Nag**, (nag) *v. i.* To be contentious;—to cavil.
- Nagging**, (nag'ing) *n.* Act or practice of teasing and provoking by sharp words; carping.
- Naiad**, (nā'yad) *n.* [G. *naias*.] A female deity fabled to preside over rivers and springs.
- Nail**, (nāl) *n.* [A.-S. *napel*.] The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes;—the claw or talon of a bird or other animal;—a small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, used to fasten boards, timbers, &c. together; spike; brad;—a stud or boss;—a measure of length, being two inches and a quarter.
- Nail**, (nāl) *v. t.* To fasten with a nail or nails;—to fix; to catch; to trap.
- Nailer**, (nāl'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails. [are made.]
- Nailery**, (nāl'er-e) *n.* A manufactory where nails
- Naive**, (nā'ev) *a.* [F. *naïf*.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous; frank; simple.
- Naively**, (nā'ev'le) *adv.* Simply; unaffectedly.
- Naivete**, (nā'ev-tā) *n.* [F.] Native simplicity; unaffected ingenuousness.
- Naked**, (nā'ked) *a.* [A.-S. *nacod*, *naced*.] Bare; nude; having no clothes;—uncovered; wilfully exposed;—unprotected;—open to view; manifest;—undisguised; plain; simple;—destitute; impoverished;—unassisted by glasses, as the eye;—without pubescence, as leaves;—without a case or pod, as seeds;—without a shell, as molluscs.
- Nakedly**, (nā'ked-le) *adv.* Barely; without covering or disguise; simply; evidently.
- Nakedness**, (nā'ked-nes) *n.* Nudity; want of covering;—want of defence;—unprotected or unprovided state; poverty;—plainness; openness.
- Name**, (nām) *n.* [A.-S. *nama*.] The title by which any person or thing is known or spoken of;—character; reputation;—renown;—remembrance;—appearance; profession;—behalf; authority;—a race; family.
- Name**, (nām) *v. t.* To give an appellation to;—to designate;—to mention by name; to specify;—to utter the name of; to call;—to nominate or appoint to office or use;—to entitle.
- Nameless**, (nām'les) *a.* Without a name; undistinguished; unknown by name; anonymous.
- Namely**, (nām'le) *adv.* To wit; that is to say; to particularize.
- Namesake**, (nām'sāk) *n.* One that has the same name as another; one named out of regard to another.
- Nankeen**, (nan-kēn) *n.* [Nankin.] A yellowish cotton cloth of a firm texture, originally from China.
- Nap**, (nap) *n.* A short sleep; forty winks.
- Nap**, (nap) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hnappian*.] To have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to doze.
- Nap**, (nap) *n.* [A.-S. *hnappa*.] Woolly or villous surface, as of felt, of cloth, and the like.
- Nape**, (nāp) *n.* [A.-S. *cnap*.] The back part of the neck.
- Napery**, (nāp'er-e) *n.* [F. *nappe*.] Linen for the table; table-cloths, napkins, sheets, towels, &c.
- Naphtha**, (nap'tha, naf'tha) *n.* [G. *naphtha*.] A volatile bituminous liquid, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, and very inflammable; rock-oil.
- Napkin**, (nap'kin) *n.* [F. *nappe*.] A little towel; a cloth used for wiping the mouth, especially at the table; a handkerchief.
- Napless**, (nap'les) *a.* Without nap; threadbare.
- Nappiness**, (nap'e-nes) *n.* The state of being sleepy;—abundance of nap, as on cloth.
- Nappy**, (nap'e) *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy;—tending to cause sleep; heady;—downy; shaggy.
- Narcissus**, (nār-sis'us) *n.* [G. *narkissos*.] A genus of flowering plants of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, and the like.
- Narcotic**, (nār-kot'ik) *a.* [G. *narkotikos*.] Relieving pain and producing sleep;—producing stupor, coma, and convulsions.
- Narcotic**, (nār-kot'ik) *n.* A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and death.
- Nard**, (nārd) *n.* [G. *nardos*.] An odorous or aromatic plant, usually called *spikenard*;—an unguent prepared from the plant.
- Nardine**, (nārd'in) *a.* Pertaining to nard.
- Narrate**, (nā-rāt') *v. t.* [L. *narrare*.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to give an account of.
- Narration**, (nā-rā'ahun) *n.* Act of relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital;—relation; story; history.
- Narrative**, (nā-rā-tiv) *a.* Pertaining to narration; giving a particular or continued account;—inclined to relate stories or events.
- Narrative**, (nā-rā-tiv) *n.* A tale; a story; a detailed account of particular events or transactions.
- Narrow**, (nār'ō) *a.* [A.-S. *nearu*, *nearo*.] Of little breadth; not wide or broad;—small in extent; confined; limited;—illiberal; bigoted;—covetous; niggardly;—near; within a small distance;—close; barely sufficient;—minute; accurate.
- Narrow**, (nār'ō) *v. t.* To lessen the breadth of; to contract;—to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit; to confine;—*v. i.* To become less broad;—to become contracted in breadth or extent; to be gradually reduced; to taper.
- Narrowly**, (nār'ō-le) *adv.* With little breadth;—without much extent; contractedly;—with minute scrutiny; closely; carefully;—by a small distance; barely; merely;—sparingly.
- Narrow-minded**, (nār'ō-mind-ed) *a.* Illiberal; mean-spirited.

Narrowness, (nár'ô-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being narrow; contractedness; poverty; penuriousness; illiberality.

Narrows, (nár'ôz) *n. pl.* A narrow passage between mountains, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a strait; a sound.

Narwhal, (nár'hwal) *n.* [Icel. *ndhvair.*] A cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas; sea-unicorn.



Narwhal.

Nasal, (náz'al) *a.* [L. *nasus.*] Pertaining to the nose;—spoken through the nose.

Nasal, (náz'al) *n.* An elementary sound uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously.

Nascent, (nas'ent) *a.* [L. *nascens.*] Beginning to exist or to grow.

Nastily, (nas'to-le) *adv.* In a nasty manner.

Nastiness, (nas'te-nes) *n.* The quality of being nasty; extreme filthiness; dirtiness; obscenity.

Nasturtium, (nas-tur'she-um) *n.* [L.] A genus of cruciferous plants, including several species of cress.

Nasty, (nas'te) *a.* [Ger. *nass.*] Offensive; filthy; very dirty;—indecent; gross; vile.

Natal, (náz'tal) *a.* [L. *natalis.*] Pertaining to birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth.

Nathless, (náz'hles) *adv.* [Sax. *nathelless.*] Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding.

Nation, (náz'hun) *n.* [L. *natio.*] A body of people united under the same government, and generally of the same origin and language;—a great number; a multitude;—people; race; stock.

National, (nash'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to a nation; public; general;—attached to one's own country.

Nationalism, (nash'un-al-izm) *n.* The state of being national; national attachment.

Nationality, (nash'un-al-e-te) *n.* Quality of being strongly attached to one's own nation;—national character;—a race or people, as determined by common language and character.

Nationalize, (nash'un-al-iz) *v. t.* To make national.

Nationally, (nash'un-al-e) *adv.* In a national manner or way; as a whole nation.

Native, (náz'tiv) *a.* [L. *nativus.*] Pertaining to one's birth; natal;—conferred by birth; born with one; indigenous;—produced by nature; not wrought by art; natural;—original; congenial. [a denizen by birth.]

Native, (náz'tiv) *n.* One born in a place or country.

Natively, (náz'tiv-le) *adv.* Naturally; originally.

Nativity, (na-tiv'e-te) *n.* Birth;—time, place, or circumstances of birth;—a horoscope. The

Nativity, the birth of our Saviour.

Natural, (nat'ür-al) *a.* [L. *naturalis.*] Pertaining to the constitution of a thing; essential; characteristic;—conformed to the order or laws of nature; legitimate; normal; regular;—conformed to truth or reality;—illegitimate; bastard;—pertaining to, derived from, or formed by nature;—pertaining to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature.

Natural, (nat'ür-al) *n.* An idiot;—a character [thus, &] used to remove the effect of a sharp or flat which has preceded it.

Natural-history, (nat'ür-al-his'tô-re) *n.* The science which treats of the natural products of the earth—animal, vegetable, and mineral.

Naturalism, (nat'ür-al-izm) *n.* Natural condition

or quality; conformity to nature;—knowledge or system of religion derived from natural reason;—the system of those who deny supernatural agency, divine revelation, miracles, prophecies, &c.

Naturalist, (nat'ür-al-ist) *n.* One who studies natural history and philosophy, or physics.

Naturalization, (nat'ür-al-iz-ä'shun) *n.* Act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen;—state of being thus invested with citizenship.

Naturalize, (nat'ür-al-iz) *v. t.* To adopt into a community, as a foreigner;—to make natural;—to accustom; to habituate;—to receive and employ in vernacular speech, as foreign words.

Naturally, (nat'ür-al-le) *adv.* According to nature;—by birth; constitutionally;—according to the usual course of things; ordinarily;—simply; unaffectedly;—spontaneously.

Naturalness, (nat'ür-al-nes) *n.* Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality.

Nature, (náz'tür) *n.* [L. *natura.*] Creation;—the material and animal world; the universe;—the author and first cause of all things;—the operation of divine power; the causes or agencies working in the material and animal world; physical laws, processes, functions, &c.;—the established and regular course of things;—inherent quality; essence; necessary attribute; native character;—hence, kind; sort; species;—natural disposition; temper;—natural affection;—birth;—constitution.

Naught, (nawt) *n.* [A.-S. *ndwihl*, *nduht.*] Nothing;—written also *nought*.

Naught, (nawt) *adv.* In no degree.

Naught, (nawt) *a.* Of no value or account.

Naughtily, (nawt'e-le) *adv.* Wickedly; corruptly.

Naughtiness, (nawt'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being naughty;—alight wickedness, as of children; perverseness.

Naughty, (nawt'e) *a.* Corrupt; wicked;—mischievous; perverse; froward.

Nausea, (naw'zë-a) *n.* [L.] Sea-sickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach; qualm; queaminess.

Nauseate, (naw'zë-ät) *v. i.* [L. *nauseare.*] To become queamish; to feel disgust;—*v. t.* To affect with nausea;—to reject with disgust; to loathe.

Nauseous, (naw'zë-us) *a.* Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea; loathsome; disgusting.

Nauseousness, (naw'zë-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being nauseous; loathsomeness.

Nautical, (naw'tik-al) *a.* [G. *navtikos.*] Pertaining to navigators, or to the art of navigation;—naval; marine.

Nautilus, (naw'til-us) *n.* [L. *nautilus.*] A genus of small cephalopodous molluscs, having the mouth surrounded by several circles of small tentacles without cups.

Naval, (náz'val) *a.* [L. *navalis.*] Consisting of ships;—pertaining to ships or a navy;—nautical; marine.

Nave, (näv) *n.* [A.-S. *nafu*, Skr. *nabhi.*] The piece of timber in the centre of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted;—the middle or body of a church, extending from the choir, transept, or chancel, to the western porch.

Navel, (näv'l) *n.* [A.-S. *nafela.*] A depression in the centre of the abdomen;—the central part or point of any thing.



Nautilus.

Navigable, (nav'ig-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being navigated.

Navigate, (nav'e-gät) *v. t.* [*L. navigare.*] To go in a vessel or ship; to sail;—*v. t.* To pass over in ships;—to steer or manage in sailing.

Navigation, (nav'e-gäshun) *n.* Act of navigating; act of steering and sailing a ship;—state of being navigable;—means of transport by water; vessels; shipping.

Navigator, (nav'e-gät-er) *n.* One who navigates; one who is skilful in the art of navigation.

Navy, (nav'e) *n.* [Abridged from *navigator.*] Originally, a labourer on canals for internal navigation, and hence, a labourer on other public works.

Navy, (nav'e) *n.* [*L. navis.*] A fleet of ships;—the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation;—the officers and men belonging to the war-vessels of a nation.

Nay, (nä) *adv.* [*A.-S. nā.*] Not this merely, but also; not only so.

Nay, (nä) *n.* Denial; refusal.

Nazirite, (naz'ar-it) *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

Naze, (nāz) *n.* [*F. nez.*] A promontory; nose.

Neap, (nep) *a.* [*A.-S. nēp.*] Low. *Neap tides*, tides which happen in the second and last quarters of the moon, when the difference between high and low water is less than at any other period in the month.

Near, (nēr) *a.* [*A.-S. nēdh.*] Nigh; not far distant in place; neighbouring;—not distant in time;—closely connected or related;—intimate; dear;—next to the rider or driver of a team;—present; ready; willing to help;—straight; short;—parsimonious; illiberal.

Near, (nēr) *adv.* At a little distance in place or time;—almost; well-nigh; nearly.

Near, (nēr) *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer;—*v. t.* To draw near.

Nearly, (nēr'le) *adv.* At no great distance; closely;—intimately; pressingly;—almost.

Nearness, (nēr'nes) *n.* Closeness; small distance;—close alliance by blood; propinquity;—intimacy of friendship;—parsimony.

Near-sighted, (nēr'sit-ed) *a.* Seeing at small distance only; short-sighted.

Neat, (nēt) *n.* [*A.-S. nēdt.*] Cattle; bulls, oxen, and cows; especially black cattle.

Neat, (nēt) *a.* [*F. net.*] Clean;—pure;—cleanly; tidy;—well made; fitting, as garments;—chaste; elegant, as style;—finished, as workmanship;—dexterous; adroit;—fine; compact;—refined; finical.

Neatly, (nēt'le) *adv.* With neatness; cleanly; tidily;—with good taste; nicely; elegantly.

Neatness, (nēt'nes) *n.* Cleanliness;—purity; spruceness;—finish; elegance.

Neb, (neb) *n.* [*A.-S.*] The nose; snout; mouth; the beak of a bird; the bill; nib.

Nebula, (neb'ū-la) *n.* [*L.*] A light gauzy cloud;—a group or cluster of stars forming a glittering cloud.

Nebular, (neb'ū-lər) *a.* Pertaining to nebulae.

Nebulous, (neb'ū-lus) *a.* Cloudy; hazy;—pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula.

Necessarily, (nes'es-sār-e-le) *adv.* In a necessary manner; unavoidably; indispensably.

Necessary, (nes'es-sār-e) *a.* [*L. necessarius.*] Such as must be; inevitable;—indispensable; requisite; essential;—acting from compulsion; involuntary.

Necessary, (nes'es-sār-e) *n.* A thing indispensable to some purpose;—chiefly in the plural;—a privy.

Necessitarian, (nē-ses-e-tār-e-an) *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

Necessitate, (nē-ses-se-tāt) *v. t.* [*L. necessitare.*] To make necessary;—to force; to compel.

Necessitous, (nē-ses-sit-us) *a.* Very needy or indigent;—narrow; destitute.

Necessity, (nē-ses-se-to) *n.* [*L. necessitas.*] Quality of being necessary; indispensableness;—pressing need; indigence; want;—irresistible force; overruling power; fate;—denial of freedom to voluntary action.

Neck, (nek) *n.* [*A.-S. hnecca.*] The part of an animal's body connecting the head and the trunk;—the long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort, or of a plant, as a gourd; a long, narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts.

Neckcloth, (nek'kloth) *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

Neckkerchief, (nek'gr-chif) *n.* [For *neckkerchief.*] A kerchief to be worn around the neck.

Necklace, (nek'lās) *n.* A string of beads or precious stones worn upon the neck.

Neck-tie, (nek'ti) *n.* Band, usually of ribbon, tied with a knot round the neck.

Neurologist, (nek-ro'l'ō-jist) *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

Neurology, (nek-ro'l'ō-je) *n.* [*G. nekros and logos.*] A register of deaths.

Neeromancer, (nek'rō-man-sēr) *n.* Enchanter; conjurer; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Neeromancy, (nek'rō-man-se) *n.* [*G. nekros and manteia.*] Art of revealing future events by pretended communication with the dead.

Neropolis, (nek-ro'pol-is) *n.* [*G. nekros and polis.*] A city of the dead; a cemetery; a grave-yard.

Nectar, (nek'tār) *n.* [*L., G.*] The drink of the gods; hence, a delicious beverage;—the honey of a flower.

Nectarean, (nek-tār'ē-an) *a.* Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar;—luscious; delicious;—also *nectareal, nectareous, nectarine.*

Nectarine, (nek'ta-rin) *n.* A variety of the peach.

Nectary, (nek'tār-e) *n.* [From *nectar.*] The honey-gland of a flower.

Need, (nēd) *n.* [*A.-S.*] Want; necessity; state requiring supply or relief;—poverty; indigence.

Need, (nēd) *v. t.* To be in want of; to lack; to require;—*v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

Needful, (nēd'fōol) *a.* Full of need; needy;—requisite; necessary.

Needfully, (nēd'fōol-le) *adv.* Necessarily.

Needfulness, (nēd'fōol-nes) *n.* State or quality of being needful.

Needily, (nēd'le) *adv.* In a needy condition.

Neediness, (nēd'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

Needle, (nēd'l) *n.* [*A.-S. nēdli.*] A small instrument of steel pointed at one end, and pierced in the other to receive the thread;—a magnetized slender bar of steel, resting on a pivot, in a mariner's or other compass;—a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, and the like.

Needle-book, (nēd'l-bōok) *n.* Something to stick needles in, usually in the form of a book.

Needleful, (nēd'l-fōol) *n.* As much thread as is at once put into a needle.

Needle-gun, (nēd'l-gun) *n.* A fire-arm loaded at the breech by a cartridge containing a small addition of detonating powder, which is exploded

by means of a slender pin, or needle, which passes in at the breech.

Needless, (nēd'les) *a.* Having no need; in want of nothing;—unnecessary; not requisite.

Needlessly, (nēd'les-le) *adv.* Without necessity.

Needle-work, (ned'l-wurk) *n.* Work done with the needle; plain sewing; embroidery.

Needs, (nēdz) *adv.* [From Eng. *need* *it.*] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably.

Needy, (nē'de) *a.* Distressed by want of the means of living; indigent; necessitous.

Ne'er, (nār) *adv.* A contraction of *never*.

Nefarious, (nē-fā're-us) *a.* [L. *nefarius*.] Wicked in the extreme; villainous; infamous; impious.

Nefariously, (nē-fā're-us-le) *adv.* With extreme wickedness. [villainy.]

Nefariousness, (nē-fā're-us-nes) *n.* Wickedness.

Negation, (nē-gā'shun) *n.* [L. *negatio*.] Act of denying; denial.

Negative, (neg-a-tiv) *a.* Implying denial or contradiction; not affirmative;—not positive;—prohibitory;—vetoing.

Negative, (neg-a-tiv) *n.* A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden;—a word that denies, as no; not;—the right, or the exercise of the right to prevent the adoption of a measure or enactment of a law; veto;—state of opposition to or determination against.

Negative, (neg-a-tiv) *v. t.* To disprove;—to refuse to enact or sanction. [manner.]

Negatively, (neg-a-tiv-le) *adv.* In a negative

Neglect, (neg-lekt) *v. t.* [L. *negligere*.] To omit by carelessness; to overlook;—to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, or the like;—to alight; to disregard.

Neglect, (neg-lekt) *n.* Omission; inattention;—indifference; slight; state of being overlooked or disregarded.

Neglectful, (neg-lekt'fūl) *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive;—treating with neglect or slight.

Neglectfully, (neg-lekt'fūl-le) *adv.* In a neglectful manner.

Negligee, (neg'lē-zhā) *n.* [F. *négligé*.] An easy, unceremonious attire;—a long necklace.

Negligence, (neg'le-jens) *n.* Habit of being negligent; habitual neglect; heedlessness; carelessness.

Negligent, (neg'le-jent) *a.* [L. *negligens*.] Apt to neglect by disposition or habit; careless; inattentive; remiss. [manner.]

Negligently, (neg'le-jent-le) *adv.* In a negligent

Negotiable, (nē-gō'she-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person.

Negotiate, (nē-gō'she-āt) *v. i.* [L. *negotari*, *negotatus*.] To transact business; to hold intercourse in bargain or trade;—to treat with;—*v. t.* To arrange or settle by dealing and management;—to sell or transfer, as bills.

Negotiation, (nē-gō'she-ā'shun) *n.* Act of negotiating;—mercantile dealings respecting sale or purchase, or respecting credit, bills, or securities;—act of treating or proposal to treat between nations;—the basis or terms of treaty;—the persons who conduct it.

Negress, (nē'gres) *n.* A female negro.

Negro, (nē'grō) *n.* [L. *niger*.] A black man; especially, one of a race of very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of Africa.

Negus, (nē'gus) *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice.

Neigh, (nā) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hægan*.] To cry, as a horse; to whinny.

Neigh, (nā) *n.* The natural cry of a horse.

Neighbour, (nā'ber) *n.* [A.-S. *neahbār*.] A person who lives near one;—one entitled to, or exhibiting, neighbourly kindness.

Neighbour, (nā'ber) *v. t.* To adjoin; to border on; to be near to;—*v. i.* To inhabit the vicinity.

Neighbourhood, (nā'ber-hood) *n.* State of being near to each other;—vicinity; adjoining district; the whole inhabitants of a particular district or locality. [near.]

Neighbouring, (nā'ber-ing) *a.* Living or being

Neighbourliness, (nā'ber-le-nes) *n.* State or quality of being neighbourly.

Neighbourly, (nā'ber-le) *a.* Becoming a neighbour; social; friendly;—cultivating familiar intercourse. [ness.]

Neighbourly, (nā'ber-le) *adv.* With social kindness.

Neither, (nē'ther, nī'ther) *pron.* [A.-S. *nāðker*.] Not either; not the one or the other.

Neither, (nē'ther, nī'ther) *conj.* Not either; nor yet;—the first part of an alternative, followed by *nor*.

Neologist, (nē-ol'ō-jist) *n.* One who introduces new words, or holds new doctrines.

Neologistic, (nē-ol'ō-jist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to neology; neological.

Neology, (nē-ol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *neos* and *logos*.] Introduction of a new word or words into a language; a new nomenclature;—especially, a new theological system originating in Germany, also called *Rationalism*;—interpretation of Scripture according to natural reason, and rejection of the supernatural and miraculous.

Neonomian, (nē-ō-nō-me-an) *n.* [G. *neos* and *nomos*.] One who advocates new laws, or who seeks to construe the law as revealed in Scripture into new forms.

Neophyte, (nē-ō-fit) *n.* [G. *neophytos*.] A new convert or proselyte;—hence, a novice; a tyro.

Neoteric, (nē-ō-ter'ik) *a.* [G. *neōteros*.] Recent in origin; modern; new.

Nephew, (nev'ō) *n.* [A.-S. *nefa*, L. *nepos*.] The son of a brother or sister.

Nepotism, (nep'ō-tizm) *n.* [L. *nepos*.] Favouritism shown to nephews and other relations.

Nepotist, (nep'ō-tist) *n.* One who practises nepotism.

Neptune, (nep'tūn) *n.* In *mythology*, the god of the sea and rivers;—a large planet beyond Uranus.

Neptunian, (nep-tū-ne-an) *n.* One who holds that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.

Nereid, (nē-rē'id) *n.* A sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus, who were attendants on Neptune, and represented as riding on sea-horses.

Nerve, (nerv) *n.* [L. *nervus*, G. *neuron*, *neura*.] An organ of sensation and motion in animals and plants;—one of the bundles of fibres which establish a communication between the various parts of the animal body and the brain, spinal cord, or central ganglia;—a sinew; a tendon;—strength; firmness;—force; controlling influence.

Nerve, (nerv) *v. t.* To give strength or vigour to.

Nerveless, (nerv'les) *a.* Destitute of strength.

Nervous, (nerv'us) *a.* Pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves, as disease;—weak in the nerves; shaky; hysterical, &c.;—strong; vigorous, as an arm;—strong in thought or expression; forcible, as style.

Nervously, (nerv'us-le) *adv.* In a nervous

- manner; with strength or vigour;—with weakness or agitation of the nerves.
- Nervousness**, (nerv'us-nes) *n.* Nervous condition;—vigour; strength;—nervous weakness or debility. [headland; cape.]
- Ness**, (nes) *n.* [A.-S. *nes, nesse.*] A promontory;
- Nest**, (nest) *n.* [A.-S. *nest.*] The retreat prepared by a bird for hatching her young;—the place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, turtles, and the like, are laid and hatched;—a snug, comfortable residence;—a collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size.
- Nest**, (nest) *v. t.* To build and occupy a nest.
- Nestle**, (nestl) *v. t.* To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest;—*v. t.* To house, as in a nest;—to cherish, as a bird her young.
- Nestling**, (nest'ling) *n.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.
- Net**, (net) *n.* [A.-S. *netl.*] A textile fabric of thread or twine knotted into meshes;—any thing fitted to entrap or deceive; a snare.
- Net**, (net) *v. t.* To make into a net, or net-work;—to take in a net;—to produce as clear profit;—*v. i.* To form net-work.
- Net**, (net) *a.* [L. *nitidus.*] Pure; unadulterated; also, clear of all charges and deductions, &c.
- Nether**, (neth'ər) *a.* [A.-S. *nidhera.*] Lying or being beneath; lower; belonging to the lower regions; infernal.
- Nethermost**, (neth'ər-mōst) *a.* [A.-S. *nidhemest.*] Lowest.
- Netting**, (net'ing) *n.* A piece of net-work.
- Nettle**, (netl) *n.* [A.-S. *nettele.*] A plant covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a very painful sensation.
- Nettle-rash**, (netl'-rash) *n.* An eruptive disease resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.
- Net-work**, (net'wɜrk) *n.* A fabric of threads, cords, or wires crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted at the crossings.
- Neural**, (nū'ral) *a.* [G. *neuron.*] Pertaining to the nerves or nervous system.
- Neuralgia**, (nū'ral'-je-a) *n.* [G. *neuron* and *algos.*] An acute pain which follows the course of a nervous branch.
- Neuralgic**, (nū'ral'-jik) *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.
- Neurology**, (nū'rol'-jē) *n.* [G. *neuron* and *logos.*] A description of the nerves of animal bodies.
- Neuter**, (nū'tər) *a.* [L.] Neither the one thing nor the other; of neither side; neutral;—neither male nor female, as a noun;—neither active nor passive, as a verb;—having neither stamens nor pistils.
- Neuter**, (nū'tər) *n.* A person who takes no part in a contest; a neutral;—an animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation, as the working bee;—a plant having neither stamens nor pistils.
- Neutral**, (nū'tral) *a.* Not engaged on either side; indifferent;—neither very good nor bad.
- Neutral**, (nū'tral) *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.
- Neutrality**, (nū'tral'-e-te) *n.* State of being neutral or taking no part on either side of a controversy or contest;—indifference in quality;—state of being neither acid nor alkaline.
- Neutralization**, (nū'tral'-iz-ā'shun) *n.* Act of neutralizing;—state of being neutralized.
- Neutralize**, (nū'tral'-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to a state of indifference or inactivity;—to destroy the power or spirit of opposition;—in chemistry, to destroy the peculiar properties of a body by combination with a substance having opposite properties. [indifferently.]
- Neutrally**, (nū'tral'-le) *adv.* In a neutral manner;
- Never**, (nev'ər) *adv.* [A.-S. *nefve.*] Not ever; not at any time;—in no degree; not in the least.
- Nevertheless**, (nev-ər-the-les) *adv.* Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that.
- New**, (nū) *a.* [A.-S. *newe.*] Fresh; lately born or produced; recent;—novel; strange;—not ancient; modern;—unfamiliar; unaccustomed;—restored to its first state; hence, bright-looking;—starting anew; recommencing;—fresh from or after any event.
- Newfangled**, (nū-fang'gl'd) *a.* New-made; formed with the affectation of novelty.
- New-fashioned**, (nū-fash'und) *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.
- Newish**, (nū'ish) *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.
- Newly**, (nū'le) *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently.
- Newness**, (nū'nes) *n.* State or quality of being new; recentness;—novelty;—innovation;—want of practice or familiarity;—different state or qualities introduced by regeneration.
- News**, (nūz) *n. sing.* Recent account; fresh information; tidings; intelligence.
- News-monger**, (nūz-mung-ger) *n.* One who deals in news.
- Newspaper**, (nūz-pā-per) *n.* A public print that circulates news, advertisements, and the like.
- Nest**, (nū't) *n.* [A.-S. *efete*, with a prefixed.] A small lizard; an eft.
- Next**, (nekst) *a.* [A.-S. *nexta.*] Nearest in place, time, degree, quality, rank, right, or relation.
- Next**, (nekst) *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.
- Nib**, (nib) *n.* Something small and pointed; a prong;—the bill or beak of a bird;—the point of a pen. [—to cut off the point of.]
- Nib**, (nib) *v. t.* To furnish with a nib; to point;
- Nibble**, (nib'l) *v. t.* [From *nib.*] To eat slowly or in small bits; to try to catch, as bait;—*r. i.* To bite at, as fish at bait;—to carp at; to find fault in trifles.
- Nibble**, (nib'l) *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.
- Nice**, (nis) *a.* [A.-S. *lnec.*] Soft; tender;—delicate; dainty;—sweet or pleasant to the taste;—fine; refined;—exact; precise;—hence, over-scrupulous; fastidious;—minutely discerning; discriminating;—trivial; unimportant;—weak; foolish.
- Nicely**, (nū'le) *adv.* In a nice or delicate manner; accurately; exactly;—well; cleverly.
- Niceness**, (nis'nes) *n.* The quality of being nice; delicacy of perception; accuracy;—exactness.
- Nicety**, (nis'-e-te) *n.* Quality of being nice; minuteness; precision; accuracy;—excess of delicacy; fastidiousness;—delicate management; exact shade or difference;—*pl.* Dainties; delicacies for the table.
- Niche**, (nich) *n.* [F., It.] A cavity or recess in a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament.
- Niched**, (nicht) *a.* Placed in a niche; having a niche.
- Nick**, (nik) *n.* [F. *niqne.*] A winning throw or trick;—a hit; the exact point of time; the critical moment. [Ger. *knick.*] A notch; a cut in wood;—a mark for scoring.
- Nick**, (nik) *v. t.* To cut in nicks; to notch;—to make an incision in a horse's tail;—to strike at the precise point or time;—hence, to gain an advantage over.
- Nickel**, (nik'el) *n.* [Ger.] A grayish-white metal of considerable lustre, very malleable and ductile.

Nickname, (nik'nām) *n.* [*F. nique.*] A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity.

Nickname, (nik'nām) *v. t.* To give a name of reproach or familiarity to.

Nicotine, (nik'ō-tin) *n.* An oily, colourless liquid, of a very acrid taste, obtained from tobacco.

Nidification, (nid-e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* [*L. nidus and facere.*] Act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young.

Niece, (nēs) *n.* [*L. neptis, a grand-daughter.*] The daughter of a brother or sister.

Niggard, (nig'erd) *n.* [*Icel. hnógr.*] A person meanly close and covetous; a miser.

Niggard, (nig'erd) *a.* Meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious; miserly;—wary; cautious.

Niggardliness, (nig'erd-le-nes) *n.* State of being niggardly; mean covetousness; sordid parsimony.

Niggardly, (nig'erd-le) *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious; sordidly parsimonious;—cautiously avoiding profusion; wary;—miserly; penurious.

Nigger, (nig'er) *n.* A negro.

Niggle, (nig'l) *v. i.* To play or trifle with;—*v. t.* To mock; to flout.

Nigh, (ni) *a.* [*A.-S. nedh, neh.*] Not distant in place or time; near;—not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, &c.; closely allied;—adjacent; contiguous; proximate; present; intimate.

Nigh, (ni) *adv.* [*A.-S. nedh.*] Near in place or time;—almost; nearly;—at hand.

Nigh, (ni) *prep.* Near to; not distant from.

Nighly, (nif'le) *adv.* Nearly; closely.

Nighness, (nif'nes) *n.* Nearness; proximity.

Night, (nit) *n.* [*A.-S. naeht.*] The time from sunset to sunrise;—time of rest; time of darkness; hence, gloom; obscurity;—a state of ignorance;—a state of affliction or distress;—death.

Night-cap, (nit'kap) *n.* A cap worn in bed or in undress;—a glass of warm liquor before going to bed.

Night-fall, (nit'fawl) *n.* Close of the day.

Night-glass, (nit'glas) *n.* A kind of telescope adapted for using in the night.

Night-gown, (nit'gown) *n.* A loose gown used for undress; sleeping garment; *night-dress.*

Nightingale, (nit'in-gāl) *n.* [*A.-S. nihtegale.*] A small bird that sings at night; philomel.

Night-light, (nit'lit) *n.* Candle or taper made to burn slowly, used in the sick-room.

Nightly, (nit'le) *a.* Done by night;—done every night.

Nightly, (nit'le) *adv.* By night; in the night;—every night.

Nightmare, (nit'mār) *n.* A sensation in sleep as of the pressure of a weight on the chest or stomach; incubus.

Night-piece, (nit'pēs) *n.* A piece of painting representing some night-scene.

Nightshade, (nit'hād) *n.* A low, branching annual plant, of the genus *Solanum*, having very small, white flowers, and small, round berries, of various species.

Night-walker, (nit'wawk-er) *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist;—one who roves about in the night for evil purposes.

Night-watch, (nit'woch) *n.* A period in the



Nightingale.

night, as distinguished by the change of watch;—a watch or guard in the night.

Nihilism, (nif'il-izm) *n.* [*L. nihil.*] Nothingness;—the doctrine that nothing can be known.

Nil, (nil) *v. i.* To be unwilling.

Nimble, (nim'bl) *a.* [*A.-S. numol.*] Light and quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt; expert.

Nimbleness, (nim'bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being nimble; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness.

Nimbly, (nim'ble) *adv.* In a nimble manner.

Nimbus, (nim'bus) *n.* [*L.*] A circle of rays of light around the heads of saints, &c.; a halo;—a rain-cloud.

Nincompoop, (nin'kom-poóp) *n.* [*A corruption of L. non compos.*] A silly fool; a blockhead.

Nine, (nin) *a.* [*A.-S. nigan.*] One more than eight, or one less than ten.

Nine, (nin) *n.* The sum of five and four;—a symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix.

Ninefold, (nin'föld) *a.* Nine times repeated.

Nine-holes, (nin'hólz) *n.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is to be bowled.

Nine-pins, (nin'pinz) *n.* A play with nine pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled.

Nineteen, (nin'tēn) *a.* Nine and ten.

Nineteen, (nin'tēn) *n.* The sum of ten and nine;—a symbol representing nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

Nineteenth, (nin'tēnth) *a.* Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which any thing is divided—the ordinal of nineteen.

Nineteenth, (nin'tēnth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts.

Ninetieth, (nin'te-eth) *a.* Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

Ninetieth, (nin'te-eth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts.

Ninety, (nin'te) *a.* Nine times ten.

Ninety, (nin'te) *n.* The sum of nine times ten;—a symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

Ninny, (nin'o) *n.* [*Sp. nino, child, G. nenos, foolish.*] A fool; a simpleton; a dolt.

Ninth, (ninth) *a.* [*From nine.*] Constituting one of nine equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Ninth, (ninth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts.

Ninthly, (ninth'le) *adv.* In the ninth place.

Nip, (nip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hnīpan.*] To pinch;—to remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of any thing;—hence, to blast, as by frost; to destroy;—to bite; to vex.

Nip, (nip) *n.* A seizing or closing in upon;—a pinch with the nails or teeth;—a blast; destruction by frost;—a taunt;—a small taste or sip.

Nipper, (nip'er) *n.* A fore tooth of a horse.

Nippers, (nip'ez) *n. pl.* Small pincers.

Nipple, (nip'l) *n.* [*A.-S. nypel.*] A teat; a pap; a dug;—the protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females;—the part of a percussion lock on which the cap is placed.

Nit, (nit) *n.* [*A.-S. knit.*] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Nitrate, (nit'rāt) *n.* A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base.

Nitre, (nit'er) *n.* [*L. nitrum.*] A white, crystalline salt, nitrate of potassa;—called also *saltpetre*.

Nitric, (nit'rik) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

Nitrify, (nit're-fī) *v. t.* [*L. nitrum and facere, to make.*] To convert into nitre.

Nitrogen, (ni'trō-jen) *n.* [G. *nitron* and *gignēs-thai*.] A gaseous element, forming nearly four-fifths of common air, and incapable of supporting life; azote. [nitre.]

Nitrous, (ni'trus) *a.* Pertaining to or containing Nitry, (ni'tre) *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to nitre; producing nitre.

No, (nō) *adv.* [A.-S. *nā*, Skr. *na*.] Nay—a word of denial or refusal. [not one; none.]

No, (nō) *a.* [Abbreviated from *none*.] Not any;

No, (nō) *n.* A refusal by use of the word *no*: a denial;—a negative vote: one who votes in the negative;—usually written *noe*, *pl.*, *noes*.

No, (nō) [Abbreviated form of *L. numero*.] Noting a particular figure in numeration, as No. 7.

Noachian, (nō-ā'ke-an) *a.* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time.

Nobility, (nō-bil'e-tye) *n.* [*L. nobilitas*.] The quality of being noble, as dignity; greatness; superiority of mind or of quality; eminence;—noble birth;—the aristocratic class; the peerage.

Noble, (nō'bl) *a.* [*L. nobilis*.] Elevated; illustrious;—high born; titled;—generous; liberal;—stately; splendid;—lofty; sublime, as style;—choice; excellent.

Noble, (nō'bl) *n.* A nobleman; a peer; formerly, a gold coin, of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling.

Nobleman, (nō'bl-man) *n.* One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

Nobleness, (nō'bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being noble; greatness; magnanimity; dignity.

Noblesse, (nō-ble's) *n.* The nobility.

Noblewoman, (nō'bl-wōm-an) *n.* A woman of noble rank.

Nobly, (nō'ble) *adv.* Of noble extraction;—with greatness of soul; with magnanimity; heroically.

Nobody, (nō'bod-e) *n.* No person; no one;—a person of no influence or importance.

Nocturn, (nok'turn) *n.* [*L. nocturnus*.] An act of religious service by night.

Nocturnal, (nok-tur'nal) *a.* [*L. nocturnalis*.] Pertaining to, done or happening by night;—nightly.

Nod, (nod) *v. i.* [*L. nutare*.] To bend or incline with a quick motion;—to make a bow in token of assent or salutation;—to be drowsy;—*v. t.* To incline or bend, as the head;—to signify by a nod.

Nod, (nod) *n.* A bending forward of the upper part or top of any thing;—a quick, downward motion of the head in assent, in drowsiness, or as a signal. [to, a node.]

Nodal, (nod'al) *a.* Of the nature of, or relating

Nodding, (nod'ing) *a.* Curved so that the apex hangs down; having the top bent downward.

Nodde, (nod'd) *n.* [Probably from *nod*.] The head;—used jocosely or contemptuously.

Noddy, (nod'e) *n.* A simpleton;—a sea-fowl easily taken; the booby;—a kind of hack carriage.

Node, (nōd) *n.* [*L. nodus*.] A knot; a knob;—one of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic;—the joint of a stem;—the oval figure, or knot, formed by the folding of a curve upon itself.

Nodose, (nod'ōse) *a.* [*L. nodosus*.] Having knots or swelling joints; knotted;—also *nodulous*.

Nodule, (nod'ul) *n.* [*L. nodulus*.] A rounded mineral mass of irregular shape.

Noggin, (nog'in) *n.* [*Ir. noigin*, Gael. *noicean*.] A small mug or wooden cup.

Noise, (noiz) *n.* [*F. noise*.] Sound of any kind;—especially, over-loud or senseless sound;—frequent talk; outcry; clamour; din.

Noise, (noiz) *v. i.* To sound loud;—*v. t.* To spread by rumour or report;—to disturb with noise.

Noiseless, (noiz'les) *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent.

Noiselessly, (noiz'les-le) *adv.* Without noise.

Noiselessness, (noiz'les-nes) *n.* A state of silence.

Noisily, (noiz'e-le) *adv.* With noise; with making a noise. [clamorousness.]

Noisiness, (noiz'e-nes) *n.* State of being noisy;

Noisome, (noiz'um) *a.* [*F. nuisant*.] Injurious to health; unwholesome;—offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid.

Noisomely, (noiz'um-le) *adv.* With a fetid stench.

Noisy, (noiz'e) *a.* Making a noise or loud sound; clamorous; turbulent; boisterous.

Nomad, (nom'ad) *n.* [*G. nomas*.] One of a race or tribe that wanders from place to place in search of pasture for its herds.

Nomadio, (nō-mad'ik) *a.* Pastoral;—subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for pasture. [a deer.]

Nomble, (nom'blz) *n. pl.* [*F.*] The entrails of

Nomenclator, (nō'men-klā-ter) *n.* [*L.*] One who gives names to things.

Nomenclature, (nō'men-klā-tūr) *n.* A system of technical names in any particular branch of science; terminology.

Nominal, (nom'in-al) *a.* [*L. nominalis*.] Pertaining to a name or names;—existing in name only; titular. [name only.]

Nominally, (nom'in-al-le) *adv.* By name, or in

Nominate, (nom'in-āt) *v. t.* [*L. nominare*.] To mention by name; to name;—to appoint; also, to propose by name, as a candidate for office.

Nomination, (nom'in-ā'shun) *n.* Act of naming for some particular office; state of being nominated;—power of nominating.

Nominative, (nom'in-āt-iv) *a.* Naming; designating;—said of that case of a noun which stands as the subject of a verb.

Nominative, (nom'in-āt-iv) *n.* The case in which the subject of a verb stands.

Nominator, (nom'in-āt-er) *n.* One who nominates.

Nominee, (nom-in-ē) *n.* One who has been nominated or proposed for office, or for election to office.

Nonage, (non'aj) *n.* [Prefix *non* and *agr.*] The time of life before a person becomes of age; minority.

Nonagenarian, (non-a-jen-ā're-an) *n.* [*L. nonagenarius*.] One who is ninety years old.

Non-appearance, (non-ap-pē-ans) *n.* Default of appearance in court to prosecute or defend a suit. [to attend.]

Non-attendance, (non-at-tend-āns) *n.* A failure

Nonce, (nons) *n.* The present call or occasion; purpose;—chiefly used in the phrase *for the nonce*.

Non-commissioned, (non-kom-mish'und) *a.* Not having a commission, as the petty officers in a man-of-war, or sergeants and corporals in a regiment.

Non-compliance, (non-kom-pli-āns) *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

Non-conductor, (non-kon-duk't-er) *n.* A substance which does not transmit another substance or fluid.

Non-conformist, (non-kon-form'ist) *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; especially, one who refused to sign the Act of Uniformity, passed in 1662.

Non-conformity, (non-kon-form'e-te) *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity to the Established Church.

Nondescript, (non'dě-akript) *a.* [*L. non* and *descriptus*.] Not hitherto described; novel; hence, odd; abnormal; irregular.

Nondescript, (non'dě-akript) *n.* A thing not described; something abnormal or hardly classifiable.

None, (nun) *a. & pron.* [*A.-S. nān.*] No one; not any thing—frequently used as a plural, not any.

Non-elastic, (non-ě-las'tik) *a.* Wanting elasticity.

Nonentity, (non-en'te-tē) *n.* Non-existence; negation of being;—a thing not existing.

Nonesuch, (nun'such) *n.* Something extraordinary; a thing that has not its equal.

Non-existence, (non-egz-ist'ens) *n.* Absence of existence; nonentity. [*existence.*]

Non-existent, (non-egz-ist'ent) *a.* Not having

Non-juror, (non-jóor'ēr) *n.* One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England after the revolution of 1688.

Nonpareil, (non-pa-rel') *n.* [*F. non* and *pareil*.] Something of unequalled excellence;—a sort of apple; a small sugar-plum;—a kind of narrow ribbon;—a small printing type.

Nonpareil, (non-pa-rel) *a.* Having no equal; peerless. [*ment.*]

Non-payment, (non-pā'ment) *n.* Neglect of pay-

Non-performance, (non-per-form'ans) *n.* A failure to perform.

Nonplus, (non'plus) *n.* [*L. non* and *plus*.] Insuperable difficulty; puzzle.

Nonplus, (non'plus) *v. t.* To puzzle; to confound.

Non-proficient, (non-prō-fish'e-ent) *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.

Non-residence, (non-rez'e-dens) *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place of official duties.

Non-resident, (non-rez'e-dent) *a.* Not residing on one's own estate, or in one's proper place.

Non-resident, (non-rez'e-dent) *n.* One who does not reside in a particular place—particularly applied to clergymen who live away from their cures.

Non-resistance, (non-rě-zist'ans) *n.* The principles or practice of a non-resistant; passive obedience.

Non-resistant, (non-rě-zist'ant) *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly or oppressively exercised.

Nonsense, (non'sens) *n.* That which is not sense, or has no sense;—trifles; things of no importance. [*absurd; foolish.*]

Nonsensical, (non-sens'ik-al) *a.* Unmeaning;

Nonsensically, (non-sens'ik-al-le) *adv.* Absurdly.

Nonsuit, (non'sūt) *n.* A neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit.

Nonsuit, (non'sūt) *v. t.* To judge or record a plaintiff as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up.

Needle, (nóod'l) *n.* A simpleton; a blockhead.

Neck, (nóok) *n.* [*Gael. nàic.*] A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

Noon, (nóon) *n.* [*Sax. nōn.*] The middle of the day; midday; twelve o'clock;—the time of greatest brilliancy. [*nal.*]

Noon, (nóon) *a.* Belonging to midday; meridio-

Noonday, (nóon'dā) *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day.

Noonday, (nóon'dā) *a.* Pertaining to midday.

Noontide, (nóon'tid) *n.* The time of noon.

Noontide, (nóon'tid) *a.* Pertaining to noon.

Noose, (nóos) *n.* [*Ir. nas.*] A running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

Noose, (nóos) *v. t.* To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to ensnare; to entrap.

Nor, (nor) *conj.* [*A.-S. nāðkor.*] A particle, introducing the second member of a negative proposition, following *neither* or *not* in the first. Occasionally, *nor* is used in the first member as well as the second.

Normal, (nor'mal) *a.* [*L. norma.*] According to an established rule or principle; conformed to a type or regular form;—regular; ordinary.

Normal school, an institution for the education of teachers.

Normal, (nor'mal) *n.* A perpendicular.

Norman, (nor'man) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Normandy. [*or to the Normans.*]

Norman, (nor'man) *a.* Pertaining to Normandy.

Norse, (nors) *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia.

Norse, (nors) *n.* [*Icel. Norvegr.*] The language of ancient Scandinavia.

North, (north) *n.* [*A.-S. north, Icel. norðr.*] The direction opposite to the south.

North, (north) *a.* Lying toward the north; situated at the north.

North-east, (north'ēt) *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

North-east, (north'ēt) *a.* Pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point.

North-easterly, (north-ēt'er-le) *a.* Toward or coming from the north-east.

North-eastern, (north-ēt'ern) *a.* Pertaining to or being in a direction to the north-east.

Northerly, (north'er-le) *a.* Being toward the north; northern;—from the north.

Northerly, (north'er-le) *adv.* Toward the north; proceeding from a northern point.

Northern, (north'ern) *a.* Being in or near to the north;—in a direction toward the north.

Northernmost, (north'ern-mōst) *a.* Situated at the point furthest north.

North-pole, (north'pōl) *n.* The northern extremity of the axis of the earth.

North-sea, (north'sē) *n.* The German Ocean.

North-star, (north'stār) *n.* The pole-star.

Northward, (north'wērd) *a.* Being toward the north.

Northward, (north'wērd) *adv.* Toward the north.

Northwardly, (north'wērd-le) *a.* Having a northern direction.

North-west, (north'west) *n.* The point between the north and west, and equally distant from each.

North-west, (north'west) *a.* Pertaining to, in the direction of, or from the north-west.

North-westerly, (north-west'er-le) *a.* Toward or from the north-west.

North-western, (north-west'ern) *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-west.

Norwegian, (nor-wē'je-an) *a.* [*From Norway, O. Eng. Norweye.*] Of or pertaining to Norway.

Norwegian, (nor-wē'je-an) *n.* A native of Norway.

Nose, (nōz) *n.* [*L. nasus.*] The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell;—power of smelling; hence, scent;—a snout; a nozzle.

Nose, (nōz) *v. t.* To smell; to scent; hence, to track;—to oppose to the face; to affront.

Nosegay, (nōzgā) *n.* A bunch of odorous flowers; a bouquet; a posy. [*nosology.*]

Nosological, (nos-ō-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to

Nosologist, (nos-ōl'ō-jist) *n.* One who is versed in nosology.

Nosology, (nos-ōl'ō-je) *n.* [*G. nosos and logos.*] A branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

Nostril, (nos'tril) *n.* [A.-S. *nosethryl*.] An aperture or passage through the nose through which air is inspired and expired, and secretions from the nose are discharged.

Nostrum, (nos'trum) *n.* [L. neuter of *noster*.] A quack or patent medicine.

Not, (not) *adv.* [A.-S. *nāt*.] A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal.

Notability, (nōt-a-bil'i-ty) *n.* Quality of being notable;—a remarkable person or thing.

Notable, (nōt'a-bl) *a.* [L. *notabilis*.] Noticeable; remarkable; distinguished; distinguished for good management.

Notable, (nōt'a-bl) *n.* A person of note or distinction.

Notably, (nōt'a-ble) *adv.* In a notable manner; remarkably; eminently;—with bustling activity.

Notarial, (nōt-ā're-al) *a.* Pertaining to a notary;—done, or taken, by a notary.

Notary, (nōt'a-re) *n.* [L. *notarius*.] A public officer who attests deeds and other writings;—one who protests notes or bills of exchange.

Notation, (nōt-a'shun) *n.* [L. *notatio*.] Act, practice, or method of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters: the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures or signs.

Notch, (noch) *n.* [O. Eng. *noek*.] A nick; an indentation;—a groove cut in one timber to receive the end of another.

Notch, (noch) *v. t.* To cut in small hollows;—to place in a notch.

Note, (nōt) *n.* [L. *nota*.] A mark or token; a visible sign;—a figure or mark in a book calling attention;—a comment; annotation;—a memorandum; a minute;—a short letter;—a paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment;—a character to indicate the length of a musical tone;—observation; notice;—reputation; distinction;—*pl.* Brief outlines, heads, or abstract of an argument or discourse.

Note, (nōt) *v. t.* To observe; to remark;—to record in writing;—to denote; to designate; to set down in musical characters.

Note-book, (nōt'boōk) *n.* A book in which memorandums are written.

Noted, (nōt'ed) *a.* Well known; distinguished; remarkable; illustrious; famous.

Notelless, (nōt'les) *a.* Not attracting notice.

Noter, (nōt'er) *n.* One who takes notice; an annotator.

Noteworthy, (nōt'wur-thē) *a.* Worthy of observation or notice.

Nothing, (nuth'ing) *n.* [From *no* and *thing*.] Not any thing;—non-existence; nonentity;—not any thing of account, value, or the like; a trifle.

Nothing, (nuth'ing) *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

Nothingness, (nuth'ing-ness) *n.* Nihilty; non-existence;—nothing; a thing of no value.

Notice, (nōt'is) *n.* [L. *notitia*.] Act of noting or observing; cognizance;—knowledge given or received; intimation;—a writing containing formal, customary, or presented information;—respectful treatment;—remark; observation.

Notice, (nōt'is) *v. t.* To observe; to see;—to heed; to regard;—to take public note of; to remark upon;—to treat with attention and civilities.

Noticeable, (nōt'is-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of observation.

Noticeably, (nōt'is-a-ble) *adv.* Observably.

Notification, (nōt-e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of giving notice; the act of making known;—the writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, and the like.

Notify, (nōt-e-fī) *v. t.* [L. *notus* and *facere*.] To

make known; to publish;—to give certain or official information of.

Notion, (nō'shun) *n.* [L. *notio*.] Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea; conception;—opinion; sentiment;—inclination.

Notional, (nō'shun-al) *a.* Ideal; imaginary; visionary;—unreal; fanciful; whimsical; fantastical.

Notoriety, (nō-tō-rī'e-ty) *n.* [F. *notoriété*.] The state of being generally known; public knowledge; public exposure.

Notorious, (nō-tō're-us) *a.* [F. *notaire*.] Publicly known; manifest; conspicuous;—usually, known to disadvantage;—more than *disreputable*, but less than *infamous*.

Notoriously, (nō-tō're-us-le) *adv.* In a notorious manner; publicly; openly.

Notoriousness, (nō-tō're-us-ness) *n.* The state of being open or known beyond denial; notoriety.

Notwithstanding, (not-with-stand'ing) *conj.*, but really the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed. This not preventing; nevertheless; however; although;—in spite of.

Nought, (nawt) *n.* [A.-S. *noht*, *noht*.] Not a whit; nothing—used also adverbially.

Noun, (noun) *n.* [L. *nomen*.] A word used as the designation of a creature or thing existing in fact or in thought.

Nourish, (nur'ish) *v. t.* [F. *nourrir*.] To feed and cause to grow; to furnish with the means of support and increase; to encourage;—to comfort;—to instruct. [nourishes.]

Nourisher, (nur'ish-er) *n.* One who or that which

Nourishment, (nur'ish-ment) *n.* Act of nourishing;—nutrition;—nutriment; sustenance;—instruction; means of mental or spiritual growth.

Novel, (nov'el) *a.* [L. *novellus*.] New; of recent origin or introduction; unusual; strange.

Novel, (nov'el) *n.* A fictitious narrative intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love.

Novelist, (nov'el-ist) *n.* A writer of a novel.

Novelty, (nov'el-ty) *n.* Quality of being novel; newness; recentness;—a new or strange thing.

November, (nō-vem'ber) *n.* [L. *Novembris*.] The eleventh month of the year, containing thirty days. [every ninth year.]

Novennial, (nō-ven'e-al) *a.* [L. *novennis*.] Done

Novice, (nov'is) *n.* [L. *novitius*.] One who is new in any business; a beginner;—one newly received into the church;—one who has entered a convent or nunnery, but has not taken the vow.

Novitiate, (nō-vish'e-āt) *n.* State of being a novice; time of probation in a religious house before taking the vows.

Now, (now) *adv.* [A.-S. *L. nunc*.] At the present time; at this moment;—a little while ago; lately;—at one and another time;—after this; in present circumstances or state.

Now, (now) *n.* The present time or moment.

Nowadays, (now'a-dāz) *adv.* In this age; at the present period. [not at all; *noways*.]

Noway, (nō'wā) *adv.* In no manner or degree;

Nowhere, (nō'hwā) *adv.* Not any where; not in any place or state. [degree.]

Nowise, (nō'wiz) *adv.* Not in any manner or

Noxious, (nok'she-us) *a.* [L. *noxius*.] Hurtful; pernicious;—destructive; fatal;—unwholesome; insalubrious;—corrupting to morals; baneful.

Noxiously, (nok'she-us-le) *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

Noxiousness, (nok'ah-us-ness) *n.* Quality that injures, impairs, or destroys; hurtfulness; perniciousness.

Nozzle, (noz'l) *n.* [From *noze*.] The nose; the snout; hence, the projecting vent of any thing.

Nucleus, (nū'kl'us) *n.* [L. *nux*.] A kernel; a central mass or point about which matter is gathered—both literally and figuratively;—the central part of the body of a comet.

Nude, (nūd) *n.* [L. *nudus*.] Bare; naked; uncovered;—of no force; void.

Nudge, (nuj) *v. t.* [Prov. Ger. *knütschen*.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation.

Nudge, (nuj) *n.* A gentle push, as with the elbow.

Nudity, (nū'd'e-te) *n.* Condition of being nude; nakedness;—naked part; undraped or unclothed portion.

Nugatory, (nū ga-tor-e) *a.* [L. *nugatorius*.] Trifling; vain; futile;—inoperative; ineffectual.

Nugget, (nug'et) *n.* A lump; a mass, especially of a precious metal.

Nuisance, (nū'sans) *n.* [F. *nuisance*.] That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation;—something that produces inconvenience or damage.

Null, (nul) *a.* [L. *nullus*.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; invalid; void; of no significance.

Nullification, (nul-e-fe-kāshun) *n.* Act of nullifying; a rendering void or of no legal effect.

Nullify, (nul'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *nullus* and *facere*.] To make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

Nullity, (nul'e-te) *n.* Quality of being null; nothingness;—any thing void, invalid, or of no efficacy.

Numb, (num) *a.* [A.-S. *numan*.] Enfeebled in or destitute of sensation and motion; torpid; benumbed; chill; motionless.

Numb, (num) *v. t.* To deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to benumb; to deaden; to stupefy.

Number, (num'ber) *n.* [F. *nombre*, L. *numerus*.] A single unit; one of a series;—a particular aggregate of units;—an indefinite aggregate of units; collection of particulars; assemblage of individuals; multitude;—in *grammar*, an inflection in the form of a word to signify plurality or unity;—a ticket or badge bearing a distinctive figure;—a part or division of a book issued in separate portions;—in *poetry*, the quantity of syllables or feet in a line or verse; metrical measure;—hence, *pl.* Verse; poetry.

Number, (num'ber) *v. t.* To reckon; to ascertain the units of;—to give or assign the number of;—to reckon as one of a collection or multitude;—*v. i.* To amount to; to consist of.

Numberless, (num'ber-less) *a.* Not admitting of being counted; innumerable.

Numbers, (num'berz) *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch—containing the census of the Hebrews. [numb.]

Numberness, (num'nes) *n.* Condition of being **Numberable**, (nū'm'er-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being numbered or counted.

Numeral, (nū'm'er-al) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of number;—expressing or representing number.

Numeral, (nū'm'er-al) *n.* A figure or character used to express a number.

Numerally, (nū'm'er-al-le) *adv.* According to number.

Numerary, (nū'm'er-ār-e) *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

Numeration, (nū-m'er-s'ashun) *n.* Act or art of writing or reading numbers, especially by the Arabic method.

Numerator, (nū'm'er-āt-er) *n.* One who numbers;—the term in a vulgar fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken.

Numerical, (nū-m'er-ik-al) *a.* Belonging to or denoting number; expressed by numbers.

Numerically, (nū-m'er-ik-al-le) *adv.* In numbers; with respect to number or sameness in number.

Numerous, (nū'm'er-us) *a.* Being many; consisting of a great number of individuals;—consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; musical.

Numerously, (nū'm'er-us-le) *adv.* In or with great numbers.

Numismatic, (nū-mis-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *nomisma*.] Pertaining to coins or medals.

Numismatics, (nū-mis-mat'iks) *n. sing.* The science of coins and medals.

Numismatology, (nū-mis-ma-tol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *nomisma* and *logos*.] The science which treats of coins and medals in their relation to history.

Nun, (nun) *n.* [F. *nonne*, It. *nonna*.] A woman devoted to a religious life, living in a cloister secluded from the world, and vowed to celibacy, &c.;—also a beguine; sister of charity;—a kind of white fancy pigeon.

Muncio, (nun'ah-ō) *n.* [It.] A messenger;—an ambassador from the pope to an emperor or king; legate.

Nuncupate, (nun'kū-pāt) *v. t.* [L. *nomen* and *capere*.] To dedicate by declaration; to inscribe.

Nuncupative, (nun'kū-pāt-iv) *a.* Publicly or solemnly declaratory;—oral; not written.

Nunnery, (nun'er-e) *n.* A cloister or house in which nuns reside.

Nunniah, (nun'iah) *a.* Pertaining to the state of nuns; resembling a nun; hence, prudish.

Nuptial, (nup'ah-e-al) *a.* [L. *nuptialis*.] Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding;—constituting marriage.

Nuptial, (nup'ah-e-al) *n.* Marriage; wedding;—almost only in the plural.

Nurse, (nurs) *n.* [A.-S. *nurice*.] One who tends a child or children in a family;—one who suckles the child of another; wet nurse;—one who attends in child-birth; monthly-nurse;—one, male or female, who waits on the sick;—one who or that which brings up, rears, trains, or the like.

Nurse, (nurs) *v. t.* To tend, as children;—to nourish at the breast; to suckle; to wait on, as the sick;—to cherish; to foster;—to manage with economy; to husband with a view to increase.

Nursery, (nurs'er-e) *n.* The apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children;—a plot of ground for the propagation of young plants and shrubs to be afterwards transplanted;—a market garden for the growth of fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.;—the place where any thing is fostered and growth promoted.

Nursling, (nurs'ling) *n.* [From *nurse* and termination *ling*.] One who or that which is nursed; an infant.

Nurture, (nurt'ūr) *n.* [O. Eng. *nouriture*.] Act of nourishing; education; instruction;—food; diet.

Nurture, (nurt'ūr) *v. t.* To feed; to bring or train up;—cherish; educate; tend.

Nut, (nut) *n.* [A.-S. *anūt*.] Fruit consisting of

a hard shell inclosing a kernel;—a small block containing a concave screw, used for retaining or tightening a bolt, and the like.

Nut, (nut) *v. i.* To gather nuts.

Nutation, (nū-tā'ahūn) *n.* [*L. nutatio.*] A vibratory motion of the earth's axis.

Nut-brown, (nut'brōwn) *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

Nut-cracker, (nut'krak-er) *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts;—an incessorial bird of the genus *Picre*, resembling the wood-peckers.

Nutmeg, (nut'meg) *n.* [*O. Eng. notemuge.*] The kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree. It is aromatic, and is much used in cookery.

Nutrient, (nū'tre-ment) *n.* [*L. nutrimentum.*] That which nourishes; food; aliment;—that which promotes improvement.

Nutritional, (nū'tre-mental) *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

Nutrition, (nū'trish'un) *n.* [*L. nutritio.*] Act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable life;—that which nourishes; nutriment.

Nutritious, (nū'trish'e-us) *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth or repairing waste.

Nutritiously, (nū'trish'e-us-le) *adv.* Nourishingly; in a nutritious manner.

Nutritiousness, (nū'trish'e-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being nutritious or nourishing.

Nutritive, (nū'tre-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

Nutshell, (nut'shel) *n.* The shell in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed;—hence, a thing of little compass, or of little value.

Nuzzle, (nuz'l) *v. t.* [Probably a corruption of *nestle*.] To nestle; to house, as in a nest; to nurse; to foster;—*v. i.* [From *nozzle*.] To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud.

Nymph, (nimf) *n.* [*G. numphē.*] A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters;—hence, a lovely young girl; a maiden.

Nymph, (nimf) *n.* An insect in the pupa state; a chrysalis.

Nymphæan, (nim-fē'an) *a.* [*G. numphaios.*] Pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

O.

O (ō), the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet, has several different sounds; a long sound, as in *bōne*, *tōne*; a short sound, as in *lot*, *cot*; a subdued sound, as in *more* (mō'ov), *prove* (prō'ov), and this last sound contracted, as in *foot* (foot), *loot* (loot).

Oaf, (ōf) *n.* [*A.-S. ælf.*] A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another;—a blockhead.

Oafish, (ōfish) *a.* Like an oaf; stupid; dull.

Oak, (ōk) *n.* [*A.-S. æc, Icel. eik, Ger. eich.*] A hard-wooded and durable tree of several species, found in all temperate climes; specifically, a British tree, called from its size, strength, and durability, the monarch of the woods;—the wood of the tree, largely used for ship-building, &c.;—hence, strength; firmness; constancy.

Oak-apple, (ōk'ap-pl) *n.* A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c.

Oaken, (ōk'n) *a.* Made of oak, or consisting of oak, as a plank;—made of oak leaves, as a garland.

Oaking, (ōk'ling) *n.* A young oak.

Oakum, (ōk'um) *n.* [*A.-S. acumba.*] Old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c.

Oar, (ōr) *n.* [*A.-S. & Icel. ár.*] An instrument for rowing boats.

Oar, (ōr) *v. i.* To row;—*v. t.* To impel by rowing.

Oarsman, (ōr'man) *n.* One who rows at the oar.

Oary, (ōr'e) *a.* Having the form or use of an oar;—said of the feet of swans, &c.;—also *oar-footed*.

Oasis, (ō-ā'sis, ō-ā-sis) *n.* [*L. G. oasis.*] A fertile place in a sandy or barren desert.

Oat, (ōt) *n.* [*A.-S. āta.*] A native cereal plant of the genus *Avena*;—the nutritious grain or seed of the plant;—usually *pl.* *Oats*.



Oak.

Oat-cake, (ōt'kāk) *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.

Oaten, (ōt'n) *a.* Consisting of an oat straw or stem;—made of oat-meal.

Oath, (ōth) *n.* [*A.-S. adh, Go. aitha.*] A solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth;—a careless and blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being. [oath: perjury.]

Oath-breaking, (ōth'brāk-ing) *n.* Violation of an Oath-meal, (ōt'mēl) *n.* Meal made of oats.

Obduracy, (ob'dū-rās-e) *n.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy.

Obdurate, (ob'dū-rāt) *a.* [*L. obduratus.*] Rendered hard; harsh;—hardened in heart; persistent in evil or impenitence; stubborn; inflexible;—callous; indifferent.

Obdurately, (ob'dū-rāt-le) *adv.* With obstinate impenitence; stubbornly; inflexibly.

Obedience, (ō-bē'de-ens) *n.* Submission to authority; compliance with a command or prohibition; conformity in spirit, character, and conduct to the law or standard of duty.

Obedient, (ō-bē'de-ent) *a.* [*L. obediens.*] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; dutiful; compliant; subservient; submissive; obsequious. [manner.]

Obediently, (ō-bē'de-ent-le) *adv.* In an obedient

Obeisance, (ō-bā'sans) *n.* [*F. obéissance.*] A manifestation of obedience; a bow; a courtesy.

Obelisk, (ob'ē-liak) *n.* [*L. obeliscus.*] A four-sided pillar, tapering as it rises;—a mark thus [†], used as a reference to notes, or to indicate that a word or expression is obsolete.

Obelus, (ob'el-us) *n.* [*G. obelos, a spit.*] A mark thus [—], noting a break or suspension of the sense, or a transition from one member of the sentence to another. [pulent; fat; fleshy.]

Obese, (ō-bēs) *a.* [*L. obesus.*] Excessively corpulent.

Obesity, (ō-bēs'it-e) *n.* Fleshy; fullness of body; excessive or morbid corpulence;—also *obeseness*.

Obey, (ō-bā') *v. t.* [*L. obedire.*] To yield submission to; to comply with the orders of;—to submit to the government of;—to yield to the impulse, power, or operation of.

Obfuscate, (ob-fus'kāt) *v. t.* [*L. ob* and *fuscare.*] To darken; to obscure;—hence, to bewilder or confuse.

Obfuscation, (ob-fus-kā'shun) *n.* Act of darkening or confusing; state of being darkened.

Obit, (ō'bit) *n.* [*L.*] Death; decease;—hence, funeral solemnities;—an anniversary service for the soul of the deceased. [*to obits.*]

Obituary, (ō-bit'ü-äl) *a.* [*L. obitus.*] Pertaining to death. (ō-bit'ü-är-e) *a.* Relating to the decease of a person or persons.

Obituary, (ō-bit'ü-är-e) *n.* A list or record of the dead;—a biographical notice of the death of a person.

Object, (obj'ekt) *n.* [*L. objectus.*] Material body or substance perceived or cognizable by the senses;—subject of thought and contemplation;—that which the mind has in view to accomplish; aim; design; ultimate purpose;—person or thing brought before the senses to awaken pity or charity;—in *grammar*, the case after a transitive verb.

Object, (obj-ekt') *v. t.* [*L. objicere.*] To set before;—to present or offer in opposition;—*v. i.* To make opposition in words or argument;—to urge reasons against.

Objection, (obj-ek'shun) *n.* Act of objecting;—that which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument;—difficulty; scruple; fault found. [*to objections.*]

Objectable, (obj-ek'shun-a-bl) *a.* Justly liable

Objective, (obj-ekt'iv) *a.* Pertaining to an object;—contained in the object; relating to the matter of thought as opposed to *subjective*;—external; extrinsic;—designating the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.

Objectively, (obj-ekt'iv-le) *adv.* In an objective manner. [*of being objective.*]

Objectiveness, (obj-ekt'iv-nes) *n.* State or relation

Objector, (obj-ekt'er) *n.* One who objects.

Objurgate, (ob-jur'gāt) *v. t.* [*L. objurgare.*] To chide; to reprove; to reprehend.

Objurgation, (ob-jur-gā'shun) *n.* Act of chiding.

Oblate, (ob-lāt) *a.* [*L. oblatus.*] Flattened or depressed at the poles, as a spheroid.

Oblation, (ob-lā'shun) *n.* [*L. oblatio.*] Any thing offered in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

Obligation, (ob-le-gā'shun) *n.* Act of binding;—the binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract;—any specific act or deed by which a person becomes bound to do or to forbear something;—state of being indebted for an act of favour or kindness;—a bond with a condition annexed. [*conscience; imposing duty.*]

Obligatory, (ōble-gā-tor-e) *a.* Binding in law or

Oblige, (ō-blij') *v. t.* [*F. obliger.*] To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force;—to bind by some favour rendered; hence, to do a favour to; to gratify; to accommodate.

Obliging, (ō-blij'ing) *a.* Having the disposition to oblige or do favours; complaisant; courteous; kind. [*complaisantly.*]

Obligingly, (ō-blij'ing-le) *adv.* With civility;

Obligation, (ob-le-kwā'shun) *n.* Declination from a straight line or course; act of turning aside.

Oblique, (ob-lēk') *a.* [*L. obliquus.*] Not perpendicular; slanting; inclined;—not straight forward; indirect; obscure;—not direct; collateral.

Obliquely, (ob-lēk'le) *adv.* In an oblique manner.

Obliquity, (ob-lik'we-te) *n.* Condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line;—deviation from moral rectitude;—irregularity.

Obliterate, (ob-lit'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. oblitterare.*] To erase or blot out; to efface;—to destroy by time or other means.

Obliteration, (ob-lit'er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of effacing.

Oblivion, (ob-liv'e-un) *n.* [*L. oblitio.*] Act of forgetting, or state of being forgotten; forgetfulness;—an amnesty or general pardon.

Oblivious, (ob-liv'e-us) *a.* Causing forgetfulness;—forgetful. [*manner; forgetfully.*]

Obliviously, (ob-liv'e-us-le) *adv.* In an oblivious

Obliviousness, (ob-liv'e-us-nes) *n.* State of being oblivious or forgetful.

Oblong, (ob'long) *a.* [*L. oblongus.*] Having greater length than breadth.

Oblong, (ob'long) *n.* A rectangular or other figure which is longer than it is broad.

Oblongly, (ob'long-le) *adv.* In an oblong form.

Obloquy, (ob'lō-kwe) *n.* [*L. obloqui.*] Censorious speech; reproachful language; censure; calumny; slander; detraction.

Obnoxious, (ob-nok'she-us) *a.* [*L. obnoxius.*] Liable to censure; reprehensible; blameworthy;—hence, offensive; odious;—exposed; subject to; answerable.

Obnoxiously, (ob-nok'she-us-le) *adv.* In an obnoxious manner; offensively.

Obnoxiousness, (ob-nok'she-us-nes) *n.* The condition of being obnoxious; liability;—offensiveness.

Oboe, (ō'boi) *n.* [*F. hautbois.*] A wind instrument of music sounded by means of a reed; a hautboy.

Obole, (ob'öl) *n.* [*L. obolus.*] In *pharmacy*, the weight of ten grains or half a scruple.

Obreption, (ob-rep'shun) *n.* [*L. obreper.*] Act of creeping in by secrecy and with surprise.

Obreptitious, (ob-rep-tish'e-us) *a.* Done or obtained by surprise, secrecy, or concealment of the truth.

Obscene, (ob-sēn') *a.* [*L. obscenus.*] Offensive to chastity and delicacy; impure; immodest;—filthy; disgusting; lewd.

Obscenely, (ob-sēn'le) *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely.

Obscenity, (ob-sēn'e-te) *n.* That quality in words or things which is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; ribaldry; lewdness; indecency.

Obscuration, (ob-skür-ā'shun) *n.* Act of obscuring;—state of being obscured.

Obscure, (ob-akür) *a.* [*L. obscurus.*] Covered over, shaded, darkened;—living in darkness; hidden;—not much known or observed; retired;—unnoticed; humble;—not easily understood; abstruse;—imperfect; indistinct.

Obscure, (ob-akür) *v. t.* [*L. obscurare.*] To render obscure; to darken; to cloud;—to make less intelligible; to mystify;—to conceal;—to dim; to tarnish. [*ner; imperfectly; darkly.*]

Obscurely, (ob-akür'le) *adv.* In an obscure man-

Obscurity, (ob-akür'e-te) *n.* Darkness; want of light;—state of retirement; privacy;—state of being unknown; humble condition

Obscrate, (ob-sē-krät) *v. t.* [*L. ob and sacrare.*] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.

Obsequious, (ob-sē'kwe-us) *a.* [*L. obsequium.*] Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess.

Obsequiously, (ob-sē'kwe-us-le) *adv.* In an obsequious manner; with ready obedience.

Obsequiousness, (ob-sē'kwe-us-nes) *n.* The state of being obsequious; servile submission.

Obsequy, (ob-sē-kwe) *n.* [*L. obsequium.*] A funeral rite or solemnity; the last duty performed to a deceased person.

Observable, (ob-zerv'a-bl) *a.* Worthy or capable of being observed or noticed; remarkable.

Observably, (ob-zerv'a-ble) *adv.* Noticeably.

Observance, (ob-zerv'ans) *n.* Act of observing; careful notice;—reverence;—performance of religious rites;—a religious ordinance or rite;—rule or mode of practice.

Observant, (ob-zerv'ant) *a.* Taking notice; attentively viewing;—adhering in practice;—attentive to.

Observation, (ob-zerv-'shun) *n.* Act of noticing; perception;—notion or inference derived from observing; animadversion; note; remark;—performance of what is due or prescribed; ritual practice.

Observer, (ob-zerv'at-er) *n.* One who observes or takes notice;—a remarker.

Observatory, (ob-zerv'-tor-e) *n.* A place from which a view or observation can be taken;—especially, a building constructed for astronomical observations.

Observe, (ob-zerv) *v. t.* [L. *ob* and *servare*.] To notice; to mark;—to regard attentively; to heed;—to watch;—to keep religiously; to celebrate;—to commemorate;—to adhere to in practice; to obey;—*v. i.* To take notice; to attend;—to make a remark; to say in a casual way.

Observer, (ob-zerv'er) *n.* One who observes or pays careful attention to anything; a looker on;—one who keeps any law, custom, or religious service.

Observing, (ob-zerv'ing) *a.* Giving particular attention; attentive to what passes.

Observingly, (ob-zerv'ing-le) *adv.* In an observing manner; attentively; carefully.

Obsolescence, (ob-sò-les'ens) *n.* State of becoming obsolete.

Obsolescent, (ob-sò-les'ent) *a.* [L. *obsoletus*.] Going out of use; passing into desuetude.

Obsolete, (ob-sò-lèt) *a.* [L. *obsoletus*.] No longer common; disused; neglected;—old-fashioned; antiquated.

Obsoletely, (ob-sò-lèt-le) *adv.* In an obsolete manner.

Obsolescence, (ob-sò-lèt-nes) *n.* The state of being obsolete.

Obstacle, (ob-sta-kl) *n.* [L. *obstaculum*.] Any thing that hinders progress; obstruction either in a physical or moral sense; hinderance; difficulty.

Obstetric, (ob-stet'rik) *a.* [L. *obstetrix*.] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed.

Obstetrics, (ob-stet'rika) *n. sing.* Science of midwifery; art of assisting women in parturition.

Obstinacy, (ob-ste-nas'e) *n.* Unyielding fixedness in opinion or resolution;—firmness; inflexibility; persistency; stubbornness.

Obstinate, (ob-ste-nät) *a.* [L. *obstinatus*.] Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose;—stubborn;—self-willed; opinionated;—not easily subdued or removed.

Obstinately, (ob-ste-nät-le) *adv.* In an obstinate manner; stubbornly; pertinaciously.

Obstipation, (ob-ste-pä'shun) *n.* [L. *obstipus*.] Act of stopping up, as a passage;—an extreme form of costiveness.

Obstreperous, (ob-strep'er-us) *a.* [L. *obstreperus*.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; vociferous.

Obstreperously, (ob-strep'er-us-le) *adv.* With tumultuous noise. [ness; clamour.]

Obstreperousness, (ob-strep'er-us-nes) *n.* Loud-Obstru- (ob-strukt') *v. t.* [L. *obstruere*.] To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or

passage;—to hinder from passing;—to interrupt;—to retard;—to render slow.

Obstruction, (ob-strukt'shun) *n.* Act of obstructing; stoppage in a canal or vessel of the body;—obstacle; impediment; hinderance; difficulty.

Obstructive, (ob-strukt'iv) *a.* Tending to obstruct; hindering; causing impediment.

Obstructively, (ob-strukt'iv-le) *adv.* In an obstructive manner; by way of obstruction.

Obstruent, (ob-stru-ent) *a.* Blocking up; hindering.

Obstruent, (ob-stru-ent) *n.* [L. *obstruens*.] Any thing that obstructs or closes a passage, especially one of the natural passages in the body.

Obtain, (ob-tän) *v. t.* [L. *obtinere*.] To get by effort; to gain possession of; to acquire;—to procure by entreaty;—to keep; to retain;—*v. i.* To subsist in nature; to continue in use; to be established; to be generally adopted;—to prevail.

Obtainable, (ob-tän'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being obtained.

Obtest, (ob-test') *v. t.* [F. *obtester*.] To call to witness;—to beseech; to supplicate;—*v. i.* To witness against; to protest.

Obtestation, (ob-test-'shun) *n.* Act of protesting; earnest declaration;—solemn injunction.

Obtrude, (ob-tru-d) *v. t.* [L. *ob* and *trudere*.] To thrust in or upon;—to offer with unreasonable importunity;—*v. i.* To enter without right; to make an officious or importunate offer.

Obtrusion, (ob-tru-'zhun) *n.* Act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.

Obtrusive, (ob-tru-'siv) *a.* Disposed to intrude or thrust one's self among others.

Obtrusively, (ob-tru-'siv-le) *adv.* In an obtrusive manner.

Obtuse, (ob-tüs) *a.* [L. *obtusus*.] Not pointed or acute; applied to angles greater than a right angle;—not having acute sensibility; dull;—not sharp or shrill.

Obtuse-angled, (ob-tüs'ang-gld) *a.* Having angles larger than right angles.

Obtusely, (ob-tüs'le) *adv.* In an obtuse manner; dully.

Obtuseness, (ob-tüs'nes) *n.* State of being obtuse;—bluntness;—dullness; want of sense or sensibility.

Obverse, (ob-ver's) *a.* [L. *obversus*.] Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

Obverse, (ob-ver's) *n.* The face of a coin, having the principal image or inscription upon it.

Obviate, (ob've-ät) *v. t.* [F. *obvier*.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception;—to remove, as obstacles or objections.

Obvious, (ob've-us) *a.* Open; exposed; subject;—easily seen or understood; evident; apparent.

Obviously, (ob've-us-le) *adv.* Evidently; manifestly; apparently;—plainly; naturally.

Obviousness, (ob've-us-nes) *n.* State of being evident or apparent.

Obvoluted, (ob-vò-lüt-ed) *a.* [L. *obvolutus*.] Arranged so as alternately to overlap, as the margins of one leaf those of the opposite one.

Occasion, (ok-kä'zhun) *n.* [L. *occasio*.] A happening or coming to pass; an occurrence, casualty, incident;—a favourable opportunity;—convenient time or circumstance;—accidental cause; ground or reason for;—casual exigency; requirement.

Occasion, (ok-kä'zhun) *v. t.* To give occasion to; to cause incidentally; to produce; to influence.

Occasional, (ok-kä'zhun-al) *a.* Occurring at times;

casual; incidental;—produced by accident;—produced or made on some special event.

Occasionally, (ok-ká'zhun-al-le) *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; at times; not regularly.

Occident, (ok'se-dent) *n.* [*L. occidens.*] The western quarter of the hemisphere; the west.

Occidental, (ok-se-dent'al) *a.* Situated in or pertaining to the west; western;—setting after the sun.

Occipital, (ok-sip'it-al) *a.* Pertaining to the occiput, or the back part of the head.

Occiput, (ok'se-put) *n.* [*L.*] The part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

Occult, (ok-kult') *a.* [*L. occultus.*] Hidden from the eye or understanding; secret; unknown.

Occultation, (ok-kult'-á-hun) *n.* Act of rendering occult;—the hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies.

Occultly, (ok-kult'le) *adv.* In an occult manner; secretly;—mysteriously. [*secreteness.*]

Occultness, (ok-kult'nes) *n.* State of being occult;

Occupy, (ok'ü-pi) *v. t.* [*F. occuper.*] To take or hold in possession; to possess;—to fill the dimensions of;—to employ; to use;—to busy—used reflexively;—*v. i.* To hold possession; to be an occupant; to follow business; to negotiate.

Occur, (ok-kur') *v. i.* [*L. occurrere.*] To come before or against;—to meet the eye;—to be found here and there; to happen now and then;—to come to the mind; to be suddenly or casually presented or suggested, as an idea, plan, &c.

Occurrences, (ok-kur'ens) *n.* A happening; any incident or accidental event; any single event.

Ocean, (ó'shun) *n.* [*L. oceanus.*] The vast body of water which covers about three-fifths of the surface of the globe; the great sea;—the main; the deep;—an immense expanse.

Ocean, (ó'shun) *a.* Pertaining to the great sea.

Oceanic, (ó-she-an'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.

Ocellated, (ó-sel'lát-ed) *a.* [*L. ocellatus.*] Resembling an eye;—formed with the figures of little eyes.

Ochlocracy, (ok-lok'rs-se) *n.* [*G. ochlos and kratéia.*] A form of government in which the multitude rule.

Ochlocratical, (ok-ló-krat'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to an ochlocracy.

Ochre, (ó'ker) *n.* [*L. ochra.*] A variety of fine clay containing iron—the colours are yellow and red.

Ochreous, (ó'ker-us) *a.* Consisting of or containing ochre;—resembling ochre.

Ochrey, (ó'ker-e) *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling ochre.

Octagon, (ok-ta-gon) *n.* [*G. októ and gonia.*] A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

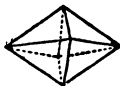
Octagonal, (ok-tag'on-al) *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

Octahedral, (ok-ta-hé'dral) *a.* Hav-



Octagon.

Octahedron, (ok-ta-hé'dron) *n.* [*G. oktaedron.*] A solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.



Octangular, (ok-tang'gü-le) *a.* [*L. octo and angulus.*] Having eight angles.

the quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness; abhorrence; detestation.

Odometer, (ô-dom-'et-gr) *n.* [G. *hodos* and *metron*.] An instrument for measuring the distance traversed by a cab or other conveyance.

Odontalgia, (ô-don-tal-'je-a) *n.* [G. *odous* and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the teeth; toothache.

Odontalgic, (ô-don-tal-'jik) *a.* Pertaining to the toothache.

Odonto, (ô-don-'tô) *n.* A specific for the teeth.

Odontology, (ô-don-'tol-'ô-je) *n.* [G. *odous* and *logos*.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and development of the teeth.

Oderiferous, (ô-dur-'if-'gr-us) *a.* [L. *odor* and *ferre*.] Giving scent; fragrant; perfumed.

Oderiferousness, (ô-dur-'if-'gr-us-nes) *n.* The quality of diffusing odour; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

Oderous, (ô'dur-us) *a.* [L. *odorus*.] Having or emitting an odour; fragrant.

Oderously, (ô'dur-us-le) *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly;—also *oderiferously*.

Oderousness, (ô'dur-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being odorous, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

Odour, (ô'dur) *n.* [L.] Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent.

Odourless, (ô'dur-less) *a.* Free from odour.

O'er, (ô'r) *prep.* and *adv.* A contraction for *over*.

Of, (ôf) *prep.* [A.-S. *of*, Go. *af*, L. *ab*.] From or out from; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author, or agent, &c.;—relating to; concerning.

Of, (ôf) *a.* On the opposite or further side.

Of, (ôf) *adv.* [From *of*.] From; away from;—denoting distance;—separation;—departure, abatement;—opposite direction;—the opposite side of a question.

Of, (ôf) *prep.* Not on; away from.

Of, (ôf) *interj.* Away; begone—a command to depart.

Offal, (ôfal) *n.* [From *off* and *fall*.] Waste meat; parts rejected as unfit for use;—refuse.

Offence, (ôf-fens) *n.* Act of offending;—transgression; crime; sin;—injury; wrong;—displeasure; resentment; anger;—assault.

Offend, (ôf-fend) *v. t.* [L. *offendere*.] To displease; to affront; to annoy;—to pain;—to shock; to wound;—to violate; to transgress;—*v. i.* To commit a crime; to sin;—to cause anger; to give offence. [criminal; a trespasser.]

Offender, (ôf-fend-'er) *n.* One who offends; a

Offensive, (ôf-fens-'iv) *a.* Causing displeasure;—giving pain;—causing evil or injury;—disagreeable; insolent;—used in attack;—making the first attack.

Offensive, (ôf-fens-'iv) *n.* State or posture of attack;—the part of attacking.

Offensively, (ôf-fens-'iv-le) *adv.* Mischievously; injuriously;—rudely; by way of invasion or attack. [diction of being offensive.]

Offensiveness, (ôf-fens-'iv-nes) *n.* Quality or condition.

Offer, (ôf-er) *v. t.* [L. *offerre*.] To present for acceptance or rejection;—to tender; to proffer;—to propose;—to exhibit;—to present in prayer or devotion;—to bid;—*v. i.* To present itself; to be at hand; to declare willingness.

Offer, (ôf-er) *n.* [F. *offre*.] A proposal; a presentation for choice or rejection;—first advance;—act of bidding a price;—price bid;—attempt;—endeavour.

Offerer, (ôf-er-'er) *n.* One who offers or bids; one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship.

Offering, (ôf-er-'ing) *n.* That which is offered,

especially in divine service; a sacrifice; an oblation.

Offertory, (ôf-er-'tor-e) *n.* An anthem or a voluntary played on the organ during the first part of the mass;—the verses of Scripture read while the alms are collecting;—the alms or contributions collected. [ease.]

Off-hand, (ôf-hand) *adv.* Without study; with

Off-hand, (ôf-hand) *a.* Unpremeditated; free and easy; unceremonious.

Office, (ôfis) *n.* [L. *officium*.] Work; customary duty;—bearer, (ôfis-bâr-'er) *n.* One who holds office.

Officer, (ôf-er-'er) *n.* One who holds a public office or trust;—especially, one holding rank in the army or navy;—also one employed to execute the decrees, warrants, &c., of a court of law.

Officer, (ôf-er-'er) *v. t.* To furnish with officers.

Official, (ôf-fish-'e-al) *a.* [L. *officialis*.] Pertaining to an office or public trust;—derived from the proper officer, or from the proper authority.

Official, (ôf-fish-'e-al) *n.* One who holds an office; an officer.

Officially, (ôf-fish-'e-al-le) *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority.

Officiate, (ôf-fish-'e-at) *v. i.* [L. *officiare*.] To act as an officer in his office;—to perform the appropriate official duties of another.

Official, (ôf-fis-'in-al) *a.* [L. *officina*.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it;—having a character or composition established or approved of by the college of medicine.

Officious, (ôf-fish-'e-us) *a.* [L. *officiosus*.] Kind; obliging; doing kind offices;—excessively forward; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern. [manner.]

Officiously, (ôf-fish-'e-us-le) *adv.* In an officious

Officiousness, (ôf-fish-'e-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being officious; kindness; undue forwardness.

Offing, (ôf-ing) *n.* [From *off*.] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore.

Offscuring, (ôf-'skour-ing) *n.* That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter.

Offscum, (ôf-skum) *n.* Refuse; offscouring.

Offset, (ôf-set) *n.* [From *off* and *set*.] A sprout or a shoot;—a terrace on a hill-side;—a ledge on the face of a wall;—a sum, account, or value set off against another, as an equivalent.

Offset, (ôf-set) *v. t.* To set off; to place over against; to balance.

Offshoot, (ôf-shôot) *n.* That which shoots off or separates from a main stem, channel, or the like.

Offspring, (ôf-spring) *n.* [From *off* and *spring*.] A child or children;—issue; generation; progeny.

Of, (ôft) *adv.* [A.-S. *oft*.] Often; frequently.

Often, (ôfn) *adv.* Frequently; many times; not seldom—sometimes used as an adjective.

Oftenness, (ôfn-nes) *n.* Frequency.

Oftentimes, (ôfn-timz) *adv.* Frequently; often.

Ogle, (ôgl) *v. t.* [Ger. *augeln*.] To view with side glances, as in fondness, or to attract notice.

Ogle, (ôgl) *n.* A side glance or look.

Ogling, (ôgl-ing) *n.* Act or practice of viewing with side glances; leering.

Ogre, (ô'ger) *n.* [F.] An imaginary monster who fed on human beings.

Ogreish, (ô'ger-ish) *a.* Resembling an ogre in features or character.

Oh, (ô) *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, or a wish.

Oil, (oil) *n.* [A.-S. *ele*.] An unctuous inflammable liquid expressed from various animal and vegetable substances.

Oil, (oil) *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to anoint with oil.

Oil-cake, (oil'kâk) *n.* A mass of compressed seeds, as flax or rape, from which the oil has been expressed—used in fattening cattle.

Oil-cloth, (oil'kloth) *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors and other uses.

Oil-colour, (oil-kul'er) *n.* A colour made by grinding a pigment in oil. [unctuousness.]

Oiliness, (oil'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being oily.

Oil-painting, (oil'pânt-ing) *n.* The art of painting in oil colours; a picture painted in oil colours.

Oily, (oil'e) *a.* Consisting of or containing oil; unctuous;—fatty; greasy;—smoothly compliant.

Ointment, (oint'ment) *n.* That which serves to anoint; an unguent.

Old, (ôld) *a.* [A.-S. *ald*, *cauld*.] Aged; advanced in years;—not new or fresh;—long-made or used; decayed or worn, as garments;—existing in past time; ancient;—having a certain age or term of years;—of last year's growth, as crop;—long cultivated, as land; long practised; skilled; hence, knowing;—old-fashioned; antiquated;—accustomed;—unmarried.

Olden, (ôld'n) *a.* Old; ancient.

Old-fashioned, (ôld'fash-und) *n.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom.

O'dish, (ôld'ish) *a.* Somewhat old.

Oldness, (ôld'ness) *n.* State of being old; antiquity;—an advanced state of life; old age.

Old Testament, (ôld-testa-ment) *n.* The portion of the Word of God delivered previous to the coming of the Messiah;—the Hebrew bible.

Oleaginous, (ô-lê-aj'in-us) *a.* [L. *oleginus*.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.

Oleaginousness, (ô-lê-aj'in-us-ness) *n.* Oiliness.

Olfactory, (ol-fak'tor-e) *a.* [L. *olfacere*.] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling.

Olfactory, (ol-fak'tor-e) *n.* An organ of smelling; also, the sense of smell.

Olibanum, (ô-lib'an-um) *n.* [L.] An inspissated sap having a bitterish and aromatic taste.

Oligarch, (ol'e-gark) *n.* One of those who constitute an oligarchy.

Oligarchical, (ol-e-gark'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.

Oligarchy, (ol'e-gark-e) *n.* [G. *oligos* and *archeia*.] Government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons.

Olio, (ô'le-ô) *n.* [Sp. *olla*.] A dish of stewed meat;—a mixture; a medley;—a collection of various pieces. [the olive; olive-green.]

Olivaceous, (ol-e-vâ'ah-e-us) *a.* Of the colour of olive.

Olive, (ôliv) *n.* [L. *oliva*, G. *elaia*.] A plant or tree much cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, from which olive oil is expressed;—the colour of the olive; a colour composed of violet and green.

Olive-branch, (ôliv-bran-sh) *n.* A branch of the olive-tree;—an emblem of peace;—also, an emblem of fruitfulness.

Olympiad, (ô-lim'pe-ad) *n.* A period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.

Olympian, (ô-lim'pe-an) *a.* Pertaining to Olympus; also to Olympia, a town in Greece, and to the games there celebrated.

Olympic-games, (ô-lim'pik-gâmz) *n. pl.* Games celebrated every fourth year at Olympia.

Ombre, (om'bër) *n.* [F. *ombre*.] A game at cards, usually played by three persons.

Omega, (ô'mê-ga) *n.* [G.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, as alpha, A, is the first.

Omelet, (om'ê-let) *n.* [F. *omelette*.] A kind of fritter made chiefly of eggs.

Omen, (ô'men) *n.* [L.] Sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; a presage; an augury.

Omen, (ô'men) *v. t.* To indicate as likely to occur; to augur;—to predict, as by omens; to foretell.

Omened, (ô'mend) *a.* Containing a prognostic or prediction—with a qualifying adjective.

Omentum, (ô-ment'um) *n.* [L.] The caul; a membranaceous covering of the bowels.

Omer, (ô'mer) *n.* A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

Ominous, (om'in-us) *a.* [L. *ominosus*.] Pertaining to an omen;—foreshowing good; auspicious;—foreboding evil; inauspicious.

Ominously, (om'in-us-le) *adv.* Forebodingly; with omens, good or bad. [being ominous.]

Ominousness, (om'in-us-ness) *n.* The quality of Omission.

Omission, (ô-mish'un) *n.* [L. *omissio*.] Act of leaving out or passing by;—act of not mentioning or inserting, as in a speech or writing;—neglect of doing that which is right, as opposed to commission, or doing that which is wrong;—act of carelessness or forgetfulness.

Omissive, (ô-mis'iv) *a.* Leaving out; failing to notice.

Omit, (ô-mit') *v. t.* [L. *omittere*.] To leave out; to fail to mention or insert;—to pass by; to fail in using or improving; to forbear in doing; to neglect.

Omnibus, (om'ne-bus) *n.* [L.] A kind of large four-wheeled carriage, conveniently arranged to carry many people.

Omnifarious, (om-ne-fâr'e-us) *a.* [L. *omnifarius*.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Omnipotence, (om-nip'ô-tens) *n.* Almighty power; unlimited or infinite power;—the Divine Being.

Omnipotent, (om-nip'ô-tent) *a.* [L. *omnipotens*.] Possessing unlimited power; all-powerful;—having unlimited power of a particular kind.

Omnipresence, (om-ne-prêz'ens) *n.* Presence in every place at the same time; ubiquity.

Omnipresent, (om-ne-prêz'ent) *a.* [L. *omnis* and *præsens*.] Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Omniscience, (om-nish'e-ens) *n.* Quality of knowing all things;—infinite knowledge or wisdom.

Omniscient, (om-nish'e-ent) *a.* [L. *omnis* and *sciens*.] Having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things; all-searching; all-seeing.

Omnivorous, (om-niv'ô-rus) *a.* [L. *omnivorus*.] All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately.

Omphale, (om-fal'ik) *a.* [G. *emphalos*.] Pertaining to the navel.

On, (on) *prep.* [A.-S. *on*, *an*, Ger. *an*.] In contact with the surface or upper part of a thing;—in the state of resting upon or being supported by;—acting or performing with the hand or fingers, as on an instrument, &c., hence, noting action or influence; noting addition or increase;—noting advance or progress;—hence, by means of; with;—in addition to; besides;—at or near;—in dependence or reliance upon;—at or in the time of;—toward; for;—at the peril of, or for

- the safety of;—by virtue of; with the pledge of;—to the account of;—in consequence of, or following;—in reference or relation to.
- On, (on) adv.** Forward; in progression; onward;—forward, in succession;—in continuance;—in contact with and adhering to.
- On, (on) interj.** Word of incitement or encouragement to attack.
- Once, (wun) adv.** [O. Eng. *onea*.] At one time; on one occasion;—at one former time; formerly—used also substantively, as, for this once.
- One, (wun) a.** [A.-S. *ān*.] Being but a single unit or entire being or thing; single; individual;—indefinitely, some; any;—different; diverse, contrasted with another;—either of two, contrasted with other;—similar in kind;—common; united; undivided;—also used substantively, as a mass or aggregate;—the same thing;—a single person;—any person;—state of concord or agreement.
- Oneness, (wun'nes) n.** State of being one; singleness in number; individuality; unity.
- Onerous, (on'er-us) a.** [L. *onerous*.] Burdensome; oppressive. [ner] ; oppressively.
- Onerously, (on'er-us-le) adv.** In an onerous manner.
- One-sided, (wun'sid-ed) a.** Having one side only; hence, limited to one side; partial; unjust; unfair.
- Onion, (un'yun) n.** [F. *oignon*.] A biennial herbaceous plant of the genus *Allium*, and its bulbous root.
- Only, (ōn'le) a.** [A.-S. *ānlic, ænlic*.] One alone; single;—alone in its class; by itself;—distinguished above others.
- Only, (ōn'le) adv.** In one manner or for one purpose alone; solely; singly; merely; barely.
- Onomatopoeia, (ō-nō-ma-tō-pō'e-a) n.** [G. *onoma* and *poiein*.] The theory that words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified;—the use of a word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.
- Onset, (on'set) n.** [From *on* and *set*.] A violent attack; especially, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.
- Onslaught, (on'slawt) n.** [A.-S. *onslagan*.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault.
- Onto, (on'tō) prep.** [From *on* and *to*.] On the top of; upon; on.
- Ontological, (on-tō-lōj'ik-al) a.** Pertaining to the science of being in general.
- Ontology, (on-tol'ō-jē) n.** [G. *onta* and *logos*.] That part of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essential properties and relations of all beings.
- Onus, (ō'nus) n.** [L.] The burden. *Onus probandi*, the burden of proof, which always lies on him who makes an affirmative statement or positive charge. [increased; improved.]
- Onward, (on'wərd) a.** Advanced or advancing;—**Onward, (on'wərd) adv.** Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance.
- Onyx, (on'iks) a.** [L. *onyx*, G. *onux*.] Chalcedony consisting of parallel layers of different shades of colour, and used for making cameos.
- Oolite, (ō'ol-it) n.** [G. *ōon* and *lithos*.] A variety of limestone consisting of round grains as small as the eggs of a fish.
- Oolitic, (ō-ol-it'ik) a.** Pertaining to oolite; composed of or resembling oolite.
- Ooze, (ōōz) v. i.** To flow gently; to percolate;—**v. t.** To cause to flow forth gently; to distil.
- Oose, (ōōz) n.** [A.-S. *wōs*.] Soft mud or alime;—soft flow;—the liquor of a tan-vat.
- Oozy, (ōōz'e) a.** Miry; containing soft mud.
- Opacity, (ō-pas'e-tē) n.** [L. *opacitas*.] State of being opaque;—darkness; obscurity.
- Opal, (ō'pal) n.** [L. *opalus*.] A mineral exhibiting brilliant and variable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red.
- Opalesce, (ō-pal-es) v. i.** To give forth a play of colours, like the opal.
- Opalescence, (ō-pal-es'ens) n.** A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral.
- Opaline, (ō'pal-in) a.** Pertaining to or like opal.
- Opaque, (ō-pāk) a.** [L. *opacus*.] Impervious to the rays of light;—not transparent;—dark; obscure.
- Opaqueness, (ō-pāk nes) n.** Quality of being opaque; want of transparency; opacity.
- Ope, (ōp) v. t. & i.** To open.
- Open, (ō'pen) a.** [A.-S. *ōpēan*.] Unclosed; not shut;—uncovered;—unsealed;—expanded; spread out;—clear;—not fenced or obstructed; not contracted or frowning;—public; free to all;—undisguised; sincere;—plain; apparent; willing to hear; attentive;—exposed; unprotected;—unsettled; running, as an account;—not determined; free to be argued or debated, as a question;—easily enunciated; spoken without closing the mouth.
- Open, (ō'pen) v. t.** To make open; to render free of access; to unclosed; to unbar; to unlock;—to bring to view; to exhibit;—to reveal; to disclose;—to enter upon; to begin; to divide; to pierce;—to spread; to expand;—**v. i.** To unclosed; to be parted;—to begin to appear;—to commence; to begin;—to bark, as hounds in hunting. [liberal; munificent.]
- Open-handed, (ō'pen-hand-ed) a.** Generous.
- Open-hearted, (ō'pen-hārt-ed) a.** Candid; frank; generous.
- Opening, (ō'pen-ing) n.** A place which is open; a breach; an aperture;—beginning; commencement.
- Openly, (ō'pen-le) adv.** In an open manner; publicly; without secrecy, reserve, or disguise; plainly. [tion of being open.]
- Openness, (ō'pen-nes) n.** Quality, state, or condition.
- Opera, (ōp'er-a) n.** [L. *opera*.] A musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, &c.;—the score of a musical drama;—the house where operas are exhibited.
- Operate, (ōp'er-āt) v. i.** [L. *operari*.] To act in or upon;—to exert power or strength so as to produce a definite or desired result;—to act upon the bodily system or functions, as medicines; to perform some manual act, usually with instruments on a part or organ of the body, as a surgeon;—to act on the mind; to exert moral or spiritual influence;—**v. t.** To produce, as an effect; to cause; to occasion;—to put in operation; to work.
- Operatic, (ōp'er-at'ik) a.** Pertaining to the opera; appropriate to, or designed for, the opera.
- Operation, (ōp'er-ā'shun) n.** Act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power;—method of working; manipulation;—action of machinery;—strategical movement of an army or fleet;—in surgery, any methodical action of the hand, or with instruments, on the human body.
- Operative, (ōp'er-āt-iv) a.** Having the power of exerting force, physical or moral;—efficacious.
- Operative, (ōp'er-āt-iv) n.** A labouring man; an artisan or workman in manufactories.

Operator, (op'er-ät-er) *n.* One who, or that which, operates;—one who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.

Operose, (op'er-ös) *a.* [*L. operosus.*] Wrought with labour; laborious; tedious.

Operoseness, (op'er-ös-nes) *n.* State of being laborious.

Ophialeide, (of'e-klid) *n.* [*G. ophis and kleis.*] A large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind.

Ophidian, (ö-fid'e-an) *n.* [*G. ophidion.*] An animal of the group of snakes.

Ophthalmic, (of-thal'mik) *a.* Pertaining to the Ophthalmia, (ö-thal'me) *n.* [*G. ophthalmia.*] An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye, or of the eyeball.

Opiate, (ö-pe-ät) *n.* Any preparation of opium to allay pain and induce sleep; narcotic; anodyne, &c.; hence, that which allays mental uneasiness or fear.

Opiate, (ö-pe-ät) *a.* Inducing sleep;—narcotic; soporific;—hence, causing rest or inaction.

Opiated, (ö-pe-ät-ed) *a.* Mixed with opiates;—drugged with opiates.

Opinion, (ö-pin'yun) *n.* [*L. opinio.*] A mental conviction founded on probable evidence;—persuasion of the mind without certain knowledge; sentiment; notion;—the judgment which the mind forms of persons or their qualities; especially favourable judgment; good esteem;—also, fixed or settled judgment or belief;—the formal decision of a judge, &c.

Opinionated, (ö-pin'yun-ät-ed) *a.* Stiff or obstinate.

Opinionative, (ö-pin'yun-ät-iv) *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions.

Opinionatively, (ö-pin'yun-ät-iv-le) *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

Opium, (ö-pe-um) *n.* [*L., G. opion.*] The insipid.

Opodeldoc, (ö-pö-del'dok) *n.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment.

Opussum, (ö-po-sussum) *n.* An animal of several species of marsupial quadrupeds found in America, Australia, and Tasmania.

Oppidan, (op'e-dan) *n.* [*L. oppidum, town.*] Inhabitant of a town;—at Eton, a scholar not on the foundation, who lodges in the town.

Oppidan, (op'e-dan) *a.* Relating to a town; municipal.

Opponent, (op-pö'nent) *a.* [*L. opponens.*] Inclined to oppose; adverse; opposing;—opposite.

Opponent, (op-pö'nent) *n.* One who opposes;—especially, one who opposes in a disputation or other verbal controversy.

Opportune, (op-por-tün') *a.* [*L. opportunus.*] Present at a proper time;—seasonable; convenient; fit; proper.

Opportunely, (op-por-tün'le) *adv.* In an opportune manner;—seasonably.

Opportunity, (op-por-tün'e-te) *n.* Fit or convenient time; suitable circumstances or occasion.

Opposable, (op-pöz'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being resisted, impugned, or controverted.

Oppose, (op-pöz) *v. t.* [*L. opponere.*] To set opposite; to put in front; to place over against;—to put in opposition with a view to counterbalance, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent;—to resist by physical or other means;—to compete with;—to resist effectually; to check;—*v. i.* To act adversely—with against;—to stand in the way; to confront;—to make objection or opposition in controversy.

Opposer, (op-pöz'er) *n.* One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist; an adversary.

Opposite, (op-pöz-it) *a.* [*L. oppositus.*] Standing in front; facing;—contrasted with; hostile; adverse;—mutually antagonistic; contrary.

Opposite, (op-pöz-it) *n.* One who opposes;—that which is opposed or contrary;—antagonist; adversary.

Oppositely, (op-pöz-it-le) *adv.* In a situation to face each other;—adversely.

Opposition, (op-pöz-izh'un) *n.* State of being opposed; situation so as to front something else; repugnance; contrariety; inconsistency; contradiction;—resistance;—that which opposes; an obstacle;—the party that opposes the existing administration;—the situation of two heavenly bodies 180° apart.

Oppress, (op-pres') *v. t.* [*L. opprimere.*] To press down; to treat severely, cruelly, or unjustly; to overburden; to overpower;—to sit or lie heavy upon.

Oppression, (op-presh'un) *n.* Act of oppressing;—state of being oppressed;—a sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction in the body or mind;—cruelty; severity; misery; calamity.

Oppressive, (op-pres'iv) *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe;—tyrannical;—severe; unjust; exacting.

Oppressively, (op-pres'iv-le) *adv.* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity.

Oppressiveness, (op-pres'iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being oppressive.

Oppressor, (op-pres'er) *n.* One who oppresses.

Opprobrious, (op-prö'b're-us) *a.* [*L. opprobrium.*] Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous;—blasted with infamy; rendered hateful.

Opprobriously, (op-prö'b're-us-le) *adv.* In an opprobrious manner.

Opprobriousness, (op-prö'b're-us-nes) *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.

Opprobrium, (op-prö'b're-um) *n.* [*L.*] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain;—disgrace; infamy.

Oppugn, (op-pün') *v. t.* [*L. oppugnare.*] To fight against, whether in attack or opposition;—to oppose; to resist; to controvert.

Oppugner, (op-pün'er) *n.* One who opposes or attacks;—assailant; adversary; opponent.

Optative, (op-tä-tiv) *a.* [*L. optativus.*] Expressing desire or wish.

Optative, (op-tä-tiv) *n.* A mode of the verb expressing desire.

Optic, (op'tik) *n.* An organ of sight; an eye.

Optical, (op'tik-al) *a.* [*G. optikos.*] Pertaining to vision;—pertaining to the organ of sight;—relating to the science of optics.

Optician, (op-tish'e-an) *n.* One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments; one skilled in the science of optics.

Optics, (op'tiks) *n. sing.* That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light;—also of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision;—also of the construction of instruments for extending vision.

Optimism, (op'tim-izm) *n.* [*L. optimus.*] The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

Optimist, (op'tim-ist) *n.* One who holds that all events are ordered for the best.

Option, (op'shun) *n.* [*L. optio.*] Power of choosing; right of choice;—election; preference;—power of wishing; wish.

Optional, (op'shun-al) *a.* Left to one's wish or choice;—depending on choice;—alternative.

Opulence, (op'ü-lens) *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.
Opulent, (op'ü-lent) *a.* [*L. opulens.*] Having a large estate; wealthy; rich; affluent.
Opulently, (op'ü-lent-le) *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly.
Or, (or) *conj.* [*A.-S. adher, adhor.*] A disjunctive particle noting distribution, distinction, and sometimes opposition;—usually an alternative answering to *either*.
Or, (or) *n.* [*F., L. aurum.*] The yellow or gold colour represented on an escutcheon by small dots.
Oracle, (or'a-kl) *n.* [*L. oraculum.*] The answer of a pagan god to an inquiry; hence, the deity who was supposed to give the answer, and also the place where it was given;—any person reputed uncommonly wise;—a wise sentence or decision of great authority;—*pl.* The revelations delivered by God to prophets and apostles; the Scriptures.
Oracular, (or-ak'ü-ler) *a.* Pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles;—resembling an oracle;—positive; authoritative;—obscure; ambiguous.
Oracularly, (ö-rak'ü-ler-le) *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; positively.
Oral, (ö'ral) *a.* [*L. os, oris.*] Pertaining to the mouth; uttered by the mouth or in words: spoken. [mouth; without writing.
Orally, (ö'ral-le) *adv.* In an oral manner; by
Orange, (or'anj) *n.* [*A. nérandi.*] A tree of many varieties, and its round yellow fruit.
Orange, (or'anj) *a.* Belonging to the orange; coloured like the orange.
Orange-blossom, (or'anj-blossum) *n.* The flower of the orange tree—used as part of the ornaments of a bride.
Orangeman, (or'anj-man) *n.* An Irish protestant.
Orangery, (or'anj-er-e) *n.* A plantation or nursery of orange-trees.
Orange-outang, (ö-rang-öo-tang') *n.* [*Malayan ordng ütän.*] A large monkey, in many respects approaching man more closely than any other known animal of its tribe.
Oration, (ö-rä'shun) *n.* [*L. oratio.*] An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a dignified manner;—harangue; address; speech.
Orator, (or'a-tör) *n.* A public speaker; especially, one who is distinguished for his eloquence;—a petitioner;—an officer in English universities.
Oratorical, (or-a-tör'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory;—rhetorical; eloquent.
Oratorically, (or-a-tör'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.
Oratorio, (or-a-tö're-ö) *n.* [*It.*] A sacred composition consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from the Scriptures.
Oratory, (or'a-tör-e) *n.* [*L. oratoria (sc. ars), oratorium (sc. templum).*] The art of an orator; the art of effective public speaking;—a chapel or small room set apart for private devotions.
Orb, (orb) *n.* [*L. orbis.*] A body of a round



Orange.



Orange-outang.

form;—especially, one of the celestial spheres:—the eye, as luminous and spherical;—a circle; an orbit;—a revolving circular body; a wheel.
Orbed, (orbd) *a.* Having the form of an orb; round; circular; orbicular.
Orbicular, (or-bik'ü-ler) *a.* [*L. orbicularis.*] Resembling an orb; spherical; circular; globular.
Orbicularly, (or-bik'ü-ler-le) *adv.* Spherically.
Orbulate, (or-bik'ü-lät) *a.* Made or being in the form of an orb.
Orbit, (or'bit) *n.* [*L. orbita.*] The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution;—the cavity in which the eye is situated.
Orbital, (or'bit-al) *a.* Belonging to an orbit.
Orchard, (ör'chärd) *n.* [*A.-S. ortgard.*] An inclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees.
Orchestra, (ör-kes'trä) *n.* [*L., G.*] The space in a theatre between the stage and the audience;—a band of instrumental musicians.
Orchestral, (ör-kes'tral) *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in, the orchestra.
Orchidaceous, (ör-ke-dä'she-us) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the orchis.
Orchis, (ör'kis) *n.* [*L. orchis.*] A genus of endogenous perennial plants with tuberous fleshy roots.
Ordain, (ör-dän') *v. t.* [*L. ordinare.*] To set in order; to regulate; to institute;—to appoint; to decree;—especially, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.
Ordained, (ör-dänd') *a.* Settled; established; instituted;—invested with ministerial or pastoral functions.
Ordainer, (ör-dän'gr) *n.* One who ordains.
Ordeal, (ör'dé-al) *n.* [*A.-S. ordél, ordel.*] An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence.
Order, (ör'der) *n.* [*L. ordo.*] Regular arrangement; methodical or systematic disposition of things;—customary mode of procedure;—established process;—usual course or succession;—regular government; general tranquillity;—a regulation; a standing rule;—a command;—a mandate;—necessary measures or care;—a commission to make purchases or supply goods;—a direction, in writing, to pay money;—a rank or class of men;—a privileged or dignified grade;—a religious fraternity;—one of the methods recognized by the ancients for constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice;—one of the well-marked divisions of a class, including in itself families and genera.
Order, (ör'der) *v. t.* To put in order; to systematize; to adjust;—to manage; to conduct; to regulate;—to command; to direct;—*v. i.* To give command or direction.
Ordering, (ör'der-ing) *n.* Disposition; distribution; management.
Orderless, (ör'der-less) *a.* Without order or regularity; disorderly; out of rule.
Orderliness, (ör'der-le-ness) *n.* State of being orderly; regularity.
Orderly, (ör'der-le) *a.* Conformed to order; methodical; regular; systematic;—observant of order or rule; hence, quiet; peaceable.
Orderly, (ör'der-le) *adv.* According to due order; regularly.
Orderly, (ör'der-le) *n.* A non-commissioned officer who attends a superior officer for the purpose of bearing his orders, or rendering other service.
Ordinal, (ör'din-al) *a.* [*L. ordinalis.*] Indicating the established order or succession.

Ordinal, (or'din-al) *n.* A number noting order;—the service prescribed in the English Church for the ordination of deacons, &c.

Ordinance, (or'din-ans) *n.* An ordaining by authority; appointment;—a rule; a statute, law, decree;—an established rite or ceremony.

Ordinarily, (or'din-ar-e-le) *adv.* According to established rules; commonly; usually; in most cases.

Ordinary, (or'din-ar-e) *a.* According to established order; methodical;—normal; regular;—usual; customary;—of little merit;—plain; not handsome.

Ordinary, (or'din-ar-e) *n.* An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation;—one who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical;—a dining-room or eating house where there is a fixed price for the meal; the meal furnished at such a dining-room;—a portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines.

Ordination, (or-din-ā-shun) *n.* [*L. ordinatio.*] Act of setting apart to an office of the Christian ministry;—state of being ordained or appointed; consecration;—established order or tendency consequent on a decree or law.

Ordinance, (or'din-ans) *n.* [From *ordinance.*] Heavy weapons of warfare; cannon, mortars, and howitzers; artillery.

Ordure, (or'dir) *n.* [*F.*] Dung; excrements; feces.

Ore, (or) *n.* [*A.-S.*] A mineral substance from which metal is extracted;—the compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or arsenic.

Organ, (or-gan) *n.* [*G. organon.*] An instrument by which an important action is performed, or an important object accomplished; especially, a part of a living being capable of a special function, essential to the life or well-being of the whole, as the lungs, the heart, &c.;—a medium of communication between one person or body and another;—an instrument containing pipes filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys.

Organic, (or-gan-ik) *a.* Pertaining to an organ or its functions; consisting of organs, or containing them;—produced by the organs;—instrumental.

Organically, (or-gan-ik-al-le) *adv.* In an organic manner; with organic structure or disposition of parts; by means of organs.

Organism, (or-gan-izm) *n.* A structure composed of or acting by means of organs;—an organized being. [*organ.*]

Organist, (or-gan-ist) *n.* One who plays on the **Organizable**, (or-gan-iz-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being organized.

Organization, (or-gan-iz-ā-shun) *n.* Act of, arranging the parts of a complex body, in a suitable manner for use and service;—act of distributing into proper divisions, and appointing suitable officers, as an army, government, &c.;—structure; form; organism.

Organize, (or-gan-iz) *v. t.* To furnish with organs;—to arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation.

Orgy, (or-je) *n.* [*L. G. orgia.*] Wild and frantic rites in the ancient worship of Bacchus, held usually at night;—hence, plural, *orgies*, nocturnal revelries; drunken carousals.

Oriel, (ō're-el) *n.* [*Norm. F. oriel.*] Originally a recess at the upper end of the hall in Gothic buildings;—a large projecting bay-window of a semi-octagonal shape, supported by corbels or

brackets, with rich mullions, usually filled with stained glass, as in a Gothic hall, chapel, &c.

Orient, (ō're-ent) *a.* [*L. oriens.*] Rising, as the sun;—eastern;—bright; shining; hence, of superior quality; perfect.

Orient, (ō're-ent) *n.* The eastern horizon; the East;—hence, the countries of Asia.

Oriental, (ō-re-ent'al) *a.* Pertaining to the east;—proceeding from or situated in the east.

Oriental, (ō-re-ent'al) *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world.

Orientalism, (ō-re-ent'al-izm) *n.* Any system or doctrine peculiar to Asiatic nations;—eastern idiom.

Orientalist, (ō-re-ent'al-ist) *n.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world;—one versed in the eastern languages and literature.

Orifice, (or'e-fis) *n.* [*L. os, oris, and facere.*] The mouth, or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; an opening.

Oriflamme, (or'e-flam) *n.* [*F.*] The ancient royal standard of France.

Origin, (or'e-jin) *n.* [*L. origo.*] First existence or beginning of any thing;—that from which any thing primarily proceeds; source; cause; derivation.

Original, (ō-rj'in-al) *n.* Origin; commencement; source;—the archetype, the model after which others are formed;—the author's own work; the first copy;—the precise language or text of a book or document;—a person of marked peculiarity.

Original, (ō-rj-in-al) *a.* Pertaining to the origin;—first in order;—not translated; employed by the author;—having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; inventive; peculiar.

Originality, (ō-rj-in-al'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being original;—fact of being the handiwork of the master, and not a copy;—power of producing new thoughts, or new combinations or expressions of thought.

Originally, (ō-rj'in-al-le) *adv.* Primarily; from the beginning;—at first;—by the first author.

Originate, (ō-rj-in-āt) *v. t.* To bring into existence; to produce, as something new;—*v. i.* To have origin; to take existence from or in.

Origination, (ō-rj-in-ā-shun) *n.* Act of bringing or coming into existence;—mode of production.

Originator, (ō-rj-in-āt-cr) *n.* One who originates.

Oriole, (ō're-ōl) *n.* [*F. oriol.*] A bird of several species, allied to the thrushes, having plumage of a golden-yellow mixed with black.

Orion, (ō-rion) *n.* [*G.*] A constellation of seven stars, crossed in the middle by the equinoctial line. [*tion.*]

Orison, (or'e-zun) *n.* [*F.*] A prayer or supplication.

Oriop, (or'lop) *n.* [*Fr. overloop.*] The lower deck of a ship of the line; or, that in all vessels on which the cables are stowed.

Ormolu, (or'mē-lū) *n.* [*F. or and mouler.*] A variety of brass made to resemble gold by the use of more copper in its composition than ordinary brass contains.

Ornament, (or'na-ment) *n.* [*L. ornamentum.*] That which embellishes; embellishment; decoration.

Ornament, (or'na-ment) *v. t.* To furnish with embellishments; embellish; deck; decorate.

Ornamental, (or-na-ment'al) *a.* Serving to ornament; embellishing.

Ornamentation, (or-na-ment-ā-shun) *n.* Act or art of ornamenting; decoration; embellishment.

Ornate, (or'nāt) *a.* [*L. ornatus.*] Adorned; decorated; beautiful; highly figurative; flowery, as style. [embellishment.]

Ornately, (or'nāt-le) *adv.* With decoration or ornament.

Ornithological, (or-ne-thol-ō-jik-al) *a.* Pertaining to ornithology. [skilled in ornithology.]

Ornithologist, (or-ne-thol-ō-jist) *n.* One who is ornithology.

Ornithology, (or-ne-thol-ō-je) *n.* [*G. ornis and logos.*] That branch of natural science which treats of the form, structure, and habits of birds.

Ornus, (or'nus) *n.* A genus of deciduous trees found in the south of Europe; flowering ash.

Orology, (or-ol-ō-je) *n.* [*G. oros and logos.*] The science or description of mountains.

Orotund, (ō'rō-tund) *n.* [*L. os and rotundus.*] A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, having a fullness, clearness, and ringing or musical quality.

Orphan, (or'fan) *n.* [*G. orphanos.*] A child who is bereaved of both father and mother; a child who has but one parent living.

Orphan, (or'fan) *a.* Bereaved of parents.

Orphanage, (or'fan-āj) *n.* State of being an orphan;—an institution or home for rearing and training orphan children.

Orphean, (or-fē'an) *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus; musical; melodious.

Orpiment, (or-pe-ment) *n.* [*L. aurum and pigmentum.*] The trisulphide of arsenic, occurring in crystals of a lemon-yellow colour, and used in dyeing.

Orrery, (or'ēr-e) *n.* [So named in compliment to the Earl of Orrery.] An astronomical instrument or piece of mechanism so constructed as by the revolution of its different parts to represent the revolutions of the planets round the sun, exhibiting also their relative sizes, distances, orbits, &c.

Orria, (or'ia) *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Iris.*] A plant; flower-de-luce or fleur-de-lis. Its root has an agreeable odour, resembling that of violets.

Ort, (ort) *n.* [*A.-S. orettan.*] A fragment; refuse—generally used in the plural.

Orthodox, (or'thō-doks) *a.* [*G. orthos and doxa.*] Sound in the Christian faith—opposed to heretical,—according with the doctrines of Scripture, as a creed.

Orthodoxy, (or'thō-doks-le) *adv.* In an orthodox manner; with soundness of faith.

Orthodoxy, (or'thō-doks-e) *n.* Soundness of faith;—consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines; soundness of doctrine or of religious opinion.

Orthoepic, (or'thō-ep'ik) *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy or the right pronunciation of words.

Orthoepist, (or'thō-ep-ist) *n.* One who is skilled in orthoepy.

Orthoepy, (or'thō-ep-e) *n.* [*G. orthos and epos.*] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.

Orthographer, (or-thog'ra-fer) *n.* One who spells words correctly or properly, according to common usage.

Orthographical, (or'thō-graf'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to orthography;—pertaining to right lines or angles.

Orthography, (or-thog'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. orthos and grapho.*] Art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage; spelling;—the part of grammar which treats of this subject.

Orthopterous, (or-thopt'er-us) *a.* [*G. orthos and pteron.*] Having wing-covers of a uniform texture throughout, that generally overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings, which fold longitudinally like a fan.

Ortolan, (or'tō-lan) *n.* [*L. hortulanus.*] A singing bird, about the size of the lark, with black wings, and esteemed delicious food.

Oscillate, (os'il-lat) *v. i.* [*L. oscillare.*] To move backward and forward; to vibrate; to swing; to sway. [vibration.]

Oscillation, (os-il-lā'shun) *n.* Act of oscillating.

Oscillatory, (os'il-la-tor-e) *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging.

Oscitation, (os-e-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. oscitatio.*] Act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

Osculant, (os'kū-lant) *a.* [*L. osculans.*] Adhering closely; embracing;—intermediate or on the border between two groups.

Osculate, (os'kū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. osculari.*] To kiss;—to touch, as one curve another;—*v. i.* To kiss;—to touch.

Osculation, (os-kū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of kissing;—contact of one curve with another.

Osculatory, (os'kū-la-tor-e) *a.* Of or pertaining to kissing;—capable of osculation.

Osier, (ō'zhe-ēr) *n.* [*F. osier.*] A species of willow, or twig of the willow, used in making baskets.

Osnaburg, (os'na-burg) *n.* A species of coarse linen imported originally from Osnaburg in Germany.

Osprey, (os'prā) *n.* [Corrupted from *ossifrage.*] A long-winged eagle of a yellow-brown or brown colour above, and of a white colour below. It lives on fish.

Ossaceous, (os-e-us) *a.* [*L. osseus.*] Composed of bone; resembling bone; bony.

Ossiferous, (os-sif'er-us) *a.* [*L. os, ossis, a bone, and ferre, to bear.*] Containing or yielding bone.

Ossification, (os-se-fe-kā'shun) *n.* The act or process of converting flesh, fibre, blood, or other animal substance into bone;—the natural formation of bones in animals.

Ossifrage, (os'se-frāj) *n.* [*L. os and frangere.*] The sea-eagle or bald eagle.

Ossify, (os'se-fi) *v. t.* [*L. os and facere.*] To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone;—*v. i.* To become bone or bony.

Ossivorous, (os-siv'ō-rus) *a.* [*L. os, bone, and vorare, to devour.*] Feeding on bones; eating bones.

Ossuary, (os'sū-ar-e) *n.* [*L. ossuarium.*] A place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

Ostensible, (os-ten'se-bl) *a.* Shown, declared, or avowed; manifest; apparent;—colourable; plausible.

Ostensibly, (os-ten'se-bl) *adv.* In an ostensible manner; in appearance.

Ostensive, (os-ten'siv) *a.* Showing; exhibiting.

Ostensively, (os-ten'siv-le) *adv.* In an ostensive manner.

Ostent, (os'tent) *n.* [*L. ostentus.*] Appearance; manner;—show; token;—a portent.

Ostentation, (os-ten-tā'shun) *n.* Outward show or appearance; an ambitious display;—pomp; vaunting; boasting.

Ostentatious, (os-ten-tā'she-us) *a.* Fond of excessive display;—pretentious;—boastful; vaunting.

Ostentatiously, (os-ten-tā'she-us-le) *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; boastfully; with vain display.

Osteologist, (os-tē-ol'ō-jist) *n.* One versed in osteology;—one who describes the bones of animals;—also *osteologer.*

Osteology, (os-tě-ol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *osteon* and *logos*.] That part of anatomy which treats of the bones; —the system of bones in an animal.

Ostuary, (os'te-ar-ē) *n.* [L. *ostium*.] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea or into a lake.

Ostracism, (os'tra-sizm) *n.* [G. *ostrakon*.] Banishment, by the people of Athens, of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them; —expulsion from a society or community; —exclusion.

Ostracize, (os'tra-siz) *v. t.* To exile by ostracism; to exclude from a society or company.

Ostrich, (os'trich) *n.* [F. *autruche*.] A large bird, having a long neck, stout legs, with only two toes, and short wings, with soft plumes in the place of feathers.

Other, (uth'er) *pron. & a.* [A.-S. *ōther*.] Not the same; different; —contrary; opposite; —noting some beside; additional; —used as a correlative to *each*, and as a distinctive to *some*; —used as a noun for different person or thing; especially plural, different persons.

Otherwhere, (uth'er-hwār) *adv.* In another place.

Otherwhile, (uth'er-hwil) *adv.* At other times.

Otherwise, (uth'er-wiz) *adv.* In a different manner; in different respects; by other causes or means. [unemployed; indolent.

Otiose, (ō'she-ōs) *a.* [L. *otiosus*.] Being at ease;

Ottar, (ot'tār) *n.* A highly fragrant oil obtained from the petals of the rose; —also *otto*, *attar*.

Otter, (ot'er) *n.* [A.-S. *oter*.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the genus *Lutra*, and of several species. They are aquatic and feed on fish.

Ottoman, (ot'ō-man) *a.* [From *Ōthman*, a sultan of Turkey.] Pertaining to or derived from the empire of Turkey.

Ottoman, (ot'ō-man) *n.* A Turk; —a stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.

Ouch, (ouch) *n.* [Corrupted from *nouch*, L. *nusca*.] A bezel or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set; —a carcanet or ornament of gold.

Ought, (awt) *v. imperfect*. [Originally the preterit tense of the verb to *owe*, A.-S. *agan*.] Is fit; behoveth; is proper or necessary; should.

Ounce, (ouns) *n.* [L. *uncia*.] A weight, the twelfth part of a pound Troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. [F. *once*.] A carnivorous animal resembling the leopard.

Our, (our) *possessive pron.* [A.-S. *fīre*.] Pertaining or belonging to us—when the substantive goes before it, *our* is written *ours*.

Ourselves, (our-self) *pron.* Added after *we*; *us*, by way of emphasis, chiefly in the plural; —myself—used in the regal or formal style.

Ousel, (ō'zīl) *n.* [A.-S. *ōsle*.] A bird of several species of the thrush family.

Oust, (oust) *v. t.* [F. *oster*, *ōter*.] To take away; to remove; —to eject; to turn out.

Ouster, (oust'er) *n.* A putting out of possession; ejection; dispossessing.

Out, (out) *adv.* [A.-S. & Icel. *ūt*.] Without; on the outside; not within; —abroad; not at home; —in a state of disclosure or discovery; —in a state of extinction, exhaustion, or destitution; —not in office or employment; —to the end; during the whole of; completely; —in an open or free manner; audibly or perceptibly; —in error or mistake; —in a puzzle; at a loss; —uncovered; with clothes torn; —away; off—used as an exclamation.

Out, (out) *n.* One who or that which is without;

especially, one who is out of office; —a place or space outside of or around; an angle projecting outward; an open space; —an omission in setting up copy.

Out, (out) *v. t.* To eject; to expel.

Outbalance, (out-bal'ans) *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

Outbid, (out-bid') *v. t.* To go beyond or surpass in the offer of a price. [tion.

Outbreak, (out'brūk) *n.* A bursting forth; eruption.

Out-building, (out'bīld-ing) *n.* A building separate from the main house or dwelling. [out.

Outburst, (out'burst) *n.* A breaking or bursting

Outcast, (out'kast) *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; hence, a degraded person; a vagabond. [or from, as a port.

Outclearance, (out-klēr'ans) *n.* Clearance out of

Outcome, (out'kum) *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from; issue; result; consequence.

Outcrier, (out'kri-er) *n.* A public crier; —a herald.

Outcrop, (out'krop) *n.* The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground.

Outcrop, (out'krop) *v. i.* To come out to the surface of the ground—said of strata.

Outcry, (out'kri) *n.* A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress; —noisy opposition; —clamour; noise.

Outdo, (out-dōō') *v. t.* To excel; to surpass.

Outdoing, (out-dōō-ing) *n.* Act of surpassing or excelling in performance.

Outdoor, (out'dōr) *a.* Being without the house.

Outdoors, (out'dōrz) *adv.* Abroad; out of the house.

Outer, (out'er) *a.* [Comparative of *out*.] Being on the outside; further or more remote; external.

Outermost, (out'er-mōst) *a.* [Superlative from *outer*.] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst.

Outfit, (out'fit) *n.* A fitting out, as of a ship, passenger, or traveller, for a voyage or journey; equipment for, or money advanced for the expenses of, any special service or duty.

Outfitter, (out'fit-er) *n.* One who furnishes outfits for a voyage or journey.

Outflank, (out-flangk') *v. t.* To extend the flank or wing of an army beyond that of the enemy.

Outgeneral, (out-jen'gr-al) *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior skill.

Outgo, (out-gō) *v. t.* To go beyond; to go faster than; —to surpass; to excel; —to overreach.

Outgoing, (out-gō-ing) *n.* Act or the state of going out; —outlay; expenditure; —extreme limit.

Outgrow, (out-grō) *v. t.* To surpass in growth; —to become too large or too old for anything.

Outgrowth, (out-grōth) *n.* Growth to excess; —that which has grown out or proceeded; result.

Outguard, (out'gard) *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; any defence placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

Outhouse, (out'hous) *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house.

Outlandish, (out-land'ish) *a.* Not native; foreign; strange; rude; barbarous.

Outlast, (out-last') *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration.

Outlaw, (out'law) *n.* A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.

Outlaw, (out'law) *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.

Outlawry, (out'law-re) *n.* Act of outlawing; the putting a man out of the protection of law.

Outlay, (out'lā) *n.* A laying out or expending;—that which is laid out; expenditure.

Outlet, (out'let) *n.* Place or the means by which any thing is let out; passage outward; an exit.

Outline, (out'lin) *n.* The line which marks the outside of a figure; contour;—a sketch; delineation of a figure without shading;—a preliminary or general indication of a plan, system, course of thought, &c.

Outline, (out'lin) *v. t.* To draw the exterior line of;—to draw in outline, to sketch; to delineate.

Outlive, (out-liv') *v. t.* To live beyond; to survive.

Outlook, (out'look) *n.* Act of looking out; watch;—place from which one looks out; a watch-tower;—view obtained by one looking out; prospect.

Outlook, (out'look) *v. t.* To face or stare down.

Outlying, (out-li'ing) *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design; remote;—being on the exterior or frontier.

Outmost, (out'mōst) *a.* Furthest outward; most remote from the middle. [number.]

Outnumber, (out-num'ber) *v. t.* To exceed in.

Out of, (out'of) [*Out, adv., and of, prep.*] From; noting source or origin;—beyond; noting distance or separation;—not in; noting absence, departure, dismission, exclusion;—not according to; noting deviation, unfitness, impropriety, deficiency, &c.; in consequence of; noting means, cause, reason, &c. *Out and out*, thoroughly; completely.

Outpensioner, (out'pen-shun-er) *n.* A pensioner of an hospital who lives out of the bounds.

Outport, (out'pōrt) *n.* A harbour or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade.

Outpost, (out'pōst) *n.* A station without the camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army;—the troops at such a station.

Outpour, (out-pōr') *v. t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse.

Outrage, (out'rāj) *v. t.* To treat with violence and wrong; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind; hence, to shock; to scandalize.

Outrage, (out'rāj) *n.* Injurious violence offered to persons or things; gross injury; insult; abuse.

Outrageous, (out-rāj'ē-us) *a.* Violent; furious; exceeding the bounds of moderation, reason, or decency;—enormous; atrocious;—tumultuous; turbulent. [rageous manner.]

Outrageously, (out-rāj'ē-us-le) *adv.* In an outrageous manner.

Outrageousness, (out-rāj'ē-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being outrageous.

Outride, (out-rid') *v. t.* To ride faster than;—*v. i.* To travel about on horseback or in a vehicle.

Outrider, (out-rid-er) *n.* A servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

Outrigger, (out-ri'gr) *n.* Any projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, &c.

Utright, (out-rit) *adv.* Immediately; without delay; at once; instantly;—completely; utterly.

Outrive, (out-rī'val) *v. t.* To surpass in excellence.

Outrun, (out-run') *v. t.* To exceed in running;—hence, to exceed in degree, quality, &c.; to surpass. [ness: beginning.]

Outset, (out'set) *n.* First entrance on any business.

Outshine, (out-shin') *v. t.* To excel in lustre or excellence;—*v. i.* To send forth lustre or brightness.

Outside, (out'sid) *n.* The external part of a thing; exterior;—the part without or beyond an inclosure;—the furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, &c.; the utmost;—one who or that which is without.

Outside, (out'sid) *a.* On the outside; exterior.

Outskirt, (out'skērt) *n.* Border; outpost; suburb.

Outspread, (out-sprēd') *v. t.* To extend; to spread.

Outspreading, (out-sprēd-ing) *n.* The act of diffusing or spreading over.

Outstand, (out-stand') *v. i.* To project outward from the main body;—to remain beyond the proper time; to be unpaid, as a debt.

Outstanding, (out-stand-ing) *a.* Unpaid;—uncollected, as debts.

Outstretch, (out-strech') *v. t.* To stretch or spread out; to expand.

Outstrip, (out-strip') *v. t.* To outrun; to advance beyond; to leave behind.

Outvie, (out-vi') *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass.

Outvote, (out-vōt') *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages.

Outward, (out'wērd) *a.* Forming the superficial part; external; exterior;—extrinsic; adventitious;—in Scripture, fleshly; carnal; not spiritual.

Outward, (out'wērd) *n.* External form.

Outward, (out'wērd) *adv.* To the outer parts; toward the outside;—sea-ward;—also *outwards*.

Outward-bound, (out'wērd-bound) *a.* Proceeding from a port or country; chartered to foreign parts.

Outwardly, (out'wērd-le) *adv.* Externally; on the outside;—hence, in appearance; ostensibly.

Outweigh, (out-wā') *v. t.* To exceed in weight;—to exceed in value, influence, or importance.

Outwit, (out-wit') *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity.

Outwork, (out'wōrk) *n.* A part of a fortress without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch; any work thrown up to fortify.

Oval, (ō'val) *a.* [L. *ovum*.] Having the figure of an egg;—oblong and curvilinear, with both ends of about the same breadth; elliptical.

Oval, (ō'val) *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg or of an ellipse.

Ovally, (ō'val-le) *adv.* In an oval form.

Ovarian, (ō-vā're-an) *a.* Pertaining to the female ovary.

Ovary, (ō-vā-re) *n.* [L. *ovarium*.] That part of the pistil which contains the seed;—the part in oviparous animals in which the eggs are formed;—the part in viviparous animals which produces the fetus.

Ovate, (ō'vāt) *a.* Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremities broadest, as a leaf.

Ovation, (ō-vā'shun) *n.* [L. *oratio*.] Among the Romans, an inferior triumph given to a general who had gained a victory without much bloodshed, or over an inconsiderable enemy;—in modern usage, any expression of popular approval; applause; vociferous cheering, &c.

Oven, (ō'vən) *n.* [A.-S. *ofen*, Icel. *ofn*, D. *oven*.] An arched place for baking, heating, or drying; any apparatus heated for baking or like uses.

Over, (ō'vēr) *prep.* [A.-S. *ofer*.] Across; from side to side—implying a passing or moving either above or on the surface of;—above, in place or position;—above, in excellence, dignity, or authority;—through the whole extent;—in a state of watchfulness with respect to;—during the whole time.

Over, (ō'vēr) *adv.* From side to side;—on the opposite side;—from one to another by passing;—above the top;—more than the quantity assigned;—throughout;—completely.

Over, (ō'vēr) *a.* Upper; covering; past.

Overact, (ô-ver-akt') *v. t.* To act or perform to excess;—*v. i.* To act more than is necessary.

Overalls, (ô-ver-awls) *n. pl.* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them from being soiled.

Overarch, (ô-ver-arch') *v. t.* To cover with an arch;—*v. i.* To hang over like an arch.

Overawe, (ô-ver-aw') *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.

Overbalance, (ô-ver-bal'ans) *v. t.* To exceed in weight, value, or importance. [or value.]

Overbalance, (ô-ver-bal'ans) *n.* Excess of weight

Overbear, (ô-ver-bâr') *v. t.* To bear down; to repress; to subdue;—*overpower*; *conquer*.

Overbearing, (ô-ver-bâr'ing) *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; tending to repress by insolence.

Overbid, (ô-ver-bid') *v. i.* To bid or offer more than an equivalent.

Overboard, (ô-ver-bôrd) *adv.* Over the side of a ship; hence, out of a ship or from on board.

Overburden, (ô-ver-bur'dn) *v. t.* To load with too great weight.

Overcast, (ô-ver-kast') *a.* Clouded; darkened; overspread with clouds or gloominess.

Overcast, (ô-ver-kast') *v. t.* To cover with gloom; to cloud; to darken;—to rate too high;—to sew by running the thread over a rough edge.

Overcharge, (ô-ver-charj') *v. t.* To load with too heavy weight; to burden; to fill to excess;—to surfeit; to cloy;—to exact an excessive price for; to enter in an account more than is just;—to load with too much powder and ball, as a gun.

Overcharge, (ô-ver-charj') *n.* An excessive load or burden;—a charge in an account of more than is just;—an excessive charge, as of a gun.

Overcloud, (ô-ver-kloud') *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds; to becloud.

Overcoat, (ô-ver-kôt) *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing; a great-coat or top-coat.

Overcome, (ô-ver-kum') *v. t.* To get the better of; to conquer;—to surmount; to get over, as obstacles;—to subdue; to repress, as opposition;—*v. i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious.

Overdo, (ô-ver-dôo') *v. t.* To do too much;—to harass; to fatigue;—to boil, bake, or roast too much;—*v. i.* To labour too hard; to do too much.

Overdose, (ô-ver-dôs) *n.* Too great a dose.

Overdraw, (ô-ver-draw') *v. t.* To draw upon for a sum beyond one's credit.

Overdrive, (ô-ver-driv') *v. t. & i.* To drive too hard or beyond strength.

Overdue, (ô-ver-dû) *a.* Due and more than due; past the time of payment.

Overestimate, (ô-ver-es-tim-ât) *v. t.* To set too high a value on;—to rate or calculate too highly.

Overflow, (ô-ver-flô) *v. t.* To flow over; to spread over, as water; to inundate;—to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers;—*v. i.* To swell and run over;—to be abundant.

Overflow, (ô-ver-flô) *n.* An inundation; also, superabundance. [copiousness.]

Overflowing, (ô-ver-flô'ing) *n.* Exuberance;

Overgrow, (ô-ver-grô) *v. t.* To cover with growth or herbage;—to grow beyond; to rise above;—*v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

Overhang, (ô-ver-hang') *v. t.* To impend or hang over; to jut or project over;—*v. i.* To jut over.

Overhaul, (ô-ver-hawl') *v. t.* To draw or drag over;—to examine thoroughly with a view to repairs;—to gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

Overhead, (ô-ver-hed') *adv.* Aloft; above; in the zenith; in the story or upon the floor above.

Overhear, (ô-ver-hér') *v. t.* To hear more than was intended or proper; to hear by accident.

Overheat, (ô-ver-hét') *v. t.* To heat to excess.

Overjoy, (ô-ver-joy') *v. t.* To make excessively joyful. [port of pleasure or joy.]

Overjoy, (ô-ver-joy) *n.* Excessive gladness; trans-

Overlade, (ô-ver-lád') *v. t.* To load with too great a cargo or other burden. [smothered.]

Overlaid, (ô-ver-lád') *a.* Covered over;—

Overland, (ô-ver-land) *a.* Made or performed upon or across the land.

Overlap, (ô-ver-lap') *v. t. or i.* To lap over.

Overlay, (ô-ver-lâ) *v. t.* To spread over; to cover completely;—to smother;—to stretch above and across, so as to unite the two sides of.

Overleap, (ô-ver-lép') *v. t.* To leap over.

Overleather, (ô-ver-ler-n-gr) *n.* The leather which forms the upper part of a shoe.

Overleaven, (ô-ver-lev'n) *v. t.* To leaven too much; to corrupt.

Overlie, (ô-ver-lî') *v. t.* To lie over or upon.

Overload, (ô-ver-lôd') *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo.

Overlook, (ô-ver-lôok') *v. t.* To look over or beyond; to view from a high place;—to afford an elevated prospect of;—to inspect; to review;—to look beyond, so that what is near by is not perceived; to pass by; to neglect; to alight;—hence, to excuse; to pardon.

Overlooker, (ô-ver-lôok'ér) *n.* One who overlooks; a superintendent.

Overly, (ô-ver-le) *a.* Careless; superficial; slight.

Overmaster, (ô-ver-mas'tér) *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish.

Overmatch, (ô-ver-mach') *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to overcome by superior force.

Overmatch, (ô-ver-mach) *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome. [Greece.]

Overmuch, (ô-ver-much) *adv.* In too great a degree.

Overmuch, (ô-ver-much) *n.* More than sufficient.

Overnight, (ô-ver-nit) *adv.* During the night previous; yesterday night; last night.

Overpass, (ô-ver-pas') *v. t.* To pass over; to neglect; to disregard;—to go over; to cross;—to omit.

Overpay, (ô-ver-pâ) *v. t.* To pay too much or more than is due;—to reward beyond merit.

Overplus, (ô-ver-plus) *n.* [Over and L. *plus*, more.] That which remains after a supply; surplus.

Overpower, (ô-ver-pow'ér) *v. t.* To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne;—to vanquish by force; overcome; conquer; subdue.

Overprize, (ô-ver-priz') *v. t.* To value or prize at too high a rate.

Overrate, (ô-ver-rât') *v. t.* To rate at too much; to estimate at a value beyond the truth.

Overreach, (ô-ver-rêch') *v. t.* To reach beyond in any direction;—to get the better of by cunning or sagacity; to cheat;—*v. i.* To strike the hind foot against the fore foot, as a horse.

Override, (ô-ver-rid') *v. t.* To ride beyond the strength of the horse;—to ride too far or beyond;—to trample down, and hence to set aside or annul.

Overrule, (ô-ver-rôol') *v. t.* To rule over; to have or exercise supreme authority;—to supersede, alter, or annul, as a legal judgment or decision;—especially, to order and control human actions and events so as to effect the Divine purpose.

Overrun, (ô-ver-run') *v. t.* To run or spread over; to cover;—to march or rove over; to ravage;—to overspread with numbers; hence, to injure by treading down;—*v. i.* To run over; to overflow.

Over-scrupulous, (ô-ver-skroô'pû-lus) *a.* Excessively careful; extremely conscientious.

Over-sea, (ô-ver-sê) *a.* Foreign; brought from beyond seas.

Over-see, (ô-ver-sê) *v. t.* To inspect so as to direct and control; to superintend; to overlook.

Over-seer, (ô-ver-sêr) *n.* A superintendent; a supervisor;—an officer who has the care of the poor, &c.

Over-seership, (ô-ver-sêr'ship) *n.* The office of an overseer or superintendent.

Over-set, (ô-ver-set) *v. t.* To turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward;—to overthrow;—*v. i.* To turn or be turned over: to capsize.

Over-shadow, (ô-ver-shad'ô) *v. t.* To throw a shadow or shade over;—to shelter; to protect.

Over-shoe, (ô-ver-shôo) *n.* A shoe of India rubber, or water-proof material, worn over another shoe to protect it from moisture.

Over-shoot, (ô-ver-shôot) *v. t.* To shoot beyond, as a mark;—to pass swiftly over.

Over-sight, (ô-ver-sit) *n.* Watchful care;—superintendence; supervision; inspection; omission; inadvertence; mistake.

Over-slaugh, (ô-ver-slau) *n.* A bar in a river rendering the passage of vessels difficult at low water.

Over-spread, (ô-ver-spre'd) *v. t.* To spread over; to cover over;—to scatter over.

Over-state, (ô-ver-stât) *v. t.* To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate. [yond; to exceed.]

Over-step, (ô-ver-step) *v. t.* To step over or be over.

Over-stock, (ô-ver-stok) *v. t.* To furnish more than is requisite; to fill with too great numbers, as of persons or animals, or too great quantities, as of goods.

Over-strain, (ô-ver-strân') *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts.

Over-strained, (ô-ver-strând') *a.* Stretched beyond the proper limits;—forced or exaggerated.

Overt, (ô-vert) *a.* [F. *ouvert*.] Open to view; public; apparent;—manifest.

Over-take, (ô-ver-tâk') *v. t.* To come up with; to catch;—to come upon; to take by surprise.

Over-task, (ô-ver-tâk) *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on.

Overthrow, (ô-ver-thrô) *v. t.* To throw over: to turn upside down;—to throw down; to demolish;—to defeat; to conquer;—to subvert; to destroy.

Overthrow, (ô-ver-thrô) *n.* The act of overturning; ruin; destruction; defeat; downfall.

Over-ly, (ô-vert-le) *adv.* In open view; openly.

Over-top, (ô-ver-top) *v. t.* To rise above the top of;—to transcend; to surpass;—to obscure.

Over-trade, (ô-ver-trâd') *v. i.* To trade beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

Overture, (ô-vert-ür) *n.* [F. *ouverture*.] Something offered for consideration; a proposal; an offer;—a musical composition for a full instrumental band, introductory to an oratorio, opera, or ballet.

Over-turn, (ô-ver-turn) *v. t.* To turn or throw from a basis or foundation;—to subvert; to ruin.

Over-turn, (ô-ver-turn) *n.* The state of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.

Over-value, (ô-ver-val'ü) *v. t.* To value at too high a rate.

Over-weening, (ô-ver-wên'ing) *a.* Arrogant; self-conceited; vain.

Over-weight, (ô-ver-wâ) *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh; overbalance.

Overweight, (ô-ver-wât) *n.* Weight above what is required by law or custom;—preponderance.

Overwhelm, (ô-ver-hwelm) *v. t.* To crush beneath something that covers the whole;—to immerse and bear down; to overcome; subdue.

Over-wise, (ô-ver-wis) *a.* Affectedly wise; pretending or claiming superior knowledge or wisdom.

Over-work, (ô-ver-wurk) *n.* Work done beyond the contract; extra labour or time in finishing a job; excessive or exhausting labour.

Over-work, (ô-ver-wurk) *v. i. & t.* To work beyond the strength; to tire. [by toil.]

Over-worn, (ô-ver-worn) *a.* Worn out; subdued.

Over-wrought, (ô-ver-rawt) *a.* Too much laboured; overdone;—worked all round or over.

Oviduct, (ô-ve-duk't) *n.* [L. *ovum*, and *ductus*.] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet.

Oviform, (ô-ve-form) *a.* [L. *ovum*, and *forma*.] Having the form or figure of an egg.

Oviparous, (ô-vip-ar-us) *a.* [L. *ovum*, and *parere*.] Producing eggs from which young are hatched after separation from the parent.

Oviposit, (ô-ve-poz'it) *v. i.* [L. *ovum*, and *ponere*.] To lay or deposit eggs—said of insects.

Ovoid, (ô-void) *a.* [L. *ovum*, and G. *oidos*.] Having a shape resembling that of an egg.

Ovule, (ô-vül) *n.* [Diminutive of L. *ovum*, an egg.] Rudimentary state of a seed.

Ovum, (ô-vum) *n.* [L. an egg, G. *ôon*.] The body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place.

Owe, (ô) *v. t.* [A.-S. *agan*, Icel. *eiga*.] To have or possess; to own;—to be indebted to;—to be obliged for;—*v. i.* To be due to; to be the consequence or result of.

Owing, (ô-ing) [*ppr.* of *owe*.] Due, as a debt; required by reason or obligation;—ascribable to, as the cause;—imputable, as the agent.

Owl, (owl) *n.* [A.-S. *ûle*.] A nocturnal carnivorous bird of the genus *Strix*, of a short, stout form, with downy feathers and a large, round head.

Owl, (owl) *v. i.* To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade—so called from being practised chiefly in the night.

Owlet, (ow'let) *n.* [Diminutive of *owl*.] A little owl; also, an owl.

Owlish, (owl'ish) *a.* Resembling an owl.

Own, (ôn) *a.* [A.-S. *agen*.] Belonging to; peculiar; possessed by;—domestic; not foreign;—usually following a possessive pronoun to express emphatically property or ownership to the exclusion of others.

Own, (ôn) *v. t.* To hold, as property; to possess;—to claim by right; to have a legal title to;—to acknowledge propriety or interest in; to admit relationship; to recognize;—to avow; to confess;—to grant; to concede.

Owner, (ôn'er) *n.* One who owns; a rightful proprietor.

Ownership, (ôn'er-ship) *n.* State of being an owner; proprietorship.

Ox, (oks) *n.* [A.-S. *oxa*.] The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, castrated and grown to its full size;—*pl.*, Oxen, black cattle in general.



Owl.

Oxalate, (oks'a-lăt) *n.* Salt formed by oxalic acid with a base.
Oxalic, (oks'al'ik) *a.* [*G. oxalis.*] Pertaining to or obtained from sorrel, as the acid so called.
Oxalis, (oks'a-lis) *n.* A genus of plants having an acid taste; wood-sorrel.
Oxide, (oks'id-ăt) *v. t.* To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances by combination with oxygen.
Oxidation, (oks'id-ăhun) *n.* Operation or process of converting into an oxide.
Oxide, (oks'id) *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.
Oxidizable, (oks'id-iz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being oxidized.
Oxidize, (oks'id-iz) *v. t.* To convert into an oxide.
Oxlip, (oks'lip) *n.* A plant; the great cowslip.
Ox-stall, (oks'stawl) *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.
Oxter, (oks'ter) *n.* [*A.-S. oxtan.*] The arm-pit.
Oxygen, (oks'e-jen) *n.* [*G. oxus, and gignesthai.*] A gaseous element possessing strong chemical affinities. Its combination with bodies, when rapid, produces combustion, and in slower form, oxidation. It serves to support life, and forms about twenty-two per cent. of the atmosphere. By composition with hydrogen it forms water.
Oxygenate, (oks'ij-en-ăt) *v. t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.
Oxygenation, (oks-ij-en-ăhun) *n.* Act, operation, or process of combining with oxygen.

Oxygen, (oks'e-gon) *n.* [*G. oxus, and gônia.*] A triangle having three acute angles.
Oxymel, (oks'e-mel) *m.* [*L. oxymeli, G. oxus, acid, and meli, honey.*] A mixture of vinegar and honey.
Oxymuriatic, (oks'e-mū-re-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, oxygen and muriatic acid;—now called *chlorine*.
Oxytone, (oks'e-tôn) *a.* [*G. oxus, and tonos.*] Having an acute sound.
Oxytone, (oks'e-tôn) *n.* An acute sound;—a word having the acute accent on the last syllable.
Oyer, (ô'yer) *n.* [*Norm. F.*] The right of a defendant in a suit to hear the writ, bond, deed, &c., on which the action is founded;—hearing or trial of causes.
Oyez, (ô'yez) *interj.* [*F. oyez.*] Hear; attend—a term used by criers of courts to secure silence and attention before making a proclamation. It is thrice repeated.
Oyster, (oy'ster) *n.* [*D. oester, F. huitre.*] A mollusc having a bivalve shell, extensively used for food.
Ozone, (ô'zôn) *n.* [*G. ozein, to smell.*] Oxygen in an active or highly electro-negative state.
Ozonometry, (ô-zôn-om-et-re) *n.* Act or process of determining the presence and proportion of ozone in the atmosphere by an instrument called *ozonometer*.

P.

P (pē), the twelfth articulation or consonant, and the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is formed by closely compressing the lips, and separating them suddenly with an explosive emission of breath, as in *part*, *pap*. It is sometimes silent, as in psalm, receipt; and before *h* it is usually sounded as *f*, as in philosophy, phantom.
Pabulum, (pab'ū-lum) *n.* [*L. from pascere.*] Means of nutriment; food;—fuel.
Pace, (pās) *n.* [*L. passus.*] A step; especially, the space included between the two feet in walking, usually estimated at two and a half linear feet, but sometimes at three and three-tenths feet;—manner of walking; gait; degree of celerity in walking;—a mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; amble.
Pace, (pās) *v. i.* To go; to walk;—to walk slowly;—to move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse; to amble;—*v. t.* To walk with measured steps;—to measure by paces.
Pacer, (pās'er) *n.* One who paces; especially, a horse that paces.
Pachyderm, (pak'e-derm) *n.* [*G. pachus, and derma.*] A non-ruminant hoofed animal, distinguished for the thickness of its skin, as the elephant, rhinoceros, hog, and the like.
Pacific, (pa-sif'ik) *a.* [*L. par, and facere.*] Suited to make or restore peace;—conciliatory; tranquil; calm; peaceful.
Pacific, (pa-sif'ik) *n.* The ocean situated between the American continent and Asia.
Pacifically, (pa-sif'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a pacific manner; peacefully; peaceably.
Pacification, (pa-sif-e-kă'hun) *n.* [*L. pacificatio.*] Act of pacifying; reconciliation.

Pacificator, (pa-sif-e-kăt'er) *n.* One who or that which pacifies; a peace-maker.
Pacifier, (pas'e-fi'er) *n.* One who pacifies.
Pacify, (pas'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. pacificare.*] To appease, as violent passion or appetite;—to restore peace to; to tranquillize;—quiet; soothe.
Pack, (pak) *n.* [*Ger. pack.*] A bundle or bale, especially, a bundle made up to be carried on the back;—a burdensome load;—a set of playing cards;—a number of hounds hunting or kept together;—a number of persons united in a bad design or practice;—a loose woman.
Pack, (pak) *v. t.* To make up into a bundle or bale;—to fill or load; to stow away within;—to put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game;—to fill beforehand, as a meeting with a view to carry a particular motion or resolution;—to send off; to despatch;—in *hydropathy*, to envelop in a wet sheet;—to render impervious to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials;—*v. i.* To form into packs or bundles;—to admit of stowage or compression;—to unite in bad measures;—to depart in haste.
Package, (pak'aj) *n.* Act of packing;—a bundle; a bale;—a charge for packing goods. [*things.*]
Packer, (pak'er) *n.* One whose business is to pack.
Packet, (pak'et) *n.* A small package; a bundle; a parcel;—mail of letters; a vessel employed in conveying despatches, passengers and goods, on fixed days of sailing. [*or bundle.*]
Packet, (pak'et) *v. t.* To make up into a packet.
Packet-ship, (pak'et-ship) *n.* A ship that sails regularly for the conveyance of letters, passengers, &c.
Pack-horse, (pak'hōr) *n.* A horse to carry burdens.

Packing, (pak'ing) *n.* Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close.

Packing-sheet, (pak'ing-shét) *n.* A large cloth for packing goods; a wet sheet used at water-cure establishments. [carry on its back.]

Pack-load, (pak'lód) *n.* The load an animal can

Packman, (pak'man) *n.* One who bears a pack; a pedler.

Pack-saddle, (pak'sad-l) *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are borne.

Pack-thread, (pak'thred) *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

Pact, (pakt) *n.* [*L. pactum.*] An agreement; a league; a compact; a covenant.

Paction, (pak'shun) *n.* [*L. pactio.*] An agreement or contract.

Pactional, (pak'shun-al) *a.* Having the nature of a bargain or covenant.

Pad, (pad) *n.* [*A.-S. pad, pād.*] A footpath; a road;—an easy-paced horse;—a highwayman.

Pad, (pad) *v. t.* To stuff with padding;—to imbue with a mordant;—*v. i.* To travel slowly or leisurely;—to rob on foot.

Pad, (pad) *n.* [*Sp. pajada.*] A saddle or bolster stuffed with straw;—a cushion stuffed with hair, wool; or other soft substance;—a package of blotting paper.

Padding, (pad'ing) *n.* Act or process of stuffing, as a saddle, garment, &c.;—the material used in stuffing.

Paddle, (pad'l) *v. i.* [*F. patte.*] To finger; to handle;—to play in the water with the hand, as children;—to beat the water with the feet and move, as aquatic birds;—to beat the water with oars; to row;—*v. t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.

Paddle, (pad'l) *n.* A sort of short oar with a broad blade;—the broad part of an oar or weapon;—one of the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel.

Paddle-wheel, (pad'l-hwél) *n.* A water-wheel used in propelling steamboats. [or frog.]

Paddock, (pad'ok) *n.* [*A.-S. padda.*] A toad

Paddock, (pad'ok) *n.* A small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a stable.

Paddock-stool, (pad'ok-stóol) *n.* A plant of the genus *Agaricus*; a species of mushroom.

Padlock, (pad'lok) *n.* [A lock for a gate opening to a path.] A lock having a semi-circular link joined at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt.

Padlock, (pad'lok) *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine.

Pagan, (pá'gan) *n.* [*L. paganus.*] One who worships false gods;—heathen; idolater.

Pagan, (pá'gan) *a.* Pertaining to the worship or worshippers of false gods; heathen; heathenish.

Paganism, (pá'gan-izm) *n.* The worship of false gods; heathenism.

Paganize, (pá'gan-iz) *v. t.* To render pagan or heathenish;—*v. i.* To behave like pagans.

Page, (páj) *n.* [*F. & Sp.*] A youth attached to the service of a royal, noble, or knightly person;—an attendant on nobles and dignitaries in public ceremonies;—an attendant on ladies; train-bearer.

Page, (páj) *n.* [*L. pagina.*] One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript;—*pl.* Books, especially historical writings. [of.]

Page, (páj) *v. t.* To mark or number the pages

Pageant, (paj'ent, pá'jent) *n.* [*A.-S. pæceand.*] Something showy without stability or duration;—a spectacle or exhibition.

Pageantry, (paj'ent-re, pá'jent-re) *n.* Pompous exhibition or spectacle; show. [a book.]

Paging, (páj'ing) *n.* The marking of the pages of

Pagoda, (pa-gó'da) *n.* [*Per. but, and kadak.*] A temple in the East Indies and China where idols are worshipped;—also an idol; an image of a false god.

Pail, (pál) *n.* [*Ger. balje, W. pael.*] An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., for water, milk, or other liquids. [hold.]

Pailful, (pál'fóol) *n.* The quantity that a pail will

Pailasse, (pal-yas) *n.* [*F.*] Under mattress, usually of straw.

Pain, (pán) *n.* [*L. pœna, G. poiné.*] An uneasy sensation in animal bodies of any degree; bodily distress; suffering; *specifically*, the throes of travail or childbirth;—uneasiness of mind; mental distress; disquietude; anxiety; grief;—labour; toilsome effort; task—chiefly in the plural;—penalty; punishment suffered or denounced.

Pain, (pán) *v. t.* To afflict the body;—to render uneasy in mind;—trouble; grieve; distress; torment.

Painful, (pán'fóol) *a.* Full of pain; occasioning uneasiness or distress, either physical or mental;—requiring labour;—distressing; grievous.

Painfully, (pán'fóol-le) *adv.* In a painful manner; with suffering or distress;—with great toil.

Painfulness, (pán'fóol-nee) *n.* Uneasiness or distress of body;—disquietude or anxiety of mind;—laborious effort; toilsomeness.

Painless, (pán'les) *a.* Free from pain or trouble.

Painstaker, (pánz'ták-er) *n.* One who takes pains. [ous; sparing no pains.]

Painstaking, (pánz'ták-ing) *a.* Carefully laborious.

Painstaking, (pánz'ták-ing) *n.* Careful and conscientious exertion; labour.

Paint, (pánt) *n.* A composition of colouring matter and oil used in painting; pigment;—a cosmetic for improving the complexion.

Paint, (pánt) *v. t.* [*F. peindre.*] To cover with pigments; to colour all over;—to represent in colours; to sketch or draw, as a figure or likeness, and then outline or shade with colours;—to lay artificial colour on the face;—to represent to the mind; to image; to describe vividly;—*v. i.* To practise painting;—to lay artificial colour on one's face. [paint.]

Painter, (pánt'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to

Painter, (pánt'er) *n.* [*Ir. painiteir.*] A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to any object.

Painting, (pánt'ing) *n.* Act or employment of laying on colours;—art of representing natural objects on a plane surface by means of colours;—act of forming figures or likenesses in colours;—also, vivid description in words;—that which is painted; a picture.

Pair, (pär) *n.* [*L. par.*] Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other; a couple; a brace.

Pair, (pär) *v. t.* To be joined in pairs; to couple;—to suit;—*v. i.* To unite in couples; to form a pair of;—to bring into comparison or contrast.

Palace, (pal'äe) *n.* [*F. palais.*] A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other great personage resides.

Paladin, (pal'a-din) *n.* [*F.*] A knight-errant;—a distinguished champion.

Palanquin, (pal-ang-kën) *n.* [*Hind. palkee.*] A covered litter suspended from poles by which it is borne on the shoulders of men.

Palatable, (pal'ät-a-bl) *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savoury.

Palatal, (pal'ät-al) *a.* Pertaining to or uttered by the aid of the palate.

Palatal, (pal'ät-al) *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate.

Palate, (pal'ät) *n.* [*L. palatum.*] The roof of the mouth;—the seat or power of gustation; relish; taste;—mental relish; intellectual taste.

Palatial, (pa-lä'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to a palace.

Palatine, (pal'a-tin) *n.* One possessing absolute jurisdiction in his own territory or domain; one entitled to hold courts and adjudicate in matters of life and death in his palace; count palatine.

Palaver, (pa-läv'er) *n.* [*Sp. palabra.*] Idle talk; flattery;—a conference or deliberation.

Pale, (päl) *a.* [*F. pâle.*] Not ruddy or fresh of colour;—whitish; wan; pallid; faint.

Pale, (päl) *v. i.* To turn pale;—*v. t.* To make pale. [to encompass.]

Pale, (päl) *v. t.* To inclose with pales or stakes;

Pale, (päl) *n.* [*A.-S., from L. palus.*] A pointed stake driven into the ground and fastened to a rail at the top; a picket;—a limit; a fence;—an inclosure; a limited territory.

Paleness, (päl'nes) *n.* The quality or condition of being pale; defect of colour; wanness.

Paleography, (pa-lë-og'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. palaios, and grapho.*] An ancient manner of writing;—art or science of deciphering ancient documents.

Paleology, (pa-lë-ol'ö-je) *n.* [*G. palaios, and logos.*] A discourse or treatise on antiquities; archaeology.

Paleontology, (pa-lë-on-to-l'ö-je) *n.* [*G. palaios, onta, and logos.*] The science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossils which are the remains of such life.

Paleozoic, (pal-ë-zö'ik) *a.* [*G. palaios, and zöos.*] Noting the fossiliferous strata in which organic remains are first found; noting the epoch of the formation of such strata.

Palestra, (pa-les'tra) *n.* [*L. palaestra.*] A wrestling;—the place of wrestling.

Palestrian or **Palestrical**, (pa-les'tre-an or pa-les'trik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.

Paletot, (pal-ë-tö) *n.* [*F.*] A loose kind of over-coat.

Paletot, (pal'et) *n.* [*F.*] A thin oval-shaped board or tablet, with a thumb-hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.

Palfrey, (paw'fre) *n.* [*F. palfroi.*] A horse led by the bridle on state occasions;—a saddle-horse for the road or other ordinary purposes;—a small horse suitable for ladies.

Palimpsest, (päl'im-pes't) *n.* [*G. palimpsestos.*] A parchment which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

Palindrome, (pal'in-dröm) *n.* [*G. palindromos.*] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward, as *madam*.

Paling, (päl'ing) *n.* Pales in general; a fence formed with pales; an inclosure.

Palinode, (pal'in-öd) *n.* [*G. palin and ödë.*] A song retracting a former one; hence, a recantation.

Palisade, (pal'e-säd) *n.* [*F. palissade.*] A strong stake one end of which is set firmly in the ground, and the other is sharpened; also, a fence formed of such stakes.

Palisade, (pal'e-säd) *v. t.* To surround, inclose, or fortify with stakes or posts.

Pallid, (päl'ish) *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

Pall, (paw) *n.* [*L. pallium.*] A cloak; a mantle;—a consecrated scarf, composed of white wool, and embroidered with purple crosses;—a large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral.

Pall, (paw) *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest.

Pall, (paw) *v. i.* [*F. pâle.*] To become vapid; to lose strength, spirit, or taste; to become insipid;—*v. t.* To make vapid or insipid;—to satiate; to cloy.

Palladium, (pal-lä'de-um) *n.* [*L., G. palladion.*] A statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of ancient Troy;—something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety;—a metal of a steel-gray colour and fibrous structure.

Pallet, (pal'et) *n.* [*F. palette.*] A little oval board;—a wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, &c.;—a lever connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch.

Pallet, (pal'et) *n.* [*L. palea.*] A small, poor bed.

Palliate, (pal'e-ät) *v. t.* [*L. palliare.*] To clothe;—to extenuate; to soften by favourable representations;—to abate; to mitigate.

Palliation, (pal-e-ä'shun) *n.* Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation, or concealment of the flagrant parts of an offence;—mitigation, as of a disease.

Palliative, (pal'e-ät-iv) *a.* Extenuating; representing favourably; serving to excuse;—relieving for a time but, not curing, as disease or pain; mitigating.

Palliative, (pal'e-ät-iv) *n.* That which extenuates;—that which abates pain, disease, or other evil.

Pallid, (päl'id) *a.* [*L. pallidus.*] Deficient in colour; pale; wan.

Pallidly, (päl'id-le) *adv.* Palely; wanly.

Pallidness, (päl'id-nes) *n.* Paleness; wanness.

Pall-mall, (päl'mäl) *n.* [*F. palemail.*] An old game in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron arch.

Palmar, (pal'or) *n.* [*L. palmare.*] Paleness.

Palm, (päm) *n.* [*L. palma.*] The inner part of the hand;—a lined measure, usually a hand-breadth, reckoned three inches;—the broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms;—a sail maker's thimble;—a perennial endogenous tree of several different genera, usually with an unbranching cylindrical trunk, having a terminal bud;—a branch or leaf of the palm, as a symbol of victory;—hence, success or triumph.

Palm, (päm) *v. t.* To conceal in the palm of the hand;—to impose by fraud; to handle.

Palmate, (pal'mät) *a.* [*L. palmatus.*] Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread, as leaves or tubers;—entirely webbed, as the feet of aquatic birds.

Palmer, (päm'er) *n.* One who palms or cheats;—one who visited the Holy Land, and bore a branch of palm in token thereof; a pilgrim.

Palmer-worm, (päm'er-wurm) *n.* A kind of hairy worm—a name applied to various caterpillars which wander like a palmer, and devour leaves and herbage.

Palm-house, (päm'hous) *n.* A glass hot-house for raising palms and other tropical plants.



Palm-tree.

Palmiferous, (pal-mif'er-us) *a.* [*L. palma*, a palm, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing palms.

Palmigrade, (pal'me-grād) *a.* Putting the whole foot on the ground in walking, as some animals.

Palmiped, (pal'me-ped) *a.* [*L. palmipes*.] Having the toes connected; web-footed, as a water-fowl.

Palmiped, (pal'me-ped) *n.* A swimming bird; a bird having webbed feet.

Palmister, (pal'mis-ter) *n.* [*L. palma*.] One who pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

Palmistry, (pal'mis-tre) *n.* The art of telling fortunes by lines and marks in the palm of the hand.

Palm-sunday, (pām'sun-dā) *n.* The Sunday next before Easter—in commemoration of our Saviour's entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palm, (pām'e) *a.* Bearing palms;—flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

Palpability, (pal'pa-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being perceptible by the touch.

Palpable, (pal'pa-bl) *a.* [*L. palpabilis*.] Perceptible by the touch;—plain; obvious; gross.

Palpableness, (pal'pa-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being palpable;—plainness; obviousness.

Palpably, (pal'pa-bl) *adv.* Perceptibly by the touch; plainly; obviously; grossly.

Palpitate, (pal'pe-tāt) *v. i.* [*L. palpitare*.] To beat rapidly and excitedly, as the heart; to throb; to flutter.

Palpitation, (pal'pe-tā'shun) *n.* A beating of the heart; especially, a violent and unnatural beating. [*lytic*.]

Palsied, (pawl'zid) *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic.

Palsy, (pawl'ze) *n.* [*L. paralysis*.] A weakening, suspension, or destruction of functions, of sensation, and of voluntary motion; paralysis.

Palsy, (pawl'ze) *v. t.* To destroy a function of; to paralyze; to destroy energy or activity.

Palter, (pawl'ter) *v. i.* To talk or act in an insincere manner; to shift;—to trifle; to tamper with.

Paltrily, (pawl'tre-le) *adv.* Despicably; meanly.

Paltriness, (pawl'tre-nes) *n.* State of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

Paltry, (pawl'tre) *a.* [*Dan. pialt*, Sw. *patta*.] Ragged; mean; sorry; poor; despicable; worthless. [to marshes; marshy.]

Paludal, (pal-ū'dal) *a.* [*L. palus*.] Pertaining to a swamp.

Pale, (pāl'e) *a.* [From *pale*.] Pale; wanting colour. [clubs.]

Pam, (pām) *n.* [From *palm*.] The knave of Pampas.

Pampas, (pām'pas) *n. pl.* [*Peruv. pampa*.] Vast plains in the southern part of South America.

Pamper, (pām'per) *v. t.* [*It. pambere*.] To feed to the full; to gratify inordinately; to glut.

Pamphlet, (pām'flet) *n.* [*Sp. papalota*, *L. pagina foliata*.] A small book consisting of a sheet, or a few sheets, of paper, stitched together; a short treatise or essay, usually of a temporary or ephemeral interest.

Pamphleteer, (pām-flet-ēr) *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

Pamphleteering, (pām-flet-ēr-ing) *n.* Writing and publishing of pamphlets.

Pan, (pan) *n.* [*A.-S. panne*.] A shallow, open dish or vessel, used for various domestic purposes;—the part of a flint-lock which holds the priming;—the skull; the cranium;—the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil.

Panacea, (pan-a-ē'a) *n.* [*L. from G. panakēs*.] A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all.

Pancake, (pan'kāk) *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate or griddle.

Pancreas, (pan'krē-as) *n.* [*G. pan and krea*.] A gland in the abdomen beneath the stomach. It pours its secretion into the alimentary canal during digestion.

Pandect, (pan'dekt) *n.* [*G. pandektēs*.] A treatise which contains the whole of any science;—*pl.* The digested code of Roman civil law made by order of Justinian.

Pandemonium, (pan-dē-mō'ne-um) *n.* [*G. pan and daimon*.] The great hall or council-chamber of demons or evil spirits.

Pander, (pan'der) *n.* [*L. Pandarus*.] A male bawd; a pimp; a procurer;—hence, one who ministers to the evil designs and passions of another.

Pander, (pan'der) *v. t.* To procure the gratification of the lust of;—*v. i.* To act as agent for the evil designs or passions of others.

Pandora, (pan-dō'ra) *n.* [*G. pan and dōron*.] A woman fabled to have been made by Vulcan, and to have received from Jupiter a box, from which, when opened, countless ills and diseases issued forth to afflict mankind.

Pane, (pān) *n.* [*A.-S. pan*.] A distinct patch, piece, or compartment;—especially, a square plate of glass;—a square piece of silk or other cloth in a garment for ornament.

Panegyric, (pan-ē-jir'ik) *n.* [*L. panegyricus*.] An oration in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; encomium; praise; eulogium.

Panegyric, (pan-ē-jir'ik) *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic.

Panegyrize, (pan-ē-jir-iz) *v. t.* To praise highly; to pronounce a eulogium on;—*v. i.* To bestow praises.

Panel, (pan'el) *n.* [*F. panneau*.] A compartment usually with raised margins, as in wainscotings, doors, &c.;—a schedule containing the names of persons summoned as jurors; hence, the whole jury;—in Scots' law, the accused party in a criminal trial.

Panel, (pan'el) *v. t.* To form with panels.

Panelling, (pan'el-ing) *n.* Act of forming or ornamenting with panels;—panelled work.

Pang, (pang) *n.* [*A.-S. pyngan*.] A momentary and violent pain; a throe; anguish; distress.

Pangolin, (pan'gō-lin) *n.* A genus of edentate mammals, of the order *Manis*, allied to the armadillo.

Panic, (pan'ik) *n.* A sudden fright; especially, one without real cause, or inspired by a trifling cause.

Panic, (pan'ik) *a.* [*G. panikos*.] Extreme or sudden and causeless—said of fear or fright.

Pannade, (pan'nād) *n.* [*F.*] The curvet of a horse.

Pannier, (pan'yer) *n.* [*F. panier*, *Sp. panera*, from *L. panis*, bread.] A wicker-basket for carrying fruit, &c., on a horse;—in architecture, a corbel.

Panoply, (pan'ū-ple) *n.* [*G. pan and oplon*.] Armament; a full suit of defensive armour.

Panorama, (pan-ō-rā'ma) *n.* [*G. pan and orama*.] A complete view in every direction;—a picture exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.

Panoramic, (pan-ō-rām'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama or complete view.

Pansy, (pan'ze) *n.* [*F. pensée*.] A plant and flower; the garden violet.—Also *heart's-ease*.

Pant, (pant) *v. i.* [*F. panteler*.] To breathe quickly or in a laboured manner; to gasp;—

to be overpowered with eagerness, desire, or longing;—*v. t.* To breathe forth quickly or in a laboured manner; to gasp out.

Pant, (pant) *n.* A quick breathing; a gasp;—a violent palpitation of the heart.

Pantalet, (pan'ta-let) *n.* [Diminutive of *pantaloon*.] One of the pair of loose drawers worn by children and women.

Pantaloon, (pan-ta-lōon) *n.* [It. *pantalone*.] A ridiculous character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes;—one of the long, loose coverings for the legs worn by males, reaching from the waist to the heel—used in the plural; trousers.

Pantheism, (pan'thē-izm) *n.* [G. *pan*, *pan*, all, and *theos*, god.] The philosophical or religious system which denies the existence of a personal God, and recognises him only as identified with the constitution, processes, and operations of nature, and with every thing animate or inanimate that exists.

Pantheistic, (pan-thē-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, founded in, or leading to pantheism.

Panthēon, (pan-thē'on) *n.* [G. *pan* and *theos*.] A temple at Rome dedicated to all the gods;—a work in which all the divinities worshipped by the people are treated of;—the whole body of divinities worshipped by a people.

Panther, (pan'ther) *n.* [G. *panthēr*.] A fierce, dark-coloured variety of the leopard, found in Asia and Africa;—the American tiger, a ferocious feline mammal of several species, such as the catamount, cougar, and jaguar.

Panting, (pant'ing) *a.* Rapid breathing; palpitation.

Pantler, (pant'ler) *n.* [L. *panis*.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the pantry.

Pantograph, (pan'tō-graf) *n.* An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging maps, charts, plans, &c.

Pantomime, (pan'tō-mim) *n.* [G. *pantomimos*.] One who acts his part by gesticulation only, without speaking;—a theatrical entertainment given in dumb show.

Pantomimic, (pan'tō-mim'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pantry, (pan'tre) *n.* [L. *panis*.] An apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept.

Pap, (pap) *n.* [L. *papilla*.] A nipple of the breast; a teat;—a soft food for infants; bread softened with water; hence, nourishment; support.

Pap, (pap) *v. t.* To feed with pap or soft food.

Papa, (pa-pā) *n.* [L.] Father—a word used by children;—also a spiritual father;—the pope.

Papacy, (pā'pa-sē) *n.* [L. *papatia*.] The office of the pope; popedom;—the popes taken collectively;—papal authority or jurisdiction;—the territorial dominions of the pope;—the church of which the pope is the head, with reference to its doctrines, principles, and practice; Roman Catholicism.

Papal, (pā'pal) *a.* Belonging to the pope; proceeding from the pope; popish;—belonging to the temporal dominions of the pope.



Panther.



Pantograph.

Paper, (pā'per) *n.* [L. *papyrus*.] The principal material used for writing and printing;—also a coarser fabric used for wrapping or packing;—a sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance;—a printed or written instrument; a writing;—a newspaper; a journal;—notes; bills of exchange; bank-notes, and the like;—hangings printed or stamped for the walls of rooms.

Paper, (pā'per) *a.* Made or consisting of paper;—thin; slight;—fictitious.

Paper, (pā'per) *v. t.* To cover with paper;—to fold or inclose in paper.

Paper-cutter, (pā'per-kut-er) *n.* A thin blade of bone or ivory, used in folding and cutting paper.

Paper-hangings, (pā'per-hang'ingz) *n. pl.* Paper with coloured figures for covering the walls of rooms. [for the making of paper.]

Paper-mill, (pā'per-mil) *n.* Mill or manufactory

Paper-money, (pā'per-mūn-e) *n.* Bills and notes issued by government or banking corporations, and circulated as the representative of gold and silver coin.

Paper-mullin, (pā'per-mūz-lin) *n.* Glazed mullin used for linings and the like.

Papier-mache, (pap-yā-mā'shā) *n.* [F.] A pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and cast in a mould;—also used to note articles made of the substance, as trays, salvers, &c.

Papilionaceous, (pa-pil-yō-nā'she-us) *a.* [L. *papilio*.] Resembling the butterfly;—having a winged corolla resembling a butterfly, as the bean and pea.

Papilla, (pa-pil'la) *n.* [L.] The nipple;—one of the minute elevations of the surface of the skin, &c.

Papillary, (pap'il-lār-e) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nipple or the papillæ.

Papillote, (pap'il-lōt) *n.* [F.] One of the small pieces of paper on which ladies roll up their hair; curl-paper.

Papist, (pā'pist) *n.* A Roman Catholic.

Papistie, (pā-pist'ik) *a.* Adherent to the church of Rome; pertaining to popery; popish.

Papoose, (pap-pōs) *a.* [L. *pappus*.] Downy, as the seeds of certain plants, thistles, dandelions, &c.

Papyrus, (pa-pi'rūs) *n.* [L., G. *papyrus*.] A species of reed from which the ancients made a material for writing upon.

Par, (pār) *n.* [L. *par*, equal.] State of equality; the value expressed on the face or in the words of a certificate of value, or other commercial paper;—equality of condition or circumstances.

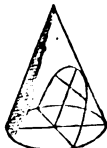
Parable, (par-a-bl) *n.* [G. *parabolē*.] A fable or allegorical relation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction.

Parabola, (par-ab'ō-la) *n.* [G. *parabolē*.] A curve, any point of which is equally distant from a fixed point, called the *focus*, and a fixed straight line, called the *directrix*.

Parabolic, (par-a-bol'ik) *a.* Expressed by parable or allegorical representation;—[From *parabola*.] Having the form of a parabola;—generated by a parabola.

Parabolically, (par-a-bol'ik-al-le) *adv.* By way of parable;—in the form of a parabola.

Paracentric, (par-a-sen'trik) *a.* [G. *para* and *kentron*.] Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a centre.



Parabola.

Parachute, (par'a-shoot) *n.* [F. *parer* and *chute*.]

A contrivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which any thing may be sent down from a balloon without too rapid motion.



Parachute.

Paraclete, (par'a-klēt) *n.* [G. *paraklētos*.] One called to aid or support; an advocate; specifically, the Comforter or Intercessor—the Holy Spirit.

Parade, (par-ād') *n.* [F., L.] Show; display; ostentation;—procession; pompous train;—military order; martial array;—the place where troops assemble for exercise, &c.;—a public walk.

Parade, (par-ād') *v. t.* To show off; to make a spectacle of;—to assemble and marshal in military order;—*v. i.* To go about for show;—to go in military procession;—to assemble, as troops for inspection or exercise.

Paradigm, (par-a-dim) *n.* [L. *paradigma*.] An example; a model;—an illustration or parable;—in *grammar*, an example of a word in all its different forms of inflection.

Paradigmatical, (par-a-dig-mat'ik-al) *a.* Exemplary; serving as a model or illustration.

Paradise, (par'a-dis) *n.* [G. *paradeisos*.] The garden of Eden;—a place of bliss;—heaven.

Paradox, (par'a-doks) *n.* [G. *para* and *doxa*.] A sentiment or proposition seemingly absurd or contradictory, yet true in fact;—an apparent contradiction of known principles; also, a contradiction of received opinions.

Paradoxical, (par-a-doks'ik-al) *a.* Having the nature of a paradox;—inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

Paradoxically, (par-a-doks'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a paradoxical manner.

Paraffine, (par'a-fin) *n.* [L. *parum* and *affinis*.] A white, translucent substance, obtained from the distillation of the tar of beechwood.

Paraffine-oil, (par'a-fin-oil) *n.* The oily matter which is given off in the distillation of Boghead canal-coal—used for illuminating purposes.

Paragoge, (par'a-gō-je) *n.* [G. *para* and *agein*.] The addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word, as *withouten* for *without*.

Paragon, (par'a-gon) *n.* [Sp.] A model or pattern by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection.

Paragram, (par'a-gram) *n.* [G. *paragramma*.] A play upon words; a pun.

Paragraph, (par'a-graf) *n.* [G. *paragraphe*.] A distinct part of a writing or discourse; a section or subdivision;—the character, [¶], used as a reference or to mark a division;—a short passage; a notice or brief remark, as in a newspaper.

Paragraph, (par'a-graf) *v. t.* To make or write paragraphs.

Parallactic, (par-a-lak'tik) *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

Parallax, (par'a-laks) *n.* [G. *parallaxis*.] The difference between the position of a body as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's centre or the sun.

Parallel, (par'al-lel) *a.* [G. *para* and *allēlon*.] Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant;—continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar.

Parallel, (par'al-lel) *n.* A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line;—one of the circles upon a globe parallel

to the equator, and used for marking the latitude;—conformity in essential points; likeness;—a comparison made;—counterpart;—a sign of reference [thus ||], used to direct attention to notes in the margin or at the foot of a page.

Parallel, (par'al-lel) *v. t.* To place in the same direction, and at equal distance from another line or body;—to level; to equalize;—to resemble; to correspond to;—to liken; to compare.

Parallelism, (par'al-lel-izm) *n.* State of being parallel; comparison; resemblance.

Parallelogram, (par'al-lel'ō-gram) *n.* [G. *parallēlos*, and *grammē*.] A right-lined quadrilateral figure; whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal.



Parallelogram.

Parallelopped, (par'al-lel'ō-pip'ed) *n.* [G. *parallēlos* and *epipedon*.] A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms, the opposite ones being parallel and equal to each other.



Paralysis, (par'al'e-sis) *n.* [G. *para* and *luōn*.] The loss of Parallelopped, voluntary motion, with or without that of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy.

Paralytic, (par-a-lit'ik) *a.* Affected with paralysis or palsy;—inclined to paralysis.

Paralytic, (par-a-lit'ik) *n.* A person affected with palsy.

Paralyze, (par'a-liz) *v. t.* To affect with paralysis or palsy; to paralyze; to unnerve; to destroy or impair action and energy, bodily or mental.

Paramount, (par'a-mount) *a.* [Norm., R. *paramont*.] Superior to all others; of highest rank, dignity, consideration, or value; principal; pre-eminent; chief.

Paramount, (par'a-mount) *n.* The highest in rank or order; the chief.

Paramour, (par'a-moor) *n.* [F. *par amour*.] A lover; a wooer or a mistress—formerly, in a good sense, now only, in a bad one; hence, a kept mistress.

Parapet, (par'a-pet) *n.* [L. *parapetis*.] A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth, for covering soldiers from an enemy's attack from the front; a breast-work;—a breast-wall, on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over.

Paraphernalia, (par-a-fer-nā'le-a) *n. pl.* [G. *para-pherna*.] The articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage; goods of a wife beyond her dowry;—hence, appendages; ornaments; trappings.

Paraphrase, (par'a-frāz) *n.* [G. *paraphrasein*.] A re-statement of a text, or passage, expressing the meaning of the original in another form; a free translation into the same or another language; a loose or free version;—a devotional hymn or sacred song founded on some passage of Scripture.

Paraphrase, (par'a-frāz) *v. t.* To explain, interpret, or translate;—to give a loose or free version;—*v. i.* To interpret or explain; to compose a paraphrase.

Paraphrast, (par'a-frast) *n.* One who paraphrases.

Paraphrastic, (par'a-frast'ik) *a.* Explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal; diffuse.

Paraquet, (par'a-ket) *n.* A small species of parrot.

Parasite, (par'a-sit) *n.* [*G. parasitos.*] A hanger on; a dependent companion and flatterer; a toady;—a plant that grows and lives on another;—an animal which lives on the body of some other animal, as lice, &c.

Parasitic, (par-a-sit'ik) *a.* Of the nature of a parasite; fawning; wheedling;—living on or deriving nourishment from some other living thing.

Parasitically, (par-a-sit'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another.

Parasol, (par'a-sol) *n.* [*F. parer and soleil.*] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays.

Parboil, (pär'boil) *v. t.* [*F. parbouiller.*] To boil in part; to cook partially.

Parbuckle, (pär'buk-l) *n.* Among seamen, a purchase formed of a single rope around any body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted. [means of a parbuckle.]

Parbuckle, (pär'buk-l) *v. t.* To hoist or lower by parcel, (pär'sel) *n.* [*F. parcelle, L. particula, from pars, part.*] Any mass or quantity; a collection; a lot;—a bundle; a package; a packet;—a part; a portion.

Parcel, (pär'sel) *v. t.* To divide by parts or portions;—to make up into a parcel, or package.

Parcel-book, (pär'sel-böök) *n.* A merchant's register-book of the despatch of parcels;—also, a carrier's receipt-book for the delivery of parcels.

Parch, (pärch) *v. t.* [*L. perarescere.*] To burn the surface of; to scorch;—*v. i.* To be superficially burnt; to become very dry.

Parchedness, (pärch'ed-nēs) *n.* State of being scorched or dried to an extreme degree.

Parchment, (pärch'ment) *n.* [*F. parchemin.*] The skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on.

Pard, (pär't) *n.* [*L. pardus; G. pardos.*] The leopard; in poetry, any spotted beast.

Pardon, (pär'dn) *v. t.* [*F. pardonner.*] To forgive wholly; to absolve from guilt, condemnation, or punishment;—to remit a judicial sentence;—to overlook or forgive, as a fault.

Pardon, (pär'dn) *n.* Forgiveness of an offender or of an offence;—remission of a penalty;—absolution from a judicial sentence and its penal consequences;—instrument conveying legal forgiveness.

Pardonable, (pär'dn-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of pardon; venial; excusable. [being pardonable.]

Pardonableness, (pär'dn-a-bl-nēs) *n.* Quality of

Pardonably, (pär'dn-a-blē) *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon.

Pare, (pär) *v. t.* [*F. parer.*] To cut or shave off;—to diminish by little and little.

Paragoric, (par-ä-gor'ik) *a.* [*G. parägorin.*] Mitigating; assuaging pain.

Paragoric, (par-ä-gor'ik) *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

Parent, (pä'rēt) *n.* [*L. parens.*] A father or mother;—hence, that which produces;—cause; source; origin; creator.

Parentage, (pä'rēt-ä) *n.* Descent from parents or ancestors; extraction; birth.

Parental, (pä-rēt'al) *a.* Pertaining to parents;—becoming parents; tender; affectionate.

Parentally, (pä-rēt'al-le) *adv.* In a parental manner.

Parenthesis, (pä-rēn'thē-sis) *n.* [*G.*] A word or sentence inserted by way of explanation in the midst of another sentence—it is usually inclosed within curved lines, thus ().

Parenthetic, (pä-rēn-thē'tik) *a.* Pertaining to or expressed in a parenthesis;—using parentheses. **Parenthetically**, (pä-rēn-thē'tik-al-le) *adv.* In the form of a parenthesis.

Parhelion, (pär'hē-le-on) *n.* [*G. parahelios.*] A mock sun or meteor appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.

Pariah, (pä're-a) *n.* [*Hind. pahariyā.*] One belonging to the lowest class in India who have no caste; hence, an outcast.

Parian, (pä're-an) *n.* A native of Paros, in the Aegean Sea;—a white marble;—a fine porcelain clay, used for making statuettes and the like.

Parietal, (pä-rēt'al) *a.* [*L. parietalis.*] Pertaining to a wall;—pertaining to the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull.

Paring, (pä'r'ing) *n.* That which is pared off;—a clipping, as of cloth;—the rind, as of fruit;—act of cutting off the surface of grass-land for tillage.

Parish, (pä'r'ish) *n.* [*L. parochia.*] The territorial district and the inhabitants thereof, committed to the charge of one vicar or other Christian minister, who officiates in the church and has the cure of souls within its bounds.

Parish, (pä'r'ish) *a.* Of or relating to a parish;—employed in the ecclesiastical concerns of a parish;—maintained by the parish.

Parish-clerk, (pä'r'ish-klärk) *n.* A layman who leads the responses in the episcopal service.

Parishioner, (pä-r'ish-un-er) *n.* One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish. [of Paris.]

Parisian, (pä-riz'e-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant **Parisyllabic**, (pä-r'e-sil-lab'ik) *a.* [*L. par and syllaba.*] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

Parity, (pä're-te) *n.* [*L. paritas.*] Condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; analogy.

Park, (pärk) *n.* [*A.S. pæruc.*] A large tract of ground kept in its natural state for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, and the like;—a piece of ground within a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation;—the space in the rear of an army occupied by the artillery.

Park, (pärk) *v. t.* To inclose in a park;—to bring together in a park or compact body.

Parlance, (pärl'ans) *n.* [*F. parler.*] Conversation; discourse; talk; phrase; form of speech.

Parley, (pärl'e) *v. i.* [*F. parler.*] To confer on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy.

Parley, (pärl'e) *n.* Mutual discourse; a conference between antagonists or enemies with a view to truce, peace, exchange of prisoners, &c.

Parliament, (pä'r-lē-ment) *n.* [*F. parlement.*] The grand legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons;—the legislature in some of the dependencies of the British crown, as in Canada.

Parliamentarian, (pä'r-lē-ment'är-än) *n.* One who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

Parliamentary, (pä'r-lē-ment'är-e) *a.* Pertaining to parliament;—enacted or done by parliament;—according to the rules of legislative bodies.

Parlour, (pärl'er) *n.* [*F. parlour.*] A room in a house which the family usually occupy; a reception-room for visitors, &c., in monasteries or convents.

Parochial, (pä'r-ö'ke-al) *a.* [*L. parochia.*] Belonging or relating to a parish.

Parodist, (par'ô-dist) *n.* One who writes a parody.
Parody, (par'ô-de) *n.* [*G. para and ôdê.*] A poetical composition, in which what is written on one subject is altered and applied to another by way of burlesque.

Parody, (par'ô-de) *v. t.* To alter and apply to a purpose different from that of the original; to burlesque in verse.

Parole, (par-ôl') *n.* [*F. parole.*] Oral declaration;—word of honour; plighted faith; especially, a promise given by a prisoner of war not to escape from or serve against his captors until he is ransomed or exchanged;—a countersign given to officers of the guard, or soldiers on sentry duty.

Parole, (par-ôl') *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not written;—also *parol*.

Paronymous, (pa-ron'e-mus) *a.* [*G. para and onoma.*] Having the same derivation;—having a similar sound, but differently written, and of different meaning, as *hair* and *hare*.

Paroquet, (par'ô-ket) *n.* [*F. perroquet.*] A small bird, allied to the *macaw*, from which it differs in having the cheeks wholly feathered.



Paroquet.

Parotid, (pa-rot'id) *n.* [*G. para, and ous, ôtos, the ear.*] The salivary gland situated nearest the ear.

Paroxysm, (par'oks-izm) *n.* [*G. paroxysmê, to sharpen, irritate.*] The fit or attack of a disease that has decided remissions or intermissions;—sudden and violent action; convulsion; fit.

Paroxysmal, (par-oks-iz'mal) *a.* Marked by paroxysms;—caused by a paroxysm or fit.

Parquetry, (pâr'ket-re) *n.* [*F. parqueterie.*] A species of joinery consisting of inlaid work, generally of different colours, used especially for floors.

Parr, (pâr) *n.* [*Gael. & Ir. bradan.*] A small river fish, supposed to be salmon fry or trout.

Particidal, (pâr-re-sid'al) *a.* Pertaining to parricide;—committing parricide.

Parricide, (pâr're-sid) *n.* [*L. parricida.*] A person who murders his father or mother;—the murder of any one to whom reverence is due.

Parrot, (pâr'ut) *n.* [*F. perroquet.*] A climbing bird of brilliant colour, having a fleshy tongue, and a short, hooked bill, remarkable for loquacity and power of imitating vocal sounds, especially those of the human voice;—a chatterer;—one who echoes or repeats the language or sentiments of another.

Parry, (pâr're) *v. t.* [*F. parer.*] To ward off;—to prevent;—to shift off; to evade;—*v. i.* To ward off; to put by or turn aside, as a thrust or stroke; to fence.

Parse, (pârs) *v. t.* [*L. para.*] To analyze and describe grammatically, as a sentence.

Parsee, (pâr-sê') *n.* [*Hind. & Per. pârsî.*] One of the Indian adherents of the ancient Persian religion; a fire-worshipper.

Parasimonious, (pâr-se-mô'ne-us) *a.* Sparing or saving in the use or expenditure of money; frugal to excess; niggardly; miserly; penurious.

Parasimoniously, (pâr-se-mô'ne-us-le) *adv.* Sparingly; covetously.

Parimony, (pâr-se-mun-e) *n.* [*L. parsimonia.*] Closeness or sparingness in the expenditure of

money or means; excessive economy;—it implies something more than frugality, and something less than niggardliness.

Paraley, (pâr'sle) *n.* [*G. petroselinon.*] A plant, the leaves of which are used in cookery, and the root as an aperient medicine.

Paranip, (pâr'nîp) *n.* [*L. pastinum and napus.*] A plant, which has a white, spindle-shaped root, of a pleasant aromatic flavour, much used for food; the root itself.

Parson, (pâr'sn) *n.* [*L. persona (sc. ecclesiæ).*] The priest of a parish or particular district church;—one who has a ministerial charge or cure of souls;—a clergyman.

Parsonage, (pâr'sn-ij) *n.* The house and glebe belonging to a parish or organized church in a particular district, and appropriated for the use of the minister;—a manse. [*Scot.*]

Part, (pârt) *n.* [*L. para.*] One of the portions into which any thing is divided;—piece; fragment;—a distinct portion; particular;—a constituent particle; component; ingredient;—an essential element; an organ;—a proportional quantity; share; lot;—concern; interest;—aide; party; faction;—share of labour or duty; action; conduct;—one of the pieces of the score in vocal or instrumental harmony;—a character assigned to an individual actor in a dramatic performance;—*pl.* Accomplishments; talents;—quarters; districts.

Part, (pârt) *v. t.* To divide; to distribute; to share;—to disunite; to sunder;—to stand between, as combatants;—*v. i.* To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to go asunder;—to separate; to leave.

Partake, (pâr-tâk') *v. i.* [*From part and take.*] To take a part or share in common with others; to participate;—to have something of the properties, nature, or office;—*v. t.* To have a part in; to share.

Partaker, (pâr-tâk'er) *n.* One who has or takes a part; a sharer; a participator—followed by *of* or *in*.

Parterre, (pâr-tîr') *n.* [*F.*] An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots in a flower-garden;—the pit of a theatre.

Partial, (pâr'she-al) *a.* [*L. pars.*] Affecting a part only; not total or entire;—biased to one party; not indifferent;—inclined to favour unreasonably.

Partiality, (pâr'she-al-e-te) *n.* The quality of being partial;—undue bias toward one side, party, or view; inclination in favour of; special fondness.

Partially, (pâr'she-al-le) *adv.* In part; not totally;—with undue bias of mind to one party or side.

Partible, (pâr'te-bl) *a.* [*L. partibilis.*] Admitting of being parted or separated; divisible; separable. [*pates*; a partaker.

Participant, (pâr-tis'e-pant) *n.* One who participates. [*pates*; a partaker.]
Participate, (pâr-tis'e-pât) *v. i.* [*L. pars and capere.*] To have a share in common with others; to take a part.

Participation, (pâr-tis-e-pâshun) *n.* Act or state of sharing in common with others.

Participator, (pâr-tis'e-pât'er) *n.* One who participates with another.

Participial, (pâr-te-sip'e-al) *a.* [*L. participialis.*] Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.

Participially, (pâr-te-sip'e-al-le) *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

Participle, (pár'te-síp-l) *n.* [*L. participium.*] A word having the nature of an adjective, derived from a verb, and partaking of the properties of a noun and of a verb, as *having, making*.

Particle, (pár'te-kí) *n.* [*L. particula.*] A minute part of matter; an atom; a molecule; a grain;—any very small portion; jot; tittle;—in *grammar*, any part of speech that is not inflected.

Particular, (pár'tik'ú-lér) *a.* Relating to a part or portion, or to a single person or thing; single; individual;—noting peculiar property; distinctive; specific;—noting extraordinary quality; special; odd; singular;—attentive to details; minute; precise;—nice in taste; hard to please; fastidious;—appropriate; peculiar; especial.

Particular, (pár'tik'ú-lér) *n.* A single point or circumstance; a distinct or minute part; a detail;—individual state; speciality.

Particularity, (pár'tik'ú-lár'e-té) *n.* Quality of being particular; minuteness in detail;—individual characteristic; peculiarity;—special circumstance; particular;—something of special concern.

Particularize, (pár'tik'ú-lár-íz) *v. t.* To mention in particulars; to enumerate in detail; to specify;—*v. i.* To be attentive to particulars or details.

Particularly, (pár'tik'ú-lár-lé) *adv.* In a particular manner; distinctly; singly; with a specific reference, importance, or interest.

Parting, (párt'ing) *a.* Dividing;—departing;—declining, as day;—given at separation; farewell, as an embrace.

Parting, (párt'ing) *n.* Act of dividing; a division.

Partisan, (pár'te-zán) *n.* [*F.*] An adherent to a party or faction.

Partisan, (pár'te-zán) *n.* [*F. pertuisane.*] A kind of halberd; a truncheon; a staff.

Partisan, (pár'te-zán) *a.* Adherent to a party or faction;—engaged in irregular warfare on outposts.

Partisanship, (pár'te-zán-shíp) *n.* State of being a partisan; adherence to a party.

Partition, (pár'tish'un) *n.* [*L. partitio.*] Act of dividing; division; separation;—separate part; apartment;—that which divides or separates; *specifically*, an interior wall dividing one part or apartment of a house, &c., from another; also, the line where separation is made;—division of an estate, &c., into severalty.

Partition, (pár'tish'un) *v. t.* To divide into shares;—to divide into distinct parts by walls.

Partitive, (pár'te-tív) *n.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part; a distributive.

Partlet, (párt'let) *n.* [*From part.*] A ruff or collar for the neck;—a hen.

Partly, (párt'le) *adv.* In part; in some degree.

Partner, (párt'nér) *n.* [*From part.*] A partaker;—an associate in any business or occupation;—one who dances with another;—a husband or wife; a consort;—colleague; confederate; companion.

Partnership, (párt'nér-shíp) *n.* State of being a partner; participation;—association of two or more persons for prosecuting any business; a firm or house;—joint interest or property in;—a rule in arithmetic.

Partridge, (párt'rij) *n.* [*L. perdix.*] A native game bird, of a gray colour mottled with brown, having naked feet, and usually found in coveys or broods.

Partridge-wood, (párt'rij-wóod) *n.* A variegated tropical wood much esteemed for cabinet work.

Parturient, (pár'tá-re-ent) *a.* [*L. parturiens.*] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

Parturition, (pár'tú-riah'un) *n.* Act of bringing forth or being delivered of young; delivery.

Party, (pár'té) *n.* [*F. parti.*] A number of persons united in opinion, and aiming to influence or control the general action; a faction; side; cause;—a company invited; a social assembly; dinner; fete, &c.;—a small number of troops on special service;—a partaker or participant;—one who takes part in a lawsuit as plaintiff or defendant;—a person; an individual.

Party, (pár'té) *a.* Of or belonging to a party or faction;—in *heraldry*, parted or divided.

Party-coloured, (pár'te-kul'órd) *a.* Coloured, part by part, with different tints; variegated.

Party-spirit, (pár'te-spir-it) *n.* The spirit that abets and influences a party.

Parvenu, (pár'ven-óó) *n.* [*F.*] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

Paschal, (pask'al) *a.* [*L. paschalis.*] Pertaining to the passover or to Easter.

Pash, (paah) *v. t.* To strike; to beat; to bash.

Pash, (paah) *n.* A blow; a stroke.

Pasha, (pa'ahá) *n.* A Turkish viceroy, governor, or commander; a bashaw.

Pasquin, (pas'kwín) *n.* A lampoon; a satire; a squib;—*Pasquill*. [satirical writing.]

Pasquinade, (pas'kwín-ád) *n.* A lampoon or *Pass*, (pas) *v. i.* [*F. passer.*] To go; to move;

to be transferred from one point or condition to another;—to go by; to move across;—to go through; to percolate;—to fade away; to vanish; to disappear;—hence, to die;—to be spent; to elapse;—to be under trial; to undergo;—to happen; to occur;—to be enacted;—to be current; to circulate;—to bear inspection; to answer;—to go unheeded or neglected;—to surpass; to be in excess;—to make a lunge or pass, as in fencing; to thrust;—*v. t.* In transitive senses, to go by, beyond, over, through, or the like;—to spend; to live through; to undergo; to suffer;—to omit; to disregard;—to surpass; to exceed;—to be carried through, as by a legislative body; to be accepted or ratified by;—in causative senses, to send; to transfer or transmit; to deliver;—to utter;—to accomplish;—to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact;—to give currency to; to circulate;—to practise artfully; to impose on;—to approve of and mark as correct, as accounts;—to stand, as a trial or examination; to undergo such successfully;—to percolate; to strain;—to give entrance or admission to.

Pass, (pas) *n.* [*L. passus, step.*] A passage; a way; *especially*, a narrow and difficult way;—a passport; a ticket of transit or admission;—a thrust; a push;—a movement of the hand over or along any thing;—state of things; condition; extreme case.

Passable, (pas'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being travelled, navigated, or the like;—tolerable; admissible; moderate;—pretty good; fair.

Passably, (pas'a-blé) *adv.* Tolerably.

Passage, (pas'áj) *n.* [*F. from L. passus.*] Act of passing; motion of any kind from point to point; journey; travel;—road; route;—a way of entrance or exit; vestibule;—a voyage, as of a passenger in a ship;—the price or fare for such voyage;—the time taken to sail from port to port;—passing away; decay;—incident; occurrence;—part of a writing, document, book, &c.; clause, sentence, or paragraph; extract;—a short

- portion of a musical composition :—act of carrying through a legislative body; formal enactment :—an encounter; a combat.
- Pass-book**, (pas'book) *n.* A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then sends it to the purchaser for his information.
- Passenger**, (pas'en-jer) *n.* [O. Eng. *passager*.] A traveller, especially by some established conveyance.
- Passer**, (pas'er) *n.* One who passes; a passenger.
- Passible**, (pas'e-bl) *a.* [L. *passibilis*.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents.
- Passing**, (pas'ing) *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively.
- Passing-bell**, (pas'ing-bel) *n.* The bell that is rung at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the passing or departing soul; also, the bell that is rung while the body is being carried to interment.
- Passion**, (pas'h'un) *n.* [L. *passio*.] A suffering or enduring;—*specifically*, the suffering and death of the Saviour;—any condition of the soul in which it is conceived to be passive under influence; the capacity for emotion;—hence, strong feeling prompting to action; anger; wrath;—love; ardent affection;—eager desire; controlling inclination;—hence, the object of love, ardent inclination, or the like.
- Passionate**, (pas'h'un-ät) *a.* Easily moved to anger; irascible; irritable;—moved by strong feelings; vehement; ardent;—expressing strong emotion; animated.
- Passionately**, (pas'h'un-ät-le) *adv.* With strong feelings or emotions; ardently;—intensely;—angrily; violently.
- Passionless**, (pas'h'un-lee) *a.* Void of passion; of a calm temper.
- Passion-week**, (pas'h'un-wëk) *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter.
- Passive**, (pas'iv) *a.* [L. *passivus*.] Suffering; receiving impressions from external agency;—enduring; unresisting; submissive;—patient; inert; inactive.
- Passively**, (pas'iv-le) *adv.* In a passive manner; unresistingly;—after the form of the passive verb [passive].
- Passiveness**, (pas'iv-nes) *n.* The quality of being passive.
- Passivity**, (pas'iv-e-te) *n.* The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.
- Pass-key**, (pas'kë) *n.* A master-key;—a latch key.
- Passover**, (pas'ö-ver) *n.* [From *pass* and *over*.] A feast of the Jews instituted to commemorate the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites;—the sacrifice offered at the passover;—the paschal lamb.
- Passport**, (pas'pört) *n.* [F. *passport*.] A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to protect them from belligerents; also, a document which permits a person to pass from place to place by land or water; a safe-conduct;—that which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance.
- Pass-word**, (pas'wörd) *n.* A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watch-word.
- Past**, (past) *a.* Gone by; elapsed; ended.
- Past**, (past) *prep.* Beyond in place; further than;—beyond in time; after; behind;—above in quantity; exceeding;—beyond care or influence.
- Paste**, (päst) *n.* [L. *pastus*.] A composition of flour with water or milk;—dough prepared for pies and the like;—a fine kind of glass, used in making imitations of precious stones.
- Paste**, (päst) *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste.
- Pasteboard**, (päst'börd) *n.* A stiff, thick kind of paper board, used for a great variety of purposes.
- Pastel**, (pas'tel) *n.* [F.] A coloured crayon;—a plant affording a blue dye; the wood.
- Pastern**, (pas'tern) *n.* [F. *pasturon*.] The part of a horse's leg between the fetlock and the hoof.
- Pastil**, (pas'til) *n.* [L. *pastillus*.] A small cone made of aromatic substances to be burned for cleansing and scenting the air of a room;—an aromatic or medicated lozenge;—also *pastille*.
- Pastime**, (pas'tim) *n.* [From *pass* and *time*.] That which serves to make time pass agreeably; amusement; recreation; diversion; sport; play.
- Pastor**, (pas'tor) *n.* [L.] A shepherd;—a minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation.
- Pastoral**, (pas'tor-al) *a.* Pertaining to shepherds or to the life of shepherds;—relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church.
- Pastoral**, (pas'tor-al) *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic. [diction of a spiritual pastor.]
- Pastorate**, (pas'tor-ät) *n.* Office, state, or jurisdiction.
- Pastry**, (pas'tre) *n.* Articles of food made, wholly or chiefly, of paste, as pies, tarts, cake, and the like.
- Pastry-cook**, (päs'tre-kóok) *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles of food made of paste.
- Pasturable**, (pas'tür-a-bl) *a.* Fit for pasture.
- Pasturage**, (pas'tür-äj) *n.* The business of feeding cattle;—grass on which cattle feed.
- Pasture**, (pas'tür) *n.* [L. *pasceere*.] Grass for the food of cattle;—ground covered with grass to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c.
- Pasture**, (pas'tür) *v. t.* To feed on growing grass, or to supply grass for food;—*v. i.* To take food by eating grass from the ground; to graze.
- Pasty**, (päs'te) *n.* [From *paste*.] A hash of venison or other animal flesh inclosed in thick paste, and baked without a dish.
- Pasty**, (päs'te) *a.* Made of paste; like or having the consistence of paste.
- Pat**, (pat) *a.* [D.] Exactly suitable either as to time, place, or purpose; fit; convenient.
- Pat**, (pat) *adv.* Precisely; seasonably; fitly.
- Pat**, (pat) *n.* A light, quick blow with the fingers or hand;—a mass beat into shape by pats.
- Pat**, (pat) *v. t.* [Ger. *patschen*.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.
- Patch**, (pach) *n.* A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it;—a small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face;—a piece of ground; a plot.
- Patch**, (pach) *v. t.* [Ger. *patschen*.] To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces;—to repair clumsily;—to adorn, as the face, with a patch;—to put together ill-assorted parts; to compose in a hasty, irregular, or botching way.
- Patchouli**, (pa-chóo'le) *n.* An herb, from the essential oil of which a highly valued perfume is made.
- Patchwork**, (pach'würk) *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together; hence, any thing put together of incongruous or ill-adapted parts.
- Patchy**, (pach'e) *a.* Full of patches.
- Pate**, (pät) *n.* [Ir. *bathas*.] The head; the top of the head. (the knee.)
- Patella**, (pa-tel'la) *n.* [L.] The pan or cap of

Patén, (pat'en) *n.* [*L. patina.*] The plate on which the bread in the eucharist is placed.

Patent, (pat'ent) *a.* [*L. patens.*] Open; evident; manifest; apparent; — spreading; — open to public perusal — said of a document conferring some right or privilege, as letters *patent*; — hence, appropriated by letters patent; restrained from general use.

Patent, (pat'ent) *n.* A grant from the crown, under the great seal, conferring a title or other privilege; — also, a similar deed securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention.

Patent, (pat'ent) *v. t.* To secure the exclusive right of to a person, as an invention.

Patenteé, (pat-ent-é) *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent.

Paternal, (pa-ter'nal) *a.* [*L. paternus.*] Pertaining to a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father; — derived from a father; hereditary.

Paternity, (pa-ter-ne-ty) *n.* The relation of a father to his offspring; fatherhood; hence, authorship.

Paternoster, (pat'er-nos-ter) *n.* [*L.*] The Lord's Prayer; — the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotion; also, every tenth bead in the rosary.

Path, (path) *n.* [*A.-S. pith.*] A way, course, or track, on which any thing moves or has moved; road; route; — course of action, conduct, or procedure; — *pl.* Rules prescribed; precepts.

Pathetic, (pa-thet'ik) *a.* [*G. pathetikos.*] Affecting or moving the tender emotions, as pity or grief.

Pathetic, (pa-thet'ik) *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken tender emotions, pity, sorrow, &c.

Pathetically, (pa-thet'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a pathetic manner. [*trodden.*]

Pathless, (path'les) *a.* Destitute of paths; unpathology or to diseases. [*pathology.*]

Pathologist, (pa-thol'ô-jist) *n.* One who treats of pathology. [*patholô-jie*] *n.* [*G. pathos and logos.*]

The doctrine of human diseases; the science which treats of diseases in their nature, causes, and symptoms.

Pathos, (pá'thos) *n.* [*G. pathos, suffering, passion.*] Deep feeling; strong emotion; passionate warmth in a speaker or writer; — the power or quality of exciting tender emotions, as compassion, sympathy, &c.

Pathway, (path'wá) *n.* A path; usually a narrow way to be passed on foot; course of action.

Patience, (pá'she-ens) *n.* State or quality of suffering; calm or silent endurance of pain, trial, affliction, or other evil; — bearing injuries or injustice; long-suffering; — quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without murmuring or fretfulness; — perseverance; exertion; constancy; — allowance; permission.

Patient, (pá'she-ent) *a.* [*L. patiens.*] Suffering with meekness; calmly submissive; — persevering; — expectant without discontent; not hasty.

Patient, (pá'she-ent) *n.* A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; — a diseased person under medical treatment.

Patiently, (pá'she-ent-le) *adv.* In a patient manner; with calmness; without undue eagerness.

Patness, (pat'nes) *n.* Fitness; suitableness.

Patois, (pat-wá) *n.* [*From O. F. paais.*] An uncultivated idiom; a provincial form of speech.

Patriarch, (pá'tre-árk) *n.* [*G. patrēr and archos.*] The father and ruler of a family; — a dignitary

superior to the order of archbishops in the Eastern church.

Patriarchal, (pá'tre-árk'al) *a.* Belonging to patriarchs; — subject to a patriarch.

Patriarchate, (pá'tre-árk-át) *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; — residence of a patriarch.

Patrician, (pa-tri-ah'e-an) *a.* [*L. patricius.*] Pertaining to a person of high birth; senatorial noble. [*birth: a nobleman*]

Patrician, (pa-tri-ah'e-an) *n.* A person of high birth.

Patricide, (pat're-sid) *n.* [*L. patrēr and cædere.*]

The murder or murder of a father.

Patrimonial, (pat-re-mô'ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.

Patrimonially, (pat-re-mô'ne-al-le) *adv.* By inheritance.

Patrimony, (pat're-mun-e) *n.* [*L. patrimonium.*]

A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors — a church estate or revenue.

Patriot, (pá'tre-ot) *n.* [*G. patriōtēs.*] One who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

Patriotic, (pá'tre-ot'ik) *a.* Full of patriotism actuated by the love of one's country.

Patriotism, (pá'tre-ot-izm) *n.* Quality of being patriotic; love of country.

Patriotic, (pá'tre-ot'ik) *a.* [*L. pater.*] Pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church.

Patrol, (pa-tról) *n.* A marching round of a guard in the night; — the guard or persons who go the rounds for observation.

Patrol, (pa-tról) *v. t.* [*F. patrouiller.*] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; — *v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry.

Patron, (pá'trun) *n.* [*L. patronus.*] A man of distinction under whose protection another has placed himself; — hence, an advocate; a defender; — a guardian saint or angel; — one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice.

Patronage, (pá'trun-áj, pat'run-áj) *n.* Special countenance or support; — guardianship, as of a saint; — right of presentation to a benefice; advowson.

Patroness, (pá'trun-es) *n.* A female patron.

Patronize, (pá'trun-iz, pat'run-iz) *v. t.* To act as patron to; to protect; — to favour; to countenance; — to lend aid to; to befriend; — to assume the air of a superior.

Patronizer, (pá'trun-iz-er) *n.* One who favours, countenances, or supports.

Patronizingly, (pá'trun-iz-ing-le) *adv.* In a patronizing manner.

Patronymic, (pat-rô-nim'ik) *n.* [*G. patrēr and onoma.*] A name derived from that of a parent or ancestor.

Patronymic, (pat-rô-nim'ik) *a.* Derived from ancestors; expressing the name of ancestors.

Patten, (pat'en) *n.* [*F. patin.*] A clog of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet; — the base of a column.

Patter, (pat'er) *v. i.* [*A frequentative of pat.*]

To strike, as drops of water or hail falling in quick succession; — to enunciate rapidly and glibly; — *v. t.* To cause to strike or beat in drops, as water; to spatter; — to repeat in a muttering manner, as prayers.

Patter, (pat'er) *n.* A quick succession of small sounds; — a rapid, glib utterance.

Pattern, (pat'ern) *n.* [*F. patron.*] A model proposed for imitation; an exemplar; — a specimen; a sample; — a shape cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth, &c.; — figure or style of ornamental execution.

Pattern, (pat'ern) *v. t.* To make in imitation of some model;—to serve as an example to be followed. [draws and designs patterns.]

Pattern-drawer, (pat'ern-draw-er) *n.* One who draws patterns.

Patty, (pat'e) *n.* [F. *paté*.] A little pie.

Paucity, (paw'sit-e) *n.* [L. *paucitas*.] Fewness; smallness of number;—smallness of quantity.

Pauline, (pawl'in) *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling St. Paul or his writings.

Paunch, (pānch) *n.* [L. *pantex*.] The belly and its contents; the abdomen.

Pauper, (paw'per) *n.* [L. *pauper*.] A poor person; especially, one so indigent as to depend on charity for maintenance, or one supported by public provision, as the poor-law.

Pauperism, (paw'per-izm) *n.* State of being a pauper; indigence; penury; want. [ism.]

Pauperize, (paw'per-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to pauper.

Pause, (pawz) *n.* [L. *pausa*.] A temporary stop or rest; cessation;—suspense; hesitation;—a mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point;—a break in writing; paragraph;—a character, thus (—), placed over a note or rest, to indicate that the tone or the silence is to be prolonged.

Pause, (pawz) *v. i.* To make a short stop; to cease for a time;—to delay; hesitate.

Pausingly, (paw'zing-le) *adv.* With pauses; by breaks.

Pave, (pāv) *v. t.* [F. *paver*.] To lay or cover with stone or brick;—to prepare the way for.

Pavement, (pāv'ment) *n.* A floor of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient passage;—the footpath laid with flags of stone or asphalt on each side of a street.

Paver, (pāv'er) *n.* One who lays stones for a floor; one who makes or repairs roads and streets;—also *parier*, *pavior*.

Pavilion, (pa-vil'yun) *n.* [F. *pavillon*.] A temporary movable habitation; a tent;—a building or turret, usually insulated and having a roof which is square or in the form of a dome.

Pavilion, (pa-vil'yun) *v. t.* To furnish or cover with tents or pavilions.

Paving, (pāv'ing) *n.* Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks;—the construction of streets or highways.

Pavo, (pāv'ō) *n.* [L.] The peacock;—a southern constellation consisting of fourteen stars;—a species of marine fish.

Pavonidæ, (pā-von'id-ā) *n. pl.* A genus of rasorial birds, having bright, showy plumage, of which the peacock is the type.

Paw, (paw) *n.* [W. *paewen*.] The foot of beasts of prey having claws;—the hand;—in contempt.

Paw, (paw) *v. i.* To scrape with the fore foot;—*v. t.* To handle with the paws; hence, to handle awkwardly or coarsely;—to scrape with the fore foot. [artful; sly; arch.]

Pawky, (paw'kē) *a.* [A.-S. *paecan*.] Cunning;

Pawl, (pawl) *n.* [W.] A short, movable bar to check the backward revolution of a wheel, windlass, &c.; a catch, click, detent, or ratchet.

Pawn, (paw'n) *n.* [F. *pan*.] Goods or chattels deposited as security for payment of money borrowed;—a pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.

Pawn, (paw'n) *n.* [F. *peon*.] A piece of the lowest rank in chess.

Pawn, (paw'n) *v. t.* To deposit in security for the payment of money borrowed;—to pledge for the fulfilment of a promise; to stake; to wager.

Pawnbroker, (paw'n-brōk'er) *n.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods.

Pawnbroking, (paw'n-brōk-ing) *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

Pay, (pā) *v. t.* [F. *paier*.] To discharge one's obligations to; to make due return to; to compensate; to requite;—hence, to retort or revenge upon; to punish; to beat;—to cover, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a mast, and the like, with a composition of tallow, resin, &c.; to bream;—*v. i.* To recompense; to make payment or requital; to be remunerative or profitable.

Pay, (pā) *n.* An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; compensation; recompense; hire; wages; salary;—stipend paid to military or naval officers, called full pay to such as are in active service, and half pay to those who have retired or are unemployed.

Payable, (pā'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being paid; justly due.

Pay-day, (pā'dā) *n.* The day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid; hence, a day of reckoning.

Payee, (pā-e) *n.* The person named in a bill or note to whom the amount is directed to be paid.

Payer, (pā'er) *n.* One who pays; the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

Paymaster, (pā'mas-ter) *n.* One appointed to make payments;—one from whom wages or reward is received;—an officer entrusted by government with money to pay the officers and men of a regiment.

Payment, (pā'ment) *n.* Act of paying; discharge of a debt;—that which is paid; recompense; requital; reward;—chastisement; sound beating.

Pay-roll, (pā'rōl) *n.* A list of persons entitled to payment, with the sums to be paid to them;—also *Pay-bill*.

Pea, (pē) *n.* [A.-S. *pisa*.] A leguminous plant and its fruit, much cultivated for food.

Peace, (pēs) *n.* [L. *pax*.] A state of quiet; calm; repose;—freedom from war; cessation of hostilities;—absence of civil disturbance;—quietness of mind; tranquillity;—harmony; concord;—in Scripture, reconciliation to God; state of grace;—rest in God; contentment of the soul; heavenly rest.

Peaceable, (pēs'a-bl) *a.* Free from war, tumult, public commotion, or private quarrel;—disposed to peace; pacific;—quiet; undisturbed;—not violent or unnatural.

Peaceableness, (pēs'a-bl-ness) *n.* The state of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace.

Peaceably, (pēs'a-ble) *adv.* In a peaceable manner; quietly.

Peaceful, (pēs'fool) *a.* Possessing peace; not disturbed by war or commotion; pacific; mild; still.

Peacefully, (pēs'fool-le) *adv.* In a peaceful manner; quietly; gently.

Peacefulness, (pēs'fool-ness) *n.* The quality or condition of being peaceful; quiet.

Peacemaker, (pēs'māk-er) *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Peace-offering, (pēs'of-er-ing) *n.* In the Mosaic ritual, an offering to express thanks to God for blessings and benefits received.

Peach, (pēch) *n.* [F. *peche*.] A tree and its fruit, of many varieties.

Peach, (pēch) *v. i.* To turn informer; to betray one's accomplice.

Peach-colour, (pēch'kul-er) *n.* The beautiful pale-red colour of the peach blossom.

Peachick, (pēch'ik) *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

Peacock, (pə'kok) *n.* [A.-S. *pāca*, L. *pavo*.]

The male of a gallinaceous fowl, about the size of the turkey. The rump feathers are long, capable of being erected, and marked with a black spot, around which brilliant metallic colours are arranged.



Peacock.

Peahen, (pə'hen) *n.* The female of the peacock.

Peak, (pek) *n.* [A.-S. *peac*.]

A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point; the sharp top of a hill or mountain; — the upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a yard; also the extremity of the yard.

Peak, (pek) *v. t.* To raise a yard obliquely to the mast; — *v. i.* To look sickly or thin; to pine; — to sneak.

Peal, (pēl) *n.* [F. *appel*.] A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, &c.: — a set of bells tuned to each other; also, the changes rung upon a set of bells.

Peal, (pēl) *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds; — *v. t.* To ring or sound loudly; to celebrate.

Pean, (pēan) *n.* [L. *pean*, G. *paian*.] A song of praise and triumph.

Pear, (pār) *n.* [A.-S. *perru*.] A tree of the genus *Pyrus*, of many varieties, some of which produce delicious fruit.

Pearl, (perl) *n.* [F. *perle*.] A white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, usually roundish, found inside the shells of several species of molluscs, particularly the pearl oyster; — hence, something very precious; a jewel; — a printing type, in size between ruby and diamond.

Pearl, (perl) *v. t.* To set in or adorn with pearls.

Pearlash, (perl'ash) *n.* A carbonate of potassa.

Pearl-fishery, (perl-fish'ry) *n.* Ground where pearl oysters are fished for; — business of diving for pearls.

Pearl-powder, (perl'pow-der) *n.* A powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and used as a cosmetic.

Pearly, (perl'e) *a.* Containing pearls; — resembling pearls.

Peasant, (pez'ant) *n.* [F. *payaan*.] One whose business is rural labour; rustic; swain; hind.

Peasantry, (pez'ant-re) *n.* The lowest class of tillers of the soil; labourers; peasants; rustics.

Pease, (pēs) *n. pl.* Peas collectively, or used to denote food made from peas.

Peat, (pēt) *n.* [A.-S. *pit*.] A substance consisting of roots and fibres in various stages of decomposition; — when dried, it is used for fuel.

Peat-moss, (pēt'mos) *n.* The vegetables which, when decomposed, become peat; — a fen producing peat.

Peba, (pə'bā) *n.* A kind of armadillo found in various parts of South America.



Peba.

Pebble, (peb'l) *n.* [A.-S. *pabōl*.] A small, roundish stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; — transparent and colourless rock-crystal.

Pebbly, (peb'le) *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with pebbles.

Peccability, (pek-a-bil'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being peccable; liability to sin.

Peccable, (pek'a-bl) *a.* [L. *peccare*.] Liable to sin or transgress the divine law.

Peccadillo, (pek-a-dil'lō) *n.* [Sp.] A slight trespass or offence; a petty fault.

Peccant, (pek'ant) *a.* [L. *peccans*.] Sinning; criminal; — morbid; corrupt; not healthy.

Peck, (pek) *n.* The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts; — a great deal, as to be in a peck of troubles.

Peck, (pek) *v. t.* [It. *beccare*, F. *becqueter*.] To strike with the beak; — to strike with repeated blows; — to delve or dig with any thing pointed; — to pick up with the beak; — *v. i.* To make strokes with the beak or something like a beak.

Peekish, (pek'ish) *a.* Inclined to peck, as a bird; — hungry; having a desire to eat; — disposed to find fault.

Pecten, (pek'ten) *n.* [L.] A genus of marine bivalves of the genus *Ostrea*, with longitudinal lines or ribs on the exterior; clam; scallop, &c.

Pectinal, (pek'tin-al) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a comb.

Pectinal, (pek'tin-al) *n.* [L. *pecten*.] A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pectoral, (pek'tor-al) *a.* [L. *pectoralis*.] Pertaining to the breast; — relating to diseases of the chest.

Pectoral, (pek'tor-al) *n.* A breastplate; a sacerdotal vestment worn by the Jewish high priest; — a pectoral fin; — a medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

Peculate, (pek'ū-lāt) *v. i.* [L. *peculatus*.] To steal public moneys committed to one's care; to embezzle.

Peculation, (pek'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act or practice of peculating; embezzlement of public money or goods.

Peculator, (pek'ū-lāt'er) *n.* One who peculates or defrauds the public.

Peculiar, (pē-kū'le-ar) *a.* [L. *peculiaris*.] Belonging to an individual; not general; appropriate; — particular; special; — singular; odd.

Peculiar, (pē-kū'le-ar) *n.* Exclusive property; private right or authority.

Peculiarity, (pē-kū'le-ar'e-te) *n.* Quality of being peculiar; appropriateness; speciality; — that which is peculiar; individuality; particularity.

Peculiarize, (pē-kū'le-ar-iz) *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar.

Peculiarly, (pē-kū'le-ar-le) *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly; singularly; unusually; especially.

Pecuniary, (pē-kū'ne-ar-e) *a.* [L. *pecuniarius*.] Relating to money or to wealth or property; — consisting of money.

Pedagogic, (ped-a-gog'ik) *a.* Suited or belonging to a teacher of children.

Pedagogue, (ped'a-gog) *n.* [G. *paid*, *paidos*, and *agein*.] A teacher of children; a schoolmaster; — one who by teaching has become formal, positive, or pedantic in his habits.

Pedal, (ped'al) *a.* [L. *pedalis*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Pertaining to a foot.

Pedal, (ped'al) *n.* A contrivance to modify the tone or swell of a musical instrument, as the piano-forte, harp, or organ; — also, one of the largest organ-stops played on by the foot.

Pedant, (ped'ant) *n.* [It. *pedante*.] One who makes a display of learning; one addicted to the use of learned words and formal phrases.

Pedantic, (pē-dant'ik) *a.* Suited, belonging to, or resembling a pedant; ostentatious of learning.

Pedantry, (ped'ant-re) *n.* Vain ostentation of

learning;—a formal style of speech; mode of thought and phraseology unsuitable to the place or audience.

Peddle, (ped'l) *v. i.* [A modification of *pad*.] To go from place to place or from house to house and retail goods;—to be busy about trifles;—*v. t.* To retail by carrying around; to hawk.

Pedestal, (ped'es-tal) *n.* [L. *pes* and Ger. *stat.*] The base of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like.

Pedestrian, (pē-des'tre-an) *a.* [L. *pedestris*.] Going on foot; performed on foot.

Pedestrian, (pē-des'tre-an) *n.* One who walks or journeys on foot.

Pedestrianism, (pē-des'tre-an-izm) *n.* The act or practice of a pedestrian; walking; going on foot; walking or running a race, or for a wager.

Pedicle, (ped'e-sel) *n.* [L. *pediculus*.] The stalk that supports a flower.

Pediculus, (ped-ik'u-lus) *n.* [L.] A genus of apterous insects, mostly parasitic, of many varieties.

Pedigree, (ped'e-grē) *n.* [F. *par degrés*.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; register of a line of ancestors.

Pediment, (ped'e-ment) *n.* [L. *pes*.] The triangular or arched ornamental facing of a portico, or over doors, windows, gates, &c.

Pedler, (ped'ler) *n.* One who travels about hawking small commodities; a packman;—also **Pedlar**.



Pedlery, (ped'ler-e) *n.* The trade or the goods of a pedler; hawking; small wares sold by pedlars.

Pedo-baptism, (pē-dō-bap'tizm) *n.* [G. *païs* and *baptismos*.] The baptism of infants or of children.

Pedo-baptist, (pē-dō-bap'tist) *n.* One who holds [to infant baptism.]

Peduncle, (pē-dung'kl) *n.* [L. *pedunculus*.] The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.

Peek, (pēk) *v. i.* To peep; to look slyly or through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed.

Peel, (pēl) *v. t.* [F. *peler*, *piller*.] To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of, by the hand; to bark; to skin;—to remove with a knife, as the skin, rind, bark, &c.; to pare;—to plunder; to pillage;—*v. i.* To come off, as the skin, bark, or rind.

Peel, (pēl) *n.* The skin or rind of any thing.

Peeler, (pēl'er) *n.* One who peels, strips, or flays; a plunderer; a pillager;—a policeman.

Peep, (pēp) *v. i.* [D. *piepen*.] To cry, as a chicken; to chirp;—to begin to appear; to look out slyly through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed.

Peep, (pēp) *n.* The cry of a young chicken; chirp;—first out-look or appearance; a sly look.

Peep, (pēp'er) *n.* A chicken just breaking the shell;—one who peeps or looks out slyly.

Peer, (pēr) *n.* [F. *pair*.] One of the same rank, quality, endowments, &c.; an equal;—a comrade; a companion; an associate;—a nobleman.

Peer, (pēr) *v. i.* [F. *paraitre*, L. *parere*.] To look narrowly, curiously, or sharply; to peep.

Peerage, (pēr'aj) *n.* The rank or dignity of a peer;—the body of peers.

Peersess, (pēr'es) *n.* The consort of a peer; a female holding a patent of nobility in her own right.

Peerless, (pēr'les) *a.* Having no peer or equal; unequalled; matchless; superlative.

Peerlessness, (pēr'les-nes) *n.* The state of having no equal; paramount or superlative excellence.

Peevish, (pēv'ish) *a.* [San. *api* and *vash*.] Fretful; querulous; easily vexed or fretted; petulant;—childish.

Peevishly, (pēv'ish-le) *adv.* In a peevish manner.

Peevishness, (pēv'ish-nes) *n.* The quality of being peevish; fretfulness; petulance.

Peg, (peg) *n.* [A.-S. *pic*.] A wooden nail or pin used in fastening boards and other woodwork; a pin in a musical instrument serving to tighten the strings;—a pin on which to hang any thing, as clothes, &c.

Peg, (peg) *v. t.* To fasten with pegs;—hence, to confine;—*v. i.* To work at; to persevere in labour.

Pekoe, (pē'kō) *n.* [Chin. *pih-haou*.] A kind of black tea, used for flavouring common tea.

Pelagian, (pē-lā'je-an) *n.* A follower of *Pelagius*, a monk of the 4th century who denied the received doctrines in respect to original sin, free will, grace, and the merit of good works.

Pelagianism, (pē-lā'je-an-izm) *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius.

Pelerine, (pēl'er-in) *n.* [F. *péterine*.] A lady's long cape with ends coming down in front.

Pelf, (pelf) *n.* [O. Eng. *pel'fry*.] Money; riches; wealth;—generally something ill-gotten or worthless.

Pelican, (pel'e-kan) *n.* [L. *pelicanus*.] A large web-footed water-fowl remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch capable of holding many quarts of water.

Pelisse, (pē-lēs) *n.* [F. from L. *pellis*.] A silk robe or habit worn by ladies.

Pell, (pel) *n.* [L. *pellis*.] A skin or hide;—a roll of parchment.

Pellet, (pel'et) *n.* [F. *pelote*.] A little ball.

Pellicle, (pel'e-kl) *n.* [L. *pellicula*.] A thin skin, film, or crust.

Pell-mell, (pel'mel) *adv.* [F. *pèle-mêle*.] In utter confusion; with disorderly mixture.

Pellucid, (pel-lū'sid) *a.* [L. *pellucidus*.] Admitting the passage of light; translucent; clear; not opaque.

Pellucidity, (pel-lū'sid-nes) *n.* Quality of being pellucid; partial or imperfect transparency.

Pelt, (pelt) *n.* [Ger. *pelz*.] The skin of a beast with the hair on; an undressed hide.

Pelt, (pelt) *v. t.* [F. *peloter*.] To strike with pellets or missiles. [thrown.]

Felt, (pelt) *n.* A blow or stroke from something **Peltry**, (pelt're) *n.* [F. *pelletterie*.] Skins with the fur on them; furs in general.

Pelvis, (pel'vis) *n.* [L. *pelvis*.] The conformation of the bones at the base of the human trunk in the form of a basin or cavity which incloses the lower intestines, urinary organs, &c.

Pemmican, (pem'e-kan) *n.* Meat cut in thin slices, dried, pounded, mixed with melted fat and dried fruit, and compressed into bags.

Pen, (pen) *n.* [L. *penna*.] An instrument used for writing;—the quill of a goose, swan, crow, &c.; also, a metallic instrument made of steel, brass, gold, &c.;—figuratively, one who uses a pen; a writer.

Pen, (pen) *v. t.* To write; to compose and commit to paper.

Pen, (pen) *n.* A small inclosure for beasts.

Pen, (pen) *v. t.* [A.-S. *on-pinnian*.] To confine in a small inclosure or narrow place; to coop; to encage.

Penal, (pē'nal) *a.* [L. *penalis*.] Pertaining to

punishment;—threatening punishment;—incurring punishment;—inflicting punishment.
Penalty, (pen'al-te) *n.* Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offence;—forfeiture; fine.
Penance, (pen'ans) *n.* [F.] Suffering submitted to as a punishment for faults or as an expression of penitence. [gods of the Romans.]
Penates, (pē-nā'tēz) *n. pl.* [L.] The household gods.
Penance, (pen'kās) *n.* A case or holder for a pen.
Pence, (pena) *n. pl.* of penny.
Penchant, (pān'shāng) *n.* [F. *pencher*.] Inclination; decided taste.
Pencil, (pen'sil) *n.* [L. *penicillum*.] A small brush used by painters;—an instrument of black lead, red chalk, &c., used for writing and drawing;—hence the art of painting, drawing, or describing;—collection of rays of light which converge to or diverge from a point.
Pencil, (pen'sil) *v. t.* To paint or draw; to mark with a pencil.
Pendant, (pen'dant) *n.* [F. *pendre*.] A hanging appendage; an appendix or addition;—an earring;—a hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, &c.;—a picture or print which hangs as a companion of another;—a pennant.
Pendency, (pen'den-se) *n.* State of being undecided; suspense.
Pendent, (pen'dent) *a.* [L. *pendens*.] Suspended; depending;—jutting over; projecting; overhanging. [in suspense.]
Pending, (pen'ding) *a.* Remaining undecided.
Pending, (pen'ding) *prep.* During the pendency or continuance of; during.
Pendulous, (pend'ū-lus) *a.* [L. *pendulus*.] Supported from above; pendent loosely; hanging; swinging.
Pendulum, (pend'ū-lum) *n.* [L. *pendulus*.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro.
Penetrability, (pen-ē-tra-bil'ē-te) *n.* Quality of being penetrable.
Penetrable, (pen-ē-tra-bl) *a.* Capable of being penetrated;—susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.
Penetrate, (pen-ē-trāt) *v. t.* [L. *penetrare*.] To enter into; to make way into the interior of; to pierce;—to touch with feeling; to make sensible; to affect;—to arrive at the meaning of; to comprehend;—*v. i.* To pass; to make way; to affect the intellect or the feelings.
Penetrating, (pen-ē-trāt-ing) *a.* Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtle; sagacious or quick to understand.
Penetration, (pen-ē-trā'shun) *n.* Act of penetrating the interior of any thing;—mental power of comprehending, as hidden motives, difficult subjects, &c.; insight; acumen;—acuteness; sharp discernment; sagacity.
Penetrative, (pen-ē-trāt-iv) *a.* Tending to penetrate; piercing; sharp; subtle;—acute; discerning.
Penetrativeness, (pen-ē-trāt-iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being penetrative.
Penfold, (pen'fold) *n.* A fold of hurdles for cattle.
Penguin, (pen'gwin) *n.* [W. *pen* and *gwyn*.] A web-footed marine bird. It is unable to fly, but swims and dives well. It is found only in the south temperate and frigid regions.
Peninsula, (pen-in'sū-lā) *n.* [L.]



Penguin.

A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and joining the mainland or continent by a narrow tract;—*specifically*, Spain and Portugal.
Peninsular, (pen-in'sū-lār) *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.
Penitence, (pen'e-tens) *n.* Sorrow of heart or mental distress for sin;—repentance; contrition.
Penitent, (pen'e-tent) *a.* [L. *penitens*.] Repentant; contrite; severely affected by a sense of guilt.
Penitent, (pen'e-tent) *n.* One who repents of sin;—one under church censure, but admitted to penance;—one under the direction of a confessor.
Penitential, (pen-e-ten'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence.
Penitential, (pen-e-ten'she-al) *n.* A book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.
Penitentially, (pen-e-ten'she-al-le) *adv.* In a penitential or contrite manner.
Penitentiary, (pen-e-ten'she-ar-e) *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.
Penitentiary, (pen-e-ten'she-ar-e) *n.* One who does penance;—a house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation.
Penitently, (pen'e-tent-le) *adv.* In a penitent manner; with sorrow for sin; contritely.
Peakknife, (pen'nif) *n.* A small knife used for making and mending pens.
Penman, (pen'man) *n.* One who uses the pen;—one who writes a good hand;—an author; a composer.
Penmanship, (pen'man-ship) *n.* Use of the pen;—the art of writing;—manner of writing.
Pennant, (pen'ant) *n.* [F. *pennon*, *fanion*.] A small flag; a banner; a long narrow piece of bunting worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war.
Pennated, (pen'āt-ed) *a.* [L. *pennatus*.] Winged; plume-shaped. [up; inclosed.]
Penned, (pend) *a.* Written; composed;—cooped.
Penniless, (pen'e-les) *a.* [From *penny*.] Moneyless; destitute of money.
Pennon, (pen'on) *n.* A wing;—a flag.
Penny, (pen'e) *n.* [A.-S. *penig*.] A copper coin; the twelfth part of a shilling, equal in value to four farthings;—hence, a small sum; a groat.
Penny-postage, (pen-e-pōst'āj) *n.* The duty of one penny on letters under half an ounce in weight, to or from any part of the kingdom.
Pennyweight, (pen'e-wāt) *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or the 20th part of an ounce.
Penny-wise, (pen'e-wiz) *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger.
Pennyworth, (pen'e-wurth) *n.* As much as is bought for a penny;—a small quantity; a bit.
Pensile, (pen'sil) *a.* [L. *pensilis*.] Hanging; pendent.
Pension, (pen'shun) *n.* [L. *pensio*.] A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; *especially*, a yearly allowance paid by government to retired public officers, soldiers, authors, &c.
Pension, (pen'shun) *v. t.* To grant a pension to.
Pensionary, (pen'shun-ar-e) *a.* Maintained by, or receiving, a pension;—consisting of a pension.
Pensioner, (pen'shun-er) *n.* One who receives an annual allowance for services; a dependant.
Pensive, (pen'siv) *a.* [It. *pensivo*, F. *pensif*.] Thoughtful, sober, or sad;—expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; melancholy.
Pensively, (pen'siv-le) *adv.* In a pensive manner.

Pensiveness, (pen'siv-ness) *n.* The state of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy.

Pentaglot, (pen'ta-glot) *n.* [G. *pente* and *glotta*.] A book written in five different languages.

Pentagon, (pen'ta-gon) *n.* [G. *pente* and *gōnia*.] A plane figure having five angles and five sides;—a fort consisting of five bastions.

Pentagonal, (pen-tag'on-al) *a.* Having five corners or angles.

Pentahedron, (pen-ta-hē'dron) *n.* [G. *pente* and *hedra*.] A solid figure having five equal sides.

Pentamera, (pen-tam'er-a) *n. pl.* Pentagon.

A family of coleopterous insects, which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg.

Pentameter, (pen-tam-et'er) *n.* [G. *pente* and *metron*.] A verse of five feet.

Pentandria, (pen-tan'dre-a) *n.* [G. *pente* and *andr*.] A class of hermaphrodite plants, having five stamens.

Pentangular, (pen-tang'gū-ler) *a.* [G. *pente* and *L. angulus*.] Having five corners or angles.

Pentateuch, (pen'ta-tū'k) *n.* [G. *pente* and *teuchos*.] The first five books of the Old Testament.

Pentateuchal, (pen-ta-tū'kal) *a.* Pertaining to the Pentateuch.

Pentecost, (pen'tē-kost) *n.* [G. *pentekostē* (sc. *hemera*).] A festival of the Jews, on the fiftieth day after the Passover in commemoration of the gift of the law;—Whitsuntide, a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit.

Pentecostal, (pen-tē-kost'al) *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost, or to Whitsuntide.

Penthouse, (pent'hous) *n.* [F. *pente* and Eng. *house*.] A shed standing alope from the main wall or building; a lean-to.

Pentroof, (pent'roōf) *n.* [F. *pente*, slope, and Eng. *roof*.] A roof with a slope on one side only.

Penult, (pēn'ult) *n.* [L. *pæne* and *ultimus*.] The last syllable but one of a word.

Penultimate, (pēn-ul'tē-māt) *a.* Of the last syllable but one; next before the last.

Penumbra, (pēn-um'bra) *n.* [L. *pæne* and *umbra*.] An imperfect shadow;—a partial shade or obscurity on the margin of total eclipse;—the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.

Penurious, (pē-nū're-us) *a.* [It. *penurioso*.] Scanty; excessively sparing or saving in the use of money; parsimonious;—niggardly; sordid.

Penuriously, (pē-nū're-us-le) *adv.* In a penurious manner.

Penuriousness, (pē-nū're-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being penurious; scantiness; parsimony.

Penury, (pen'ū-re) *n.* [L. *penuria*.] Absence of means or resources; want; indigence; poverty.

Peony, (pē'ō-ne) *n.* [G. *paion*.] A plant having beautiful showy flowers.

People, (pē'pl) *n.* [F. *peuple*.] The body of persons who compose a community, nation, or race;—persons generally; folks;—the populace; the vulgar;—*pl.* Nations;—the Gentiles.

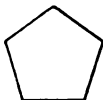
People, (pē'pl) *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants.

Pepper, (pē'p-er) *n.* [L. *piper*.] A climbing plant and its fruit, of which there are numerous species—pepper has a strong, aromatic smell, and a hot, pungent taste.

Pepper, (pē'p-er) *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper;—to pelt with shot.

Pepper-corn, (pē'p-er-korn) *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant;—something of insignificant value.

Peppermint, (pē'p-er-mint) *n.* [Eng. *pepper* and



mint.] An aromatic and pungent plant; also, a liquor distilled from the plant.

Peppery, (pē'p-er) *a.* Relating to or having the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent;—irritable.

Peptic, (pēp'tik) *a.* [G. *pepsa*.] Relating to or promoting digestion.

Peptics, (pēp'tiks) *n.* Medicines which help digestion.

Peradventure, (per-ad-vent'ūr) *adv.* [Prefix *per* and *adventure*.] By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Perambulate, (per-am'bū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *per* and *ambulare*.] To walk through or over; to go round or about; to survey.

Perambulation, (per-am'bū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of passing or walking through or over;—an annual survey of boundaries, as of a parish;—district of an inspector or surveyor.

Perambulator, (per-am'bū-lāt-er) *n.* One who perambulates;—an instrument for measuring roads attached to a carriage wheel, and registering upon a dial plate, the revolutions of the wheel, and the distance traversed;—a small two-wheeled chaise in which children take an airing.

Perceivable, (per-sēv'a-ble) *a.* Capable of being perceived.

Perceivably, (per-sēv'a-ble) *adv.* So as to be perceived.

Perceive, (per-sēv) *v. t.* [L. *percipere*.] To obtain knowledge of through the senses; to receive impressions from; to observe;—to know; to understand; to see to be true.

Percentage, (per-sent'aj) *n.* [L. *per centum*.] The allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred.

Perceptibility, (per-sep-to-bil'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being perceptible.

Perceptible, (per-sep'te-bil) *a.* Capable of being perceived; discernible; perceivable.

Perceptibly, (per-sep'te-bil) *adv.* In a perceptible manner; so as to be perceived.

Perception, (per-sep'shun) *n.* [L. *perceptio*.] Act of perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; discernment.

Perceptive, (per-sep'tiv) *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving; used in perception.

Perch, (perch) *n.* [G. *perke*.] A native fresh water fish, of several species, with large scales and powerful, dorsal fins, which have strong, sharp spines.

Perch, (perch) *n.* [L. *per-tica*.] A pole; a long staff; a rod;—a measure of length containing five yards and a half;—a pole for fowls to alight and rest upon; a roost.

Perch, (perch) *v. i.* To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird;—to roost;—*r. t.* To place on a perch.

Perchance, (per-chans) *adv.* By chance; perhaps.

Perceptive, (per-sip'e-ent) *a.* [L. *percipiens*.] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving.

Percolate, (per-kō-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *per*, and *colare*.] To cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter;—*r. t.* To pass through small interstices; to filter.

Percolation, (per-kō-lā'shun) *n.* The act of percolating or filtering; filtrating; straining.

Percolator, (per-kō-lāt-er) *n.* A filtering machine.

Percussion, (per-kush'un) *n.* [L. *percussio*.] Act of striking one body against another; forcible collision, especially such as gives a sound or report;—hence, the effect of violent collision; vibratory shock;—act of determining the condition of an internal organ by the sound given when the external surface is gently knocked upon.



Perch.

Percussive, (pér-kus'iv) *a.* Striking against;—producing a percussion.

Perdition, (pér-dish'un) *n.* [*L. perditio.*] Entire loss; destruction; ruin;—future misery or eternal death.

Perdu, (pér-dü) *a.* [*F. perdre.*] Lost to view; in concealment;—abandoned; employed on desperate purposes.

Peregrinate, (pér'e-grin-ät) *v. i.* [*L. peregrinatus.*] To travel from place to place; to live in a foreign country.

Peregrination, (pér'e-grin-ä'shun) *n.* A traveling from one country to another; wandering; sojourning or abode in foreign countries.

Peregrinator, (pér'e-grin-ät-ör) *n.* A traveller into foreign countries.

Peremptorily, (pér'emp-tor-e-le) *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively.

Peremptoriness, (pér'emp-tor-e-nes) *n.* Quality of being peremptory; positiveness; absolute decision.

Peremptory, (pér'emp-tor-e) *a.* [*L. per, and emere.*] Authoritative; expressing a summary decision;—absolute; express; forbidding further debate, or expostulation;—arbitrary; dogmatical.

Perennial, (pér-en'ne-al) *a.* [*L. perennia.*] Lasting through the year;—continuing without intermission;—in *botany*, continuing more than two years.

Perennial, (pér-en'ne-al) *n.* A plant which lives or continues more than two years.

Perennially, (pér-en'ne-al-le) *adv.* Continually.

Perfect, (pér'fekt) *a.* [*L. perficere.*] Carried through;—complete; finished;—consummate;—complete in moral excellence; blameless; immaculate;—fully informed or instructed; skilled;—manifesting perfection; confident; certain.

Perfect, (pér'fekt) *n.* A tense partly of past and partly of present time—it notes an action done in past time, but connected with the present by its effects or consequences.

Perfect, (pér'fekt) *v. t.* To finish or complete; to consummate;—to instruct fully; to discipline in art or practice; to make skilful.

Perfector, (pér'fekt-ör) *n.* One who makes perfect.

Perfection, (pér'fekt-e-bil'e-te) *n.* The capacity of being made or of becoming perfect.

Perfectible, (pér'fekt-e-bl) *a.* Capable of becoming or of being made perfect.

Perfection, (pér'fekt-ä'shun) *n.* State of being perfect or complete;—a quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth; the possession of all excellence, as in the Godhead; the attainment of the highest moral excellence possible in man.

Perfectionist, (pér'fekt-ä'hun-ist) *n.* One who believes that some persons attain to moral perfection in the present life.

Perfective, (pér'fekt'iv) *a.* Calculated or tending to perfect.

Perfectly, (pér'fekt-le) *adv.* In a perfect manner or degree; completely; exactly; accurately.

Perfectionness, (pér'fekt-nes) *n.* State or quality of being perfect; perfection;—consummate excellence;—the highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life.

Perfidious, (pér'fid'e-us) *a.* Guilty of, or involving, perfidy; false to trust or confidence reposed;—proceeding from treachery;—faithless; dialoyal; traitorous. [manner.]

Perfidiously, (pér'fid'e-us-le) *adv.* In a perfidious manner.

Perfidiousness, (pér'fid'e-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being perfidious.

Perfidy, (pér'fe-de) *n.* [*L. perfidia.*] Act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

Perfoliate, (pér'fö'le-ät) *a.* [*L. per and folium.*] Surrounding the stem at the base.

Perforate, (pér'fö-rät) *v. t.* [*L. per and forare.*] To bore through; to pierce; to penetrate.

Perforation, (pér'fö-rä'shun) *n.* Act of perforating;—a hole or aperture through any thing.

Perforator, (pér'fö-rät-ör) *n.* An instrument that bores or perforates.

Perforce, (pér'förs) *adv.* [*L. per and Eng. force.*] By force; violently; of necessity; absolutely.

Perform, (pér'form) *v. t.* [*L. performare.*] To carry through; to bring to completion;—to execute; to discharge;—to fulfil;—to represent on the stage;—*v. i.* To acquit one's self in any work; especially, to go through with a part, as in a drama, or other exhibition;—to play upon, as a musical instrument.

Performable, (pér'form-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being performed or done; practicable.

Performance, (pér'form-ans) *n.* Act of performing;—completion; consummation;—mode of performing; execution;—that which is performed; production; work;—action; deed;—composition; written work;—stage representation; musical, equestrian, or other public exhibition.

Performer, (pér'form-ör) *n.* One who accomplishes or fulfils; especially, one who performs in public: an actor; musician, &c.

Perfume, (pér'füm) *n.* [*F. parfüm.*] The scent or odour emitted from sweet-smelling substances; fragrance;—a substance that emits an agreeable scent. [odour; to scent.]

Perfume, (pér'füm) *v. t.* To fill with a grateful odour.

Perfumer, (pér'füm-ör) *n.* One who perfumes or whose trade it is to sell perfumes.

Perfumery, (pér'füm-ör-e) *n.* Perfumes in general.

Perfunctorily, (pér'fungk'tor-e-le) *adv.* In a perfunctory manner; carelessly; negligently.

Perfunctory, (pér'fungk'tor-e) *a.* [*L. perfungi.*] Done without interest or zeal and merely to get rid of a duty; hence, indifferent; careless; negligent.

Perhaps, (pér'haps) *adv.* [*L. per and Eng. hap.*] By chance; it may be; peradventure; possibly.

Peri, (pér'o) *n.* [*Per.*] A female genius or fairy in Eastern mythology.

Perianth, (pér'e-anth) *n.* [*G. peri and anthos.*] That calyx which envelopes only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it.

Pericarditis, (pér'e-kär'de-tis) *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericardium, (pér'e-kär'de-um) *n.* [*G. peri and kardia.*] The membranous sac which incloses the heart.

Pericarp, (pér'e-kärp) *n.* [*G. peri and karpos.*] The ripened ovary or germen of a plant.

Pericarpial, (pér'e-kärp'e-al) *a.* Of or belonging to a pericarp.

Pericranium, (pér'e-krä'ne-um) *n.* [*G. peri and kranion.*] The fibrous membrane that invests the skull.

Perigee, (pér'e-jé) *n.* [*G. peri and gē.*] That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth—opposed to *apogee*.

Perihelion, (pér'e-hél'e-on) *n.* [*G. peri and hēlios.*] That point in the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is nearest to the sun—opposed to *aphelion*.

Peril, (pér'il) *n.* [*F., L. periculum.*] Danger; hazard; jeopardy;—exposure to injury, loss, or

destruction;—imminent danger; risk of life;—also, danger threatened or denounced.

Peril, (per'il) *v. t.* To expose to danger; to hazard; to risk; to jeopard.

Perilous, (per'il-us) *a.* Full of, attended with, or involving peril; dangerous; hazardous.

Perilously, (per'il-us-le) *adv.* Dangerously.

Perilousness, (per'il-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being perilous; dangerousness; danger; hazard.

Perimeter, (per-im'et-gr) *n.* [G. *peri* and *metron*.] The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

Period, (pè're-ud) *n.* [G. *peri* and *hodos*.] A circuit; the time in which a heavenly body makes a complete revolution in its orbit;—hence, the time in which a regular course is completed;—a revolution or series of years; a cycle;—an interval of time; date;—a regular or recurring interval;—a particular portion of time, as in one's life; age;—an important time, as in history; epoch; era;—length of duration;—time at which any thing ends; termination; end;—a complete sentence, from one full stop to another;—the point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop [thus, .].

Periodical, (pè-re-od'ik-al) *a.* [G. *periodikos*.] Performed in a circuit;—happening by revolution at a stated time; returning regularly, after a certain time;—pertaining to or constituting a period.

Periodical, (pè-re-od'ik-al) *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at regular intervals.

Periodically, (pè-re-od'ik-al-le) *adv.* At stated periods.

Periosteum, (per-e-ostë-um) *n.* [L., G. *peri* and *osteon*.] A fibrous membrane investing the bones.

Peripatetic, (per-e-pa-tet'ik) *a.* [G. *peripatein*.] Pertaining to the system of philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.

Peripatetic, (per-e-pa-tet'ik) *n.* An adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle;—one who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride.

Periphery, (per-if'er-e) *n.* [G. *peri* and *pherein*.] The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other curvilinear figure.

Periphrase, (per'e-fráz) *n.* [G. *periphrasis*.] The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution.

Periphrastic, (per-o-fras'tik) *a.* Expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; circumlocutory.

Peripetal, (per-ip'ter-al) *a.* [G. *peri* and *pteron*.] Having a range of columns all around.

Peripterous, (per-ip'ter-us) *a.* [G. *peri* and *pteron*.] Feathered on all sides.

Periscian, (per-ish'e-an) *n.* [G. *peri* and *skia*.] An inhabitant of a frigid zone, whose shadow moves all round in the course of a day.

Perish, (per'ish) *v. i.* [F. *perir*.] To die; to de- cease; to lose life, as animals;—to wither; to decay, as plants;—to waste away, as a limb;—to be rendered useless; to be destroyed;—to be extirpated;—to be broken;—to be ruined; to be lost eternally.

Perishable, (per'ish-a-bl) *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction; liable to speedy decay.

Perishableness, (per'ish-a-bl-nes) *n.* Liable-ness to decay or destruction;—also *perishability*.

Perispherical, (per-e-sfer'ik-al) *a.* [G. *peri* and *sphairein*.] Having the form of a ball; globular.

Peristyle, (per'e-stil) *n.* [G. *peri* and *stulos*.] A

range of columns round a building or square, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside.

Periwig, (per'e-wig) *n.* [F. *perruque*.] A small wig; a peruke; a scratch.

Periwig, (per'e-wig) *v. t.* To dress with a periwig, or with false hair.

Periwinkle, (per'e-wing-k-l) *n.* [A-S *winckle*.] A gasteropodous mollusc, having a turbinated shell. [O. Eng. *perwinkle*.] A flowering plant.

Perjure, (per'joor) *v. t.* [L. *per* and *jurare*.] To swear before a court of justice to what one knows to be untrue, or does not know to be true;—to forswear.

Perjured, (per'joord) *a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; being sworn falsely.

Perjurer, (per'joor-er) *n.* One who wilfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

Perjury, (per'joor-e) *n.* [L. *perjurius*.] False swearing; act or crime of wilfully making a false oath when lawfully administered.

Perk, (perk) *a.* Pert; uppish; smart; trim.

Perk, (perk) *v. i.* [W. *percu*.] To hold up the head with affected smartness;—*v. t.* To dress up; to make trim; to prank.

Perky, (perk'e) *a.* Perk; pert; jaunty; trim.

Permanence, (per'ma-nens) *n.* Continuance in the same state or place; duration; fixedness.

Permanent, (per'ma-nent) *a.* [L. *per* and *manere*.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; lasting; perpetual; unending.

Permanently, (per'ma-nent-le) *adv.* Durably; with long continuance; in a fixed state or condition. [state of being permeable.]

Permeability, (per-mè-a-bil-e-te) *n.* Quality or

Permeable, (per'mè-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being permeated or passed through; penetrable.

Permeate, (per'mè-ät) *v. t.* [L. *per* and *manere*.] To pass through the pores or interstices of;—applied especially to fluids passing through solids.

Permeation, (per-mè-äshun) *n.* Act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

Permissible, (per-mis'e-bl) *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable. [manner; by allowance.]

Permissibly, (per-mis'e-ble) *adv.* In a permissible

Permission, (per-mish'un) *n.* [L. *permissio*.] Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty; license; allowance.

Permissive, (per-mis'iv) *a.* Granting liberty; allowing;—suffered without hindrance.

Permissively, (per-mis'iv-le) *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.

Permit, (per-mit') *v. t.* [L. *per* and *mittere*.] To allow; to give leave or liberty to by express word or deed;—to grant leave by silent consent or non-interference; to suffer;—to put up with; to tolerate;—to concede.

Permit, (per'mit) *n.* Warrant; leave; specifically, a written permission from the proper authority to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons.

Permutable, (per-müt'a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being permuted; exchangeable.

Permutation, (per-müt-äshun) *n.* [L. *permutatio*.] Act of permuting;—exchange; barter;—the exchange of one living or benefice for another;—in *algebra*, the change in the arrangement or progressive succession of any determinate number of letters, figures, quantities, &c.

Pernicious, (per-nish'e-us) *a.* [L. *perniciosus*.] Having the quality of destroying or injuring; deadly; noxious; injurious; hurtful.

Perniciously, (per-nish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a pernicious manner.

Perniciousness, (per-nish'e-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being very injurious or destructive.

Peroration, (per-ō-rā'ahun) *n.* [*L. peroratio.*] The concluding part of an oration or discourse.

Perpend'er, (per-pend'er) *n.* [*F. pierre perpaigne.*] A large stone reaching through a wall on both sides, and wrought at the ends; ashlar stone.

Perpendicular, (per-pen-dik'ū-ler) *a.* [*L. perpendicularis.*] Exactly upright; at right angles to the plane of the horizon;—at right angles to a given line or surface.

Perpendicular, (per-pen-dik'ū-ler) *n.* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction;—a line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface.

Perpendicularity, (per-pen-dik'ū-lār'e-te) *n.* State of being perpendicular.

Perpendicularly, (per-pen-dik'ū-lār-le) *adv.* So as to be perpendicular.

Perpetrate, (per-pē-trāt) *v. t.* [*L. A. B. horizontal* *per* and *patrare.*] To execute, in a bad sense; to commit; to be guilty of.

Perpetration, (per-pē-trā'ahun) *n.* Act of perpetrating or of committing a crime.

Perpetrator, (per-pē-trāt-er) *n.* [*L.*] One who commits a crime.

Perpetual, (per-pet'ū-al) *a.* [*F.*] Continuing indefinitely; unending; everlasting;—never-ceasing; uninterrupted;—fixed; permanent;—endless; incessant.

Perpetually, (per-pet'ū-al-le) *adv.* Constantly.

Perpetuate, (per-pet'ū-āt) *v. t.* [*L. perpetuare.*] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to continue without cessation or intermission.

Perpetuation, (per-pet'ū-āshun) *n.* Act of making perpetual; preservation from extinction or oblivion; incessant continuance.

Perpetuity, (per-pē-tū'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being perpetual; endless duration;—continued existence;—something granted or possessed for all future time;—the possession of a perpetual estate or annuity.

Perplex, (per-pleks) *v. t.* [*L. perplexus.*] To make intricate; to involve;—to tease with doubt or ambiguity; to puzzle;—to distract with suspense or anxiety; to embarrass;—to torment.

Perplexingly, (per-pleks'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner so as to embarrass or perplex.

Perplexity, (per-pleks'e-te) *n.* State of being perplexed; intricacy; entanglement;—distraction of mind; anxiety; embarrassment.

Perquisite, (per-kwe-zit) *n.* [*L. perquisitum.*] An allowance in money or things, beyond the ordinary salary or fixed wages for services rendered.

Perry, (per'e) *n.* [*F. poiré.*] A liquor prepared from pears as cider from apples.

Persecute, (per-sē-kūt) *v. t.* [*L. persequi.*] To pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to harass;—to annoy with solicitations or importunity;—especially, to afflict or punish for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.

Persecution, (per-sē-kū'ahun) *n.* Act or practice of persecuting, or state of being persecuted.

Persecutor, (per-sē-kūt-er) *n.* One who persecutes.

Perseverance, (per-sē-vēr'ans) *n.* Act of persisting in any thing undertaken;—steadfastness; constancy; steadiness;—in *theology*, the continuance

of the elect in a state of grace, until they reach the state of glory.

Persevere, (per-sē-vēr) *v. i.* [*L. perseverare.*] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; not to abandon a design or course of action; to proceed steadily and patiently towards an end or object.

Perseveringly, (per-sē-vēr'ing-le) *adv.* In a perseverant manner.

Persist, (per-sist) *v. i.* [*L. persistere.*] To continue fixed in a course of conduct; persevere; continue.

Persistence, (per-sist'ens) *n.* State of being persistent;—steadiness; constancy;—perseverance either in good or evil;—obstinacy; stubbornness;—continuance of an effect after the cause is removed;—also *persistency*.

Persistent, (per-sist'ent) *a.* [*L. persistens.*] Inclined to persist; tenacious; fixed; permanent.

Person, (per'sun) *n.* [*L. persona.*] A character represented on the stage, or in fiction, &c.;—outward appearance; bodily form;—a human being having soul and body;—a man, woman, or child; an individual;—in *grammar*, the agent who performs or the patient who suffers that which is signified by the verb;—also, one of the three inflections of the verb corresponding to its nominative.

Personable, (per'sun-a-bl) *a.* Having a well-formed body or person; graceful.

Personage, (per'sun-āj) *n.* Character represented;—an individual distinguished by rank, social position, or reputation;—stature, an imposing air, or the like.

Personal, (per'sun-al) *a.* Pertaining to a person peculiar; properly belonging to one; affecting to one's character, interest, or actions; private;—pertaining to the bodily form; corporeal;—present in person; not acting by a representative; hence, direct; immediate;—done or said against an individual;—in *grammar*, denoting the person;—in *law*, appertaining to a person; movable.

Personality, (per'sun-al'e-te) *n.* That which constitutes the distinct existence or individuality of a person;—direct reflection upon an individual, or on his private actions or character.

Personally, (per'sun-al-le) *adv.* In person; by personal presence or action;—individually.

Personalty, (per'sun-al-te) *n.* Personal effects; movables, as furniture, plate, pictures, money, &c.

Personate, (per'sun-āt) *v. t.* To assume the character of; to counterfeit; to feign;—to disguise; to mask;—*v. i.* To play a fictitious character or part.

Personator, (per'sun-āt-er) *n.* One who personates.

Personification, (per'son-e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of personifying;—a figure in which an inanimate thing is represented as animated, or endowed with personality.

Personify, (per'son-e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. persona and facere.*] To ascribe to inanimate things the sentiments, actions, or language of a living person; to imitate the person or character of another; to enact a dramatic character.

Personnel, (per'son-el') *n.* [*F.*] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, &c.

Perspective, (per-spekt'iv) *a.* [*L. perspicere.*] Pertaining to the art or in accordance with the laws of perspective; relating to vision; optical.

Perspective, (per-spekt'iv) *n.* A view; a vista;—the art of representing on a plane surface

objects as they appear, relatively, to the eye in nature. [to the rules of perspective.]

Perspectively, (per-spek'tiv-le) *adv.* According

Perspicacious, (per-spe-kā'she-us) *a.* [*L. perspicax.*] Quick-sighted;—of acute discernment; keen.

Perspicacity, (per-spe-kas'e-te) *n.* State of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

Perspicuity, (per-spe-kū'e-te) *n.* State of being perspicuous; clearness of statement; freedom from ambiguity or obscurity; plainness; distinctness.

Perspicuous, (per-spik'ū-u) *a.* [*L. perspicuus.*] Clear; capable of being clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous. [spicuous manner.]

Perspicuously, (per-spik'ū-u-le) *adv.* In a perspicacious manner.

Perspiration, (per-spe-rā'shun) *n.* Act of perspiring;—that which is perspired; sweat.

Perspiratory, (per-spir-a-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to or causing perspiration.

Perspire, (per-spir') *v. i.* [*L. perspirare.*] To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin; to sweat;—to be excreted insensibly through the skin;—*v. i.* To emit or evacuate through the excretories of the skin.

Persuade, (per-swād') *v. t.* [*L. per and suadere.*] To move or incline the will or judgment;—to convince the mind by evidence, reason, or argument;—to affect by motives or considerations; to influence by entreaty or expostulation; to induce by example;—in general, to win over to an opinion or cause; to incline to a particular not or duty. [which persuades.]

Persuader, (per-swād'er) *n.* One who or that

Persuasion, (per-swā'dhun) *n.* Act of persuading; act of influencing the mind, passions, or will;—the state of being persuaded or convinced;—a settled opinion or conviction;—a creed or belief;—a sect or party adhering to a particular creed or system of religious opinions.

Persuasive, (per-swā'siv) *a.* Tending to persuade;—influencing the mind or the passions;—seductive; alluring. [exhortation.]

Persuasively, (per-swā'siv-le) *adv.* In a persuasive manner. [being persuasive.]

Persuasiveness, (per-swā'siv-ness) *n.* Quality of

Pert, (pert) *a.* [*W. perc.*] Lively; smart; brisk; forward; bold; saucy.

Pert, (pert) *n.* An assuming or saucy person.

Pertain, (per-tān') *v. i.* [*L. pertinere.*] To be the property, right, or duty of; to belong;—to have relation to.

Pertinacious, (per-te-nā'she-us) *a.* [*L. pertinax.*] Holding an opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy;—resolute; firm; stubborn; unyielding.

Pertinaciously, (per-te-nā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a pertinacious manner.

Pertinacity, (per-te-nas'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being pertinacious; obstinacy;—resolution; constancy;—also *pertinaciousness*.

Pertinence, (per-te-nens) *n.* State of being pertinent; fitness; appositeness; suitableness.

Pertinent, (per-te-nent) *a.* [*L. pertinens.*] Related to the subject or matter in hand; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit; proper.

Pertinently, (per-te-nent-le) *adv.* In a pertinent manner; to the purpose.

Pertly, (pert'le) *adv.* Smartly; saucily.

Pertness, (pert'ness) *n.* Sauciness; forwardness;—brinkness; liveliness; smartness.

Perturb, (per-turb') *v. t.* [*L. perturbare.*] To disturb;—to agitate;—to disorder; to confuse.

Perturbation, (per-tur-bā'shun) *n.* Disquiet or agitation of the mind; mental uneasiness;—public disturbance or commotion; disorder;—an irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body through its orbit.

Perruque, (pē-rūk') *n.* [*F. perruque.*] An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

Perusal, (per-ūzal) *n.* Act of perusing.

Peruse, (per-ūz') *v. t.* [*F. peruser.*] To read, or to read with attention;—to observe; to consider.

Peruvian, (per-ū've-an) *a.* Of or pertaining to Peru in South America.

Pervade, (per-vād') *v. t.* [*L. pervadere.*] To pass through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate;—to be completely diffused in; to be in all parts. [vade.]

Pervasive, (per-vā'siv) *a.* Tending or able to pervade, (per-vers') *a.* [*L. perversus.*] Turned from the right;—obstinate in the wrong;—stubborn; intractable;—petulant; peevish;—disposed to cross and vex.

Perversely, (per-vers'le) *adv.* In a perverse manner; crossly; peevishly; obstinately.

Perverseness, (per-vers'ness) *n.* Crossness of temper;—an uncomplying spirit or disposition.

Perversion, (per-vershun) *n.* [*L. perversio.*] Act of diverting from the true end, object, or interest;—a wresting of the true sense or meaning; misinterpretation of a man's utterance;—alienation from right principles or moral duty; change for the worse in character or conduct.

Perversity, (per-vers'e-te) *n.* State of being perverse; perverseness.

Pervert, (per-vert') *v. t.* [*L. pervertere.*] To turn from a course or out of the way; to divert;—to alienate from its true use, object, or end;—to distort from its true sense or meaning; to misinterpret or misapply, as a man's words or sentiments;—to turn from the right; to corrupt.

Pervert, (per'vert) *n.* One who has turned from a right way to that which is wrong.

Perverter, (per-vert'er) *n.* One who turns from right to wrong; corrupter of morals;—one who distorts or misapplies, as words, doctrine, &c.

Pervious, (per've-us) *a.* [*L. pervius.*] Capable of being penetrated by another substance; permeable;—capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.

Perviousness, (per've-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being pervious.

Pessimist, (pes'im-ist) *n.* One who complains of every thing as being for the worst—opposed to optimist.

Pest, (pest) *n.* [*L. pestis.*] A fatal epidemic disease; plague; pestilence;—any thing noxious, destructive, mischievous, or troublesome.

Pester, (pes'ter) *v. t.* [*F. pester.*] To harass with little vexations;—to plague; to trouble;—to encumber.

Pestermment, (pes'ter-ment) *n.* The act of pestering; vexation; annoyance; worry.

Pest-house, (pest'hous) *n.* A house or hospital for persons who are infected with any malignant disease; a lazaretto.

Pestiferous, (pes-tif'er-us) *a.* [*L. pestis and ferre.*] Pestilential; noxious to health;—mischievous; destructive; vexatious.

Pestilence, (pes'te-lens) *n.* The disease known as the plague; hence, any contagious disease that is epidemic;—that which breeds disturbance or vice.

Pestilent, (pes'te-lent) *a.* [*L. pestilens.*] Pestilential; noxious; mischievous; corrupting.

Pestilential, (pes-te-len'she-al) *a.* Producing the plague, or other infectious disease;—noxious; seriously troublesome; destructive; fatal.

Pestilently, (pes'te-lent-le) *adv.* In a pestilent manner.

Pestle, (pes'l) *v. t.* To pound, break, or pulverize with a pestle, or as with a pestle.

Pestle, (pes'l) *n.* [*L. pistillum.*] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.

Pet, (pet) *n.* A slight fit of peevishness.

Pet, (pet) *n.* [*F. petit.*] A fondling or darling; a favourite; a lamb brought up by hand;—any little animal fondled and indulged.

Pet, (pet) *v. t.* To fondle; to indulge.

Petal, (pet'al) *n.* [*G. petalon.*] One of the leaves of the corolla, or the coloured leaves of a flower.

Petaled, (pet'ald) *a.* Having petals.

Petaline, (pet'al-in) *a.* Pertaining to a petal; resembling a petal; attached to a petal.

Petaloid, (pet'al-oid) *a.* [*G. a Petals.*] Having the form of a petal.

Petard, (pè-tàrd) *n.* [*F.*] An engine of war, in the shape of a bell or hat filled with gunpowder, and used to fire or force gates, barricades, &c.

Peter-pence, (pè'ter-pens) *n.* An annual tax formerly paid by the English to the pope, being a penny for every house.

Petiolar, (pet'e-ò-ler) *a.* Pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it. [*stalk of a leaf.*]

Petiole, (pet'e-òl) *n.* [*L. petiolus.*] The foot-
Petition, (pè-tish'un) *n.* [*L. petitio.*] A prayer; a request; an entreaty, especially of a formal kind; supplication; memorial.

Petition, (pè-tish'un) *v. t.* To make a request to; to solicit; to supplicate for some favour.

Petitionary, (pè-tish'un-ar-e) *a.* Coming with a petition;—containing a petition.

Petitioner, (pè-tish'un-er) *n.* One who presents a petition.

Petit-maitre, (pet'e-mā'tr) *n.* [*F.*] A spruce fellow that dangles about ladies; a fop; a coxcomb.

Petrean, (pè-tré'an) *a.* [*G. petra.*] Pertaining to rock or stone.

Petrel, (pet'rel) *n.* [*It. petrillo.*] A long winged, web-footed sea-fowl—*Mother Carey's chicken*—supposed by seamen to indicate an approaching storm.

Petrescent, (pè-tres'ent) *a.* [*G. petra.*] Converting into stone, or into stony hardness.

Petrification, (pet-re-fak'shun) *n.* Conversion of any organic matter (animal or vegetable) into stone;—an organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities;—a body incrustated with stony matter.

Petrifactive, (pet-re-fak'tiv) *a.* Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

Petrify, (pet're-fī) *v. t.* [*L. petra and facere.*] To convert to stone or stony substances;—to make callous or obdurate;—*v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness.

Petroleum, (pè-trò'lè-um) *n.* [*L. petra, and oleum.*] Rock oil, an inflammable, bituminous



liquid exuding from the earth in various parts of the world.

Petronel, (pet'rō-nel) *n.* [*F. pétinal.*] A large kind of horseman's pistol.

Petrous, (pè'trus) *a.* Like stone; hard; stony.

Petticoat, (pet'e-kōt) *n.* [*From petty and coat.*] A loose under garment worn by females.

Pettifog, (pet'e-fog) *v. i.* [*From petty and fog.*] To do small business, as a lawyer.

Pettifogger, (pet'e-fog-er) *n.* A lawyer who deals in petty cases.

Pettifoggery, (pet'e-fog-er-e) *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; disreputable tricks; quibbles.

Pettily, (pet'e-le) *adv.* In a petty manner.

Pettiness, (pet'e-nes) *n.* Smallness; littleness.

Pettish, (pet'ish) *a.* Evincing or pertaining to a pet; fretful; froward; captious; cross.

Pettishly, (pet'ish-le) *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill temper. [*tish*; fretfulness.

Pettishness, (pet'ish-nes) *n.* State of being pet-
Petticoes, (pet'e-tōz) *n. pl.* [*From petty and toes.*] The toes or feet of a pig, often used as food.

Petty, (pet'e) *a.* [*F. petit.*] Small; little; inconsiderable;—trifling; trivial; unimportant.

Petulance, (pet'ū-lans) *n.* State of being petulant; pettishness; peevishness; fretfulness; crossness.

Petulant, (pet'ū-lant) *a.* [*L. petulans.*] Inclined to complain; peevish; querulous;—saucy; forward; pert with fretfulness;—wanton; licentious. [*peevish manner.*]

Petulantly, (pet'ū-lant-le) *adv.* In a petulant or

Pew, (pū) *n.* [*F. pui.*] An inclosed seat in a church.

Pewter, (pū'ter) *n.* [*F. peutre.*] An alloy consisting chiefly of tin and lead;—utensils made of pewter. [*pewter.*]

Pewterer, (pū'ter-er) *n.* One who works in

Phaeton, (fā'è-tun) *n.* [*G. Phaethon, the son of Phœbus.*] An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.

Phalangeal, (fa-lan'gal) *a.* Belonging to the small bones of the toes or fingers;—also *phalangian*.

Phalanges, (fa-lan'jes) *n. pl.* [*G. phalanx.*] The small bones of the fingers or toes.

Phalanx, (fā-langs, fā'angs) *n.* [*L.*] A bat-
talion of soldiers formed in ranks and files close and deep;—any body of men formed in close array, or any firm combination of people.

Phanerogamous, (fan-er-og-a-mus) *a.* [*G. phaneros and gamos.*] Noting plants in which the stamens and ovary are distinctly visible;—opposed to *cryptogamous*.

Phantasm, (fan'tazm) *a.* A mental image or representation of a real object;—an imaginary existence which seems to be real; a dream.

Phantasmagoria, (fan-tas-ma-gō're-a) *n.* [*G. phantasma and agora.*] An exhibition of shadows representing various figures thrown upon a flat surface by a magic lantern.

Phantom, (fan'tom) *n.* [*L. phantasma.*] An apparition; a spectre; a ghost; an airy spirit.

Pharisaical, (fā-re-sā'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Pharisees.

Pharisaism, (fā-re-sā-izm) *n.* The doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees;—rigid observance of rites and ceremonies; ritualism; formality;—hypocrisy.

Pharisee, (fā-re-sē) *n.* [*G. Phariseaios.*] One of a sect among the Jews noted for a strict observance of rites and ceremonies, scrupulous adherence to tradition, ostentation in prayer and almsgiving, and generally for their claim to superior

- sanctity;—a formalist;—a hypocrite;—a self-righteous man;—a bigot.
- Pharmaceutic**, (fâr-ma-sû'tik) *a.* [G. *pharmakeuin*.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy.
- Pharmaceutics**, (fâr-ma-sû'tiks) *n. sing.* The science of preparing medicines.
- Pharmacopœia**, (fâr-ma-kô-pe'ia) *n.* [G. *pharmakon* and *poiein*.] A book describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines; a dispensatory.
- Pharmacy**, (fâr'ma-se) *n.* [G. *pharmakeia*.] Art or practice of preparing and compounding substances, for the purposes of medicine;—the compounding of medicines or drugs according to a medical prescription; the business of an apothecary.
- Pharos**, (fâr'roe) *n.* [From *Pharos*, in the bay of Alexandria.] Any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watchtower; a beacon.
- Pharyngeal**, (fâr-in'jê-al) *a.* Belonging to, or connected with, the pharynx.
- Pharynx**, (fâr'ings) *n.* [G. *pharynx*.] The cavity into which the nose and mouth open.
- Phase**, (fâz) *n.* [G. *phasis*.] That which is exhibited to the eye; the appearance which any thing manifests, *especially*, any one among different and varying appearances of the same object.
- Pheasant**, (fêz'ant) *n.* [L. *phasianus*.] A gallinaceous bird noted for the brilliancy of its plumage, the flesh of which is valued as food.
- Pheasantry**, (fêz'ant-re) *n.* A place for keeping and rearing pheasants.
- Phenomenal**, (fê-nom'en-al) *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon or appearance.
- Phenomenon**, (fê-nom'en-on) *n.* [G. *phainomenon*.] An appearance; whatever, in matter or spirit, is apparent to, or is apprehended by, observation;—sometimes, a remarkable or unusual appearance.
- Phial**, (fî'al) *n.* [L. *phiala*.] A glass bottle, of small size, for liquids; a vial.
- Philander**, (fil-an'dêr) *v. t.* [G. *philandros*.] To flirt or make love; to coquet.
- Philanthropic**, (fil-an-thrôp'ik) *a.* Loving mankind; large-hearted; benevolent;—devised for the public good; founded on the principle of universal charity, as a scheme or institution.
- Philanthropist**, (fil-an-thrôp-ist) *n.* [G. *philos* and *anthrôpos*.] A lover of mankind;—one who practices and promotes benevolence or charity on the ground of humanity.
- Philanthropy**, (fil-an-thrô-pe) *n.* Love of mankind; benevolence; universal good will.
- Philharmonic**, (fil-hâr-mon'ik) *a.* [G. *philos* and *harmonia*.] Loving harmony or music.
- Philibeg**, (fil'e-beg) *n.* A plaid or garment reaching only to the knees, worn by the Scotch Highlanders.
- Philippic**, (fil-ip'ik) *n.* One of the orations of Demosthenes against Philip, King of Macedon;—any discourse or declamation abounding in vehement denunciation or indignant invective.
- Philistine**, (fil'is-tin) *n.* [L. *Philistinus*.] A native or inhabitant of ancient Philistia or the southern part of Palestine.
- Philologer**, (fil-ol'ô-jêr) *n.* [G. *philos* and *logos*.] One who studies or knows historically the origin and construction of a language;—also *philologist*. [philology.]
- Philological**, (fil-ô-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to Philology, (fil-ol'ô-je) *n.* The study of language
- in general, or of any particular language with reference to its formation and growth—it includes *etymology*, or the science of the derivation and combination of words from their primary roots; *grammar*, or the science of the composition and structure of sentences; and *comparative criticism*, or the art of interpreting a language by its affinities and analogies to other languages.
- Philomel**, (fil'ô-mel) *n.* The nightingale.
- Philoprogenitiveness**, (fi-lô-prô-jên'it-iv-nes) *n.* [G. *philos* and *L. progenies*.] The love of offspring or of young children.
- Philosopher**, (fil-os'ô-fer) *n.* [G. *philos* and *sophia*.] One versed in or devoted to philosophy; one who philosophizes.
- Philosophical**, (fil-ô-sof'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from philosophy;—skilled in or evincing philosophy; rational; wise; temperate.
- Philosophically**, (fil-ô-sof'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a philosophical manner; calmly; wisely; rationally.
- Philosophist**, (fil-os'ô-fist) *n.* A lover of sophistry.
- Philosophize**, (fil-os ô-fiz) *v. t.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things.
- Philosophy**, (fil-os'ô-fe) *n.* [G. *philia* and *sophia*.] The love of wisdom;—the study of the forms and properties of material bodies; *physical philosophy*;—the study of the modes in which matters act on or are acted on by matter; science of the laws of motion, &c.; *natural philosophy*;—science of the mind in its constitution, faculties, processes, and laws of thought; *mental philosophy*;—study of the principles and motives of moral action, and the distinctions between right and wrong; *moral or ethical philosophy*;—the science of being, study of the primary causes and conditions of sentient and conscious existence; *metaphysical philosophy*;—a hypothetical or theoretical system for explaining any class or set of natural or mental phenomena;—the ground or principle on which a scientific, historical, or other inquiry is conducted;—a system or course of study in a university curriculum.
- Philter**, (fil'têr) *n.* [G. *philtion*.] A potion or charm intended or adapted to excite love.
- Philter**, (fil'têr) *v. t.* To impregnate with a love potion;—to charm to love.
- Phlebotomist**, (fê-bô'tô-mist) *n.* One who practices phlebotomy.
- Phlebotomy**, (fê-bô'tô-me) *n.* [G. *phleps* and *tomê*.] Act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood.
- Phlegm**, (flem) *n.* [G. *phlegma*.] One of the humours of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed;—mucus of the respiratory and digestive passages;—humour; temperament;—sluggishness; indifference.
- Phlegmatic**, (fleg-mat'ik) *a.* Abounding in phlegm;—generating phlegm;—cold; dull; sluggish. [phlegmatic manner.]
- Phlegmatically**, (fleg-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a phlogiston, (fê-jis'ton) *n.* [G. *phlogiston*.] The supposed principle of inflammability; caloric.
- Phlox**, (flocks) *n.* [G.] A genus of elegant garden flowering plants, having red, white, or purple flowers.
- Phoca**, (fô'ka) *n.* [G. *phôkê*.] A genus of marine mammals; the seal; sea-bear; sea-calf.
- Phœbus**, (fê'bus) *n.* In *mythology*, Apollo the god of the sun—often used to signify the sun itself.

Phonetic, (fō-net'ik) *a.* [G. *phonētikos*.] Pertaining to the voice or its use;—representing sounds.

Phonetics, (fō-net'ika) *n. sing.* The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice;—the art of combining musical sounds;—system of short-hand.

Phonograph, (fō-nō-graf) *n.* A symbol to represent a sound, and always one and the same sound, in writing. [phonography.]

Phonographer, (fō-nō-gra-fer) *n.* One skilled in Phonographical, (fō-nō-graf'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or based upon phonography.

Phonography, (fō-nō-gra-fe) *n.* [G. *phōnē* and *graphein*.] A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech;—a representation of sounds by distinctive characters; a system of short-hand.

Phonology, (fō-nōl'ō-je) *n.* [G. *phōnē* and *logos*.] A treatise on or science of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice.

Phonotype, (fō-nō-tip) *n.* [G. *phōnē* and *tupos*.] A type or character used in phonotypy.

Phonotypy, (fō-nō-tip-e) *n.* Art of representing sounds by distinct characters or types; style of printing in accordance with this art.

Phosphate, (fōs'fat) *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base. [pregnate with phosphorus]

Phosphorate, (fōs'for-āt) *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. [phosphorescent.]

Phosphorescence, (fōs-for-es'ens) *n.* State of being phosphorescent, (fōs-for-es'ent) *a.* Shining with a faint light.

Phosphoria, (fōs-for'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.

Phosphorus, (fōs-for-us) *n.* [G. *phosphoros*.] The morning star;—an elementary substance, very combustible, of a yellowish colour, resembling fine wax.

Phosphuret, (fōs-fū-ret) *n.* A combination of phosphorus with another substance.

Photogeny, (fō-tōj'en-e) *n.* [G. *phōs* and *gencin*.] Art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground.

Photograph, (fō-tō-graf) *n.* A picture produced or printed on chemically prepared paper, by the action of sunlight. [photography.]

Photographer, (fō-tō-gra-fer) *n.* One who practises Photography, (fō-tō-graf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained by, photography.

Photography, (fō-tō-gra-fe) *n.* [G. *phōs* and *graphein*.] Art of producing pictures by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces, as of silver, glass, paper, &c.

Photometer, (fō-tōm'et-er) *n.* [G. *phōs*, and *metron*.] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.

Phrase, (frāz) *n.* [G. *phrasis*.] A brief expression or part of a sentence;—a short, pithy expression; especially, one which is often employed;—the manner or style in which any one expresses himself; diction.

Phrase, (frāz) *v. t.* To express in words, or in peculiar words; to call; to style; to term;—*v. i.* To employ peculiar modes or forms of speech; to word;—to speak slowly or drawlingly; to flatter.

Phrase-book, (frāz'bōok) *n.* A word-manual; a work in which common phrases or idiomatic expressions are explained.

Phraseological, (frā-zō-lōj'ik-al) *a.* Capable of being phrased; pertaining to phraseology.

Phraseology, (frā-zō-lōj'ik) *n.* [G. *phrasis* and *logos*.] Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence;—a collection of phrases in a language.

Phrenitis, (frēn'e-tis) *n.* [G. *phrēn*.] An inflammation of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium;—madness; frenzy.

Phrenological, (frēn-ō-lōj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to phrenology. [phrenology.]

Phrenologist, (frēn-ō-lōj'ist) *n.* One versed in Phrenology, (frēn-ō-lōj'ik) *n.* [G. *phrēn* and *logos*.]

The science of the special functions of the parts of the brain;—the theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head or skull.

Phthisical, (tiz'ik-al) *a.* Wasting the flesh; consumptive;—having or relating to phthisis.

Phthisis, (thi'z-is) *n.* [G.] A tubercular disease of the lungs;—pulmonary consumption.

Phylactery, (fi-lak'ter-e) *n.* [G. *phylaktēr*.] Any charm or spell worn as a preservative from danger or disease;—among the Jews, a slip of parchment on which were written certain passages of the Pentateuch, worn on the forehead, neck, or arm, as a mark of devotion, and made very broad or prominent by the Pharisees.

Physic, (fiz'ik) *n.* The theory or practice of medicine;—a specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness;—a purge; a cathartic. [purge;—to cure.]

Physic, (fiz'ik) *v. t.* To treat with physic; to Physical, (fiz'ik-al) *a.* [G. *physis*.] Pertaining to nature; relating to material things, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary;—pertaining to physics or the science of nature;—cognizable by the senses; external; pertaining to the bodily structure.

Physically, (fiz'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a physical manner; according to nature; by natural power.

Physician, (fiz'izh-an) *n.* One who is skilled in the art of healing; a doctor of medicine;—figuratively, one who heals the disease or disorder of the soul.

Physics, (fiz'iks) *n. sing.* The science of nature; that department of science which treats of the general properties of bodies and the causes that modify those properties.

Physiognomic, (fiz-e-og-nom'ik) *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy. (in physiognomy.)

Physiognomist, (fiz-e-og-nō-mist) *n.* One skilled in Physiognomy, (fiz-e-og-nō-me) *n.* [G. *physis* and *gnōmōn*.]

The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face;—the face with respect to the temper of the mind; particular cast or expression of countenance. [physiology.]

Physiological, (fiz-e-ō-lōj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to Physiologist, (fiz-e-ō-lōj'ist) *n.* One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the constitution, properties, and functions of animals and plants;—one who studies or treats on physiology.

Physiology, (fiz-e-ō-lōj'ik) *n.* [G. *physis* and *logos*.] The study or knowledge of animals and plants in their outward forms, properties, organs, and functions.

Physique, (fiz'ek) *n.* [F.] The natural constitution or physical structure of a person.

Phytography, (fi-tō-gra-fe) *n.* [G. *phuton* and *graphein*.] The science of describing plants;—a description of plants.

Phytology, (fi-tō-lōj'ik) *n.* [G. *phuton* and *logos*.]

A treatise on plants or the science of plants; botany.

Piacular, (pi-ak'ū-lār) *a.* [*L. piaculum.*] Expia-
tory; having power to atone;—needing expia-
tion; atrociously bad. [*forte.*]

Pianist, (pe-ā-nist) *n.* A performer on the piano.

Pianoforte, (pe-ā-nō-for'tā) *n.* [*It. piano and forte.*] A keyed musical instrument, so called from the facility with which the performer can give a soft or strong expression to its tones. It consists of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness, and tension, struck by hammers moved by the notes on a keyboard, and in-
closed in an ornamental work of mahogany, rose, walnut, or other polished wood.

Piassava, (pe-as'sa-va) *n.* The hard and tough fibres of the palm-tree, used to make strong brooms.

Piastra, (pe-as'tēr) *n.* [*It. piastra.*] A coin of different values in different countries—the Italian is worth about 4s. 6d. sterling; the Turkish, 2½d.

Piazza, (pe-az'za) *n.* [*It.*] A portico supported by arches or columns;—a square, surrounded by buildings.

Pibroch, (pi-brok) *n.* [*Gael. piobairachd.*] A wild, irregular species of music peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.

Pica, (pi'ka) *n.* [*L. pica.*] The magpie;—a depraved or unnatural appetite, as in pregnancy;—a table or directory for devotional services;—a kind of type next in size above long primer.

Picador, (pi-kā-dōr) *n.* [*Sp.*] A horseman armed with a lance, who commences a bull-fight.

Picaroon, (pi-kā-rōon') *n.* [*Sp. picaro.*] A plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a robber.

Piccalilli, (pi-kā-lil-e) *n.* An East Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.

Pick, (pi'k) *v. t.* [*A.-S. pycan.*] To peck at like birds; to strike with any thing pointed;—to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock;—hence to steal from; to rob;—to take up suddenly or surreptitiously;—(*Ger. picken.*) To pull apart or away, especially with the fingers; to pluck;—to cleanse by removing that which is objectionable; to pull into small pieces; to tease;—to take bit by bit; to eat in small morsels;—to seek for or make, as a ground of quarrel;—to choose; to select;—*r. i.* To eat by morsels;—to do any thing nicely;—to steal; to pilfer.

Pick, (pi'k) *n.* A sharp-pointed iron tool used for loosening and breaking up hard ground, stones, &c.;—a pointed instrument for cleansing the teeth; instrument for dressing stone;—choice; right of selection.

Pickaxe, (pi-kaks) *n.* [*From pick and axe.*] A pick with a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle at the middle.

Picked, (pi'kt) *a.* Pointed; sharp;—spruce; foppish;—selected; choice.

Picker, (pi'k'er) *n.* One who picks or culls.

Pickeral, (pi'k'er-el) *n.* [*Diminutive of pike.*] A fresh-water fish of several species of the pike family.

Picket, (pi'ket) *n.* [*F. piquet.*] A stake sharpened, used in fortification and encampments;—a narrow board pointed, used in making fences;—a guard posted in front of an army.

Picket, (pi'ket) *v. t.* To fortify, inclose, or fence with pickets;—to fasten to a picket.

Picking, (pi'king) *n.* Act of plucking, select-
ing, or gathering;—act of stealing or pilfering.

Pickle, (pi'kl) *n.* [*D. pekēl.*] A solution of salt

and water in which fish may be preserved or meat corned; brine;—vinegar, sometimes spiced, in which vegetables, fish, &c., may be preserved;—any article of food preserved in vinegar;—a state of disorder or difficulty.

Pickle, (pi'kl) *v. t.* To preserve in brine or pickle;—to prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine.

Picklock, (pi'k'lok) *n.* An instrument for opening locks without the key;—a person who picks locks. [*the pocket of another.*]

Pickpocket, (pi'k'pok-et) *n.* One who steals from pockets.

Picnie, (pi'nik) *n.* [*F. piquenique.*] Formerly, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table; an entertainment carried by an excursion party into the country; the party itself.

Picnic, (pi'nik) *v. i.* To go on a picnic.

Pictorial, (pi'k'tō-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to or illustrated by pictures; forming pictures.

Pictorially, (pi'k'tō-re-al-le) *adv.* In a pictorial manner.

Picture, (pi'k'tūr) *n.* [*L. pictura.*] That which is painted; a likeness drawn in colours; any graphic representation;—painting;—that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing.

Picture, (pi'k'tūr) *v. t.* To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent to the mind; to recall distinctly or vividly.

Picturesque, (pi'k-tūr-esk') *a.* Fitted to form a good or pleasing picture; striking or effective in representing objects, scenes, or persons;—vivid in description, brilliant in colouring, skilful in grouping;—animated; lively.

Picturesque, (pi'k-tūr-esk') *n.* The combination of natural objects which forms a beautiful scene or landscape;—the selection and grouping of forms and features in animate or inanimate life to constitute a pleasing and effective painting. —the description of events, representation of characters, or expression of thoughts so as to affect the mind with a sense of reality, truth, or power.

Picturesquely, (pi'k-tūr-esk'le) *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

Piddle, (pid'dl) *v. i.* [*piddle.*] To deal in trifles; to spend time in trifling objects;—to eat or drink squeamishly;—to make water.

Pie, (pi) *n.* [*Eng. pasty.*] Paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, &c.;—[*L. pica.*] A magpie;—the old Roman Catholic service-book;—A mass of type mixed or unsorted. [*fixed in colour.*]

Piebald, (pi'bald) *a.* Of various colours; diversi-

Piece, (pēs) *n.* [*F.*] A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole; a shred; a bit;—a part of any thing not separated from the whole, or conceived as distinct; portion; division;—a part added; patch;—a separate portion of work or labour;—a short literary article or essay;—a picture or painting;—a coin;—a gun; an ordinary or charge.

Piece, (pēs) *v. t.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch;—to unite; to join;—*r. i.* To unite; to be compacted, as parts into a whole.

Piecemeal, (pēs'mēl) *adv.* In pieces; in frag-
ments;—by pieces; by little and little.

Piecemeal, (pēs'mēl) *a.* Made of parts or pieces; single; separate.

Piecer, (pēs'er) *n.* One who pieces; a patcher.

Piece-work, (pēs'wuk) *n.* Work done by the piece or job.

Pied, (pid) *a.* [Eng. *pie*.] Variegated with spots of different colours; spotted.

Pier, (për) *n.* [F. *pierre*.] A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge, &c.;—a part of the wall of a house between the windows or doors;—a mass of stone-work projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves;—a wharf or landing-place.

Pierce, (përs) *v. t.* [F. *percer*.] To thrust into or transfuse with a pointed instrument;—to force a way into;—to touch, as the affections;—to dive into, as a secret;—*v. i.* To enter, as a pointed instrument;—to force a way into or through;—to penetrate, as into a secret;—to affect deeply.

Piercer, (përs'er) *n.* One who or that which pierces;—an instrument which bores or penetrates.

Piercingly, (përs'ing-le) *adv.* In a piercing manner.

Pier-glass, (përglas) *n.* A mirror or glass hanging between windows.

Pier-table, (përt'ä-bl) *n.* A table standing between windows.

Pietism, (pi'et-izm) *n.* The religion of the Pietists.

Pietist, (pi'et-ist) *n.* One of a class of reformers in Germany who sought to restore *piety* to the Lutheran church in the end of the 17th century; one professing great sanctity of life, and condemning ecclesiastical polity, and culture or learning in the clergy.

Piety, (pi'et-e) *n.* [L. *pietas*.] Affectionate reverence of parents, or friends, or country;—obedient love of the will of God and zealous devotion to his service; religion; sanctity; holiness; devotion.

Pig, (pig) *n.* [A.-S. *þiga*.] The young of swine, male or female;—an oblong mass of metal, as first extracted from the ore.

Pig, (pig) *v. t. or i.* To bring forth pigs;—to lie together like pigs.

Pigeon, (pij'un) *n.* [L. *pipio*.] A gallinaceous bird, of several species, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove, and the wild pigeon of America; a silly fellow who may be tricked out of his money by professed gumbler.

Pigeon-hearted, (pij'un-härt-ed) *a.* Timid; easily frightened.

Pigeon-hole, (pij'un-höl) *n.* A little opening or division in a case for papers.

Pigeon-livered, (pij'un-liv-ërd) *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle.

Piggery, (pig'ë-r) *n.* A place where swine are kept.

Pigment, (pig'ment) *n.* [L. *pigmentum*.] A preparation used by painters, &c., to impart colours to bodies; paint.

Pigmy, (pig'me) *n.* [L. *pygmaeus*.] A person of very small stature; a dwarf.

Pigmy, (pig'me) *a.* Very small in size; feeble; inconsiderable.

Pig-sty, (pig'sti) *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

Pigtail, (pig'täl) *n.* The tail of a pig;—the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a cue;—a roll of twisted tobacco.

Pike, (pik) *n.* [F. *pique*.] A long wooden shaft or staff with a flat-pointed steel head; a spear;—a fork used in husbandry;—a large cock of hay;—a voracious fish—so named from its length and shape or from the form of its snout—



Pigeon.



Pike.

it is a fresh-water fish living in deep water;—a turnpike.

Piked, (pikt) *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending [in a point].

Pikeman, (pik'man) *n.* A soldier armed with a pike.

Pike-staff, (pik'staf) *n.* The shaft of a pike;—a staff having a sharp metal spike at the bottom.

Pilaster, (pe-las'tër) *n.* [L. *pila*.] A square column usually set within a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter.

Pilchard, (pil'shård) *n.* A fish of the genus *Clupea*, resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder.

Pile, (pil) *n.* [F., L. *pila*.] A roundish or elevated mass of things; a heap of combustibles for burning a dead body;—a heap of balls or shot raised in the form of a pyramid;—a large building or mass of buildings;—a vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, with disks of cloth or paper between them moistened with acid water for producing a current of electricity.

Pile, (pil) *n.* [A.-S. *þil*.] A piece of timber pointed and driven into the earth for the support of a building, a bridge, or the like. [L. *pila*.] The fibre of wool, cotton, and the like; the nap.

Pile, (pil) *v. t.* To lay or throw into a pile or heap;—to fill above the brim or top;—to drive piles. [for driving down piles.]

Pile-driver, (pil'driv-ër) *n.* An engine or machine

Piles, (pilz) *n. pl.* [L. *pila*, a ball.] The hemorrhoids, tumours of blood about the verge of the anus.

Pilfer, (pil'fër) *v. i.* [F. *pel'frer*.] To steal; to practise petty theft;—*v. t.* To steal; to filch.

Pilferer, (pil'fër-ër) *n.* One who pilfers.

Pilgrim, (pil'grim) *n.* [Ger., D.] A wanderer;—one who travels from his own country to visit a holy place.

Pilgrimage, (pil'grim-äj) *n.* The journey of a pilgrim; a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

Pill, (pil) *n.* [L. *pilula*.] A medicine in the form of a little ball;—any thing nauseous.

Pill, (pil) *v. t.* [F. *pillier*.] To rob; to plunder;—*v. i.* To be stripped or peeled; to come off in flakes;—to commit robbery.

Pillage, (pil'äj) *n.* [F., from *pillier*, to plunder.] Act of plundering;—depredation;—act of devastating, as a hostile territory, or sacking, as a conquered town; rapine; ravage;—that which is taken by force, exaction, or robbery; plunder; spoil; booty; loot.

Pillage, (pil'äj) *v. t.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil.

Pillar, (pil'ar) *n.* [F. *pilier*.] A pier or column to support an arch, a roof, a statue, or the like; a prop; a support;—that on which any thing rests; foundation;—hence, one who upholds or maintains;—a monument to commemorate some event, person, &c.

Pillared, (pil'ärd) *a.* Supported by pillars; having the form of, or embodied in, a pillar.

Pillion, (pil'yün) *n.* [Eng. *pile*.] The pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle on which a woman can ride behind a man on horseback.

Pillory, (pil'or-e) *n.* [L. *pila*.] A frame of wood erected on posts with movable boards and holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were formerly put to punish him by public exposure.

Pillory, (pil'or-e) *v. t.* To punish with the pillory.

Pillow, (pil'ö) *n.* [A.-S. *þyle*.] A cushion to sup-

port the head of a person when reposing;—a piece of metal or wood used to support some part of a machine.

Pillow, (pil'v) *v. t.* To rest or lay for support.

Pillow-case, (pil'v-kās) *n.* A covering for a pillow.

Pilose, (pil'ōs) *a.* [*L. pilosus.*] Hairy;—covered with long, distinct hairs.

Pilot, (pil'ut) *n.* [*F. pilote.*] One whose office is to steer ships, particularly where navigation is dangerous;—a guide.

Pilot, (pil'ut) *v. t.* To direct the course of, as a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous;—to guide through dangers or difficulties.

Pilotage, (pil'ut-āj) *n.* Compensation to one who directs the course of a ship;—the guidance of a pilot.

Pilot-cloth, (pil'ut-kloth) *n.* A coarse, stout kind of cloth, for overcoats.

Pilot-engine, (pil'ut-en-jin) *n.* A locomotive sent before to clear the way of a train on a railroad.

Pilot-fish, (pil'ut-fish) *n.* A fish of the mackerel family—so named because it often accompanies ships.

Piloting, (pil'ut-ing) *n.* The act of steering a Pimento, (pe-men'to) *n.* [*L. pigmentum.*] The fruit of a tree having an aromatic flavour; allspice.

Pimp, (pimp) *n.* [*F. pimpant.*] One who provides for the lust of others; a pander.

Pimp, (pimp) *v. t.* To procure lewd women for the gratification of others; to pander.

Pimple, (pim'pl) *n.* [*A-S. pimple.*] A small elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus or lymph; a pustule.

Pimpled, (pim'pld) *a.* Having pimples.

Pin, (pin) *n.* [*D. W.*] A pointed instrument of wood, metal, or the like;—a small, pointed piece of wire with a head, used for fastening clothes, &c.;—a bolt which fastens the wheel to the axle;—a peg by which the strings in musical instruments are strained;—a cylindrical roller made of wood;—the central part of a target;—a thing of no value; a trifle.

Pin, (pin) *v. t.* To fasten as with a pin;—to Pinafore, (pin'a-för) *n.* An apron for a child to cover the front part of the body; a tier.

Pin-case, (pin'kās) *n.* A case for holding pins.

Pinchers, (pin'cherz) *n. pl.* [*F. pince.*] Pinchers.

Pinch, (pinsh) *v. t.* [*F. pincer.*] To squeeze, as between the ends of the fingers;—to hold hard with the teeth or with an instrument;—to press between two hard bodies;—to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid;—to distress;—to drive to straits or pecuniary difficulties;—*v. i.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard;—to spare; to be covetous.

Pinch, (pinsh) *n.* A close compression with the ends of the fingers; also, that which is taken between the ends of the fingers;—a gripe;—straits; difficulty; time of distress.

Pinchbeck, (pinsh'bek) *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc resembling gold.

Pinchers, (pinsh'cherz) *n. pl.* [From *pinch.*] An instrument for various uses, as drawing nails and the like, gripping things to be held fast, &c.

Pin-cushion, (pin'kūsh-un) *n.* A cushion stuffed with bran or wool in which females stick pins.

Pindaric, (pin-dar'ik) *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar, a lyric poet of Greece.

Pine, (pin) *n.* [*L. pinus.*] A genus of coniferous trees of many species;—the wood of the pine-tree;—a pine-apple.

Pine, (pin) *v. i.* [*A-S. pīnan.*] To languish; to

grow lean;—to languish with desire;—*v. t.* To wear out;—to grieve for.

Pine-apple, (pin'ap-pl) *n.* A tropical plant and its fruit—so called from the resemblance of the latter to the cone of the pine-tree.

Pinery, (pin'er-e) *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised.

Pinfooted, (pin'foot-əd) *a.* Having the toes bordered by a skin.

Pinhole, (pin'hōl) *n.* A hole made by the puncture of a pin; hence, a very small aperture.

Pinion, (pin'yun) *n.* [*L. penna.*] A feather;—a wing;—the joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body;—a fetter for the arm;—a smaller wheel with teeth working into the teeth of a larger wheel.

Pinion, (pin'yun) *v. t.* To confine the wings of;—to restrain by binding the arms to the body;—to shackle.

Pink, (pink) *n.* [*D.*] An eye or a small eye. [*F. pince.*] A native garden plant of the genus *Dianthus* and its flower;—a colour resulting from the combination of a pure vivid red with more or less white—the common colour of the flower;—that which is supremely excellent;—a small fresh-water fish; minnow.

Pink, (pink) *v. t.* To work in eyelet holes; to pierce with small holes;—to stab;—to dye of a pink colour.

Pink, (pink) *a.* Resembling the pink;—flesh.

Pinky, (pink'e) *a.* Having a light, crimson colour.

Pin-money, (pin'mun-e) *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.

Pinna, (pin'na) *n.* [*L.*] A feather;—the fin of a fish;—a leaflet or part of a compound leaf.

Pinnace, (pin'ās) *n.* [*F. pinasse.*] A small vessel navigated with oars and sails;—a boat rowed with eight oars.

Pinnacle, (pin'a-kl) *n.* [*F. pinacle.*] A slender turret or part of a building elevated above the main building;—a high, spiring point; the highest elevation; top or summit.

Pinnate, (pin'āt) *a.* [*L. pinnatus.*] Shaped like a feather;—furnished with fms.

Pinner, (pin'er) *n.* One who pins or fastens;—a pin-maker;—the lappet of a head-dress which flies loose.

Pin-point, (pin'point) *n.* The point of a pin;—a mere trifle.

Pint, (pint) *n.* [*A-S. pynt.*] Half a quart or four gills;—in medicine, twelve ounces—applied both to liquid and dry measure.

Pintle, (pin'tl) *n.* [A diminutive of *pin.*] A long iron bolt;—a hook on which a rudder is hung.

Piny, (pin'e) *a.* Abounding with pines.

Pioneer, (pi'ō-nēr) *v. t.* To go before and prepare a way for.

Pioneer, (pi'ō-nēr) *n.* [*F. pionnier.*] One who marches before an army to repair the road, &c.;—one who goes before to prepare the way for another.

Pious, (pi'us) *a.* [*L. pius.*] Having affectionate or filial reverence for a parent or superior;—having reverence and love toward the Supreme Being;—dictated by religious feeling;—devout; holy;—practised under the pretence of religion.

Piously, (pi'us-le) *adv.* In a pious manner; religiously.

Pip, (pip) *n.* [*D. F. pepic.*] A disease of fowls, in which a horny pellicle grows on the tip of the



- tongue. [*P. pepin.*] The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit;—a spot on cards.
- Pip**, (pip) *v. i.* To cry or chirp as a chicken.
- Pipe**, (pip) *n.* [*A.-S.*] A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal;—any long tube or hollow body;—a tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco;—a cask, usually containing 126 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.
- Pipe**, (pip) *v. i.* To play on a pipe, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music;—to have a shrill sound; to whistle;—*v. t.* To perform on a wind instrument;—among seamen, to summon the hands and direct in duty by the boatwain's call or whistle.
- Pipe-clay**, (pip'klā) *n.* A species of white clay, used in making tobacco-pipes and earthen ware;—also, a white clay powder used in cleaning the leather belts and other accoutrements of a soldier.
- Pipe-clay**, (pip'klā) *v. t.* To whiten or cleanse with white clay powder, as soldiers' belts, &c.
- Piped**, (pipd) *a.* Formed with a pipe; fluted.
- Piper**, (pip'er) *n.* One who plays on a pipe or flute.
- Piping**, (pip'ing) *a.* Giving forth a weak, shrill sound like the sick; feeble;—simmering; boiling.
- Piping**, (pip'ing) *n.* [From *pipe*.] A kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses.
- Pipkin**, (pip'kin) *n.* A small earthen boiler.
- Pippin**, (pip'in) *n.* A kind of tart apple.
- Piquancy**, (pik'an-se) *n.* State or quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency; severity.
- Piquant**, (pik'ant) *a.* [*F. piquer.*] Stimulating to the tongue;—sharp; tart; pungent; severe.
- Piquantly**, (pik'ant-le) *adv.* In a piquant manner.
- Pique**, (pēk) *n.* [*F.*] A feeling of annoyance or resentment awakened by a social slight or injury; wounded pride; irritation; grudge.
- Pique**, (pēk) *v. t.* To excite to anger;—to excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy;—to pride or value;—used reflexively.
- Piquet**, (pik-et) *n.* [*F.*] A game at cards.
- Piracy**, (pi'ra-se) *n.* [*F. piraterie.*] The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas;—infringement of the law of copyright by publishing the writings of other men without permission.
- Pirate**, (pi'rāt) *n.* A robber on the high seas;—a vessel which sails without a commission, for the purpose of plundering on the high seas;—one who publishes the writings of other men without permission.
- Pirate**, (pi'rāt) *v. t.* To take without right or permission, as books or writings.
- Piratical**, (pi-rat'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a pirate; plundering on the high seas;—roving in search of booty;—practising literary theft.
- Piratically**, (pi-rat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a piratical manner. [on the toes in dancing.]
- Pirouette**, (pe-rōo-et) *n.* [*F.*] A whirling about on the toes, as in dancing.
- Pirouette**, (pe-rōo-et) *v. i.* To whirl or turn about on the toes, as in dancing.
- Piscatorial**, (pis-ka-tō-re-al) *a.* [*L. piscator.*] Relating to fishes or to fishing.
- Pisces**, (pis'sēz) *n. pl.* [*L. piscis.*] The Fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac.
- Pisciculture**, (pis'se-kul-tūr) *n.* [*L. piscis and cultura.*] The artificial propagation of fish.
- Piscina**, (pis'se-na) *n.* A



Pisces.

niche in Roman Catholic Churches, containing a small basin, in which the priest washes his hands, or the chalice.

Piscine, (pis'sin) *a.* [*L. piscis.*] Belonging to fish; fishy;—belonging to a fish-pond;—also *piscinal*.

Piscivorous, (pis-siv'o-rus) *a.* [*L. piscis and vorare.*] Feeding or subsisting on fish.

Pish, (piash) *interj.* Pahaw—an exclamation of contempt. [ant or emmet.]

Pismire, (pis'mir) *n.* [*Eng. piss and mire.*] The

Piss, (pis) *v. i.* [*F. pisser.*] To make water.

Piss, (pis) *n.* Urine.

Pistachio, (pis-tā'she-ō) *n.* [*Sp.*] The nut of a tree, containing a kernel of a pleasant taste, resembling the almond.

Pistil, (pis'til) *n.* [*L. pistillum, pistillus, a pestle.*] An organ terminating the axis of growth in a flower, and inclosing the seed; a carpel.

Pistol, (pis'tol) *n.* [*F. pistole.*] A small fire-arm to be fired from one hand.

Pistol, (pis'tol) *v. t.* To shoot with a pistol.

Pistole, (pis'tol') *n.* A gold coin of Spain worth about 16s. sterling.

Pistol-shot, (pis'tol-shot) *n.* The range of a pistol;—the discharge of a pistol.

Piston, (pis'tun) *n.* [*L. pinere.*] A short cylinder of metal, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump, and works alternately up and down or backward and forward in it.

Piston-rod, (pis'tun-rod) *n.* The rod by which the piston is moved, as in a pump or steam engine.

Pit, (pit) *n.* [*A.-S. pīt.*] A large, deep hole in the ground; a well;—an excavation for catching wild beasts;—an abyss; especially, the bottomless pit; hell;—the grave;—the hollow place under the arm;—the hollow of the stomach;—indentation or mark left by the small-pox;—the lowest place in a theatre;—an area into which cocks or dogs are brought to fight.

Pit, (pit) *v. t.* To indent;—to mark with little hollows;—to provoke to combat;—to lay in a pit or hollow; to bed.

Pitapat, (pit'a-pat) *adv.* [A reduplication of *pat.*] In a flutter; with palpitation.

Pitch, (pich) *n.* [*L. pix, G. pissas.*] A thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar;—a resinous substance obtained by incision from the bark of the silver fir and other pine trees. [pitch.]

Pitch, (pich) *v. t.* To cover over or smear with Pitch, (pich) *v. t.* [*A.-S. pyccan.*] To hurl; to toss;—to throw in a wager;—to fix firmly; to plant;—to set in order; to marshal in array;—to set the key-note of an air or musical piece;—*v. i.* To light; to settle;—to fall headlong;—to encamp;—to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship.

Pitch, (pich) *n.* [*F. pic, high place.*] A point or peak;—the highest point; greatest altitude;—degree of ascent; rate of advance;—place or position attained;—elevation of the voice, or of an instrument, &c.;—the point where a declivity begins; hence, descent; slope.

Pitcher, (pich'er) *n.* [*F. picher.*] An earthen vessel, with a spout for pouring out liquors;—a cup-like appendage of the leaves of certain plants;—a kind of apple.

Pitcher-plant, (pich'er-plant) *n.* A plant of the genus *Nepenthes*, in which the leaves form a kind of basin, usually secreting a subacid liquid.



Piston.

Pitchfork, (pich'fork) *n.* A farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain, as into carts;—a metallic instrument for striking a key-note; tuning-fork.

Pitching, (pitch'ing) *n.* The rising and falling of the stem and stern of a vessel in a head sea.

Pitch-pipe, (pich'pip) *n.* A wind instrument for regulating the pitch of the key of a tune.

Pitchy, (pich'e) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of pitch;—smeared with pitch;—black; dark; dismal.

Piteous, (pit's-us) *a.* Fitted to excite pity;—sorrowful; sad;—compassionate; tender;—paltry; mean; pitiful.

Piteously, (pit's-us-le) *adv.* In a piteous manner.

Pitfall, (pit'fawl) *n.* A pit lightly covered, intended to entrap wild beasts or men.

Pith, (pith) *n.* [A.-S. *pidha*.] The soft, spongy substance in the centre of plants and trees;—in animals, the spinal cord; the marrow;—condensed substance; quintessence;—strength; force;—cogency; concentrated vigour; close and nervous energy of thought or diction.

Pithily, (pith'e-le) *adv.* In a pithy manner; with vigour.

Pithless, (pith'les) *a.* Destitute of strength;—wanting cogency or concentrated force.

Pithy, (pith'e) *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with, pith;—forcible; energetic.

Pitiable, (pit'e-a-bl) *a.* Deserving pity; sorrowful; affecting; lamentable; mournful; miserable.

Pitiableness, (pit'e-a-bl-nes) *n.* The state of being pitiable.

Pitiful, (pit'e-fool) *a.* Full of pity; tender; compassionate;—moving compassion; sad; lamentable;—contemptible; despicable; paltry.

Pitifully, (pit'e-fool-le) *adv.* In a pitiful manner.

Pitifulness, (pit'e-fool-nes) *n.* The state of being pitiful.

Pitiless, (pit'e-les) *a.* Destitute of pity;—hard-hearted; merciless; compassionless.

Pitilessly, (pit'e-les-le) *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

Pitilessness, (pit'e-les-nes) *n.* Want of mercy; callous indifference to others; relentless cruelty.

Pitman, (pit'man) *n.* One who works in a pit, as in sawing timber, &c.;—one who works in a mine.

Pit-saw, (pit'saw) *n.* A large saw worked vertically, by two men, one of whom stands in a pit.

Pittance, (pit'ans) *n.* [F. *pitance*.] An allowance of food bestowed in charity; hence, a charity gift;—any small allowance; a trifle.

Pitted, (pit'ed) *a.* Marked with small hollows;—set in competition; matched against.

Pity, (pit'e) *n.* [F. *pitie*.] The feeling or suffering of one person excited by the distresses of another;—cause of grief; thing to be regretted;—commiseration; condolence; sympathy.

Pity, (pit'e) *v. t.* To feel pain or grief for; to have sympathy for; commiserate; compassionate;—*v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

Pityingly, (pit'e-ing-le) *adv.* In a pitying manner; sympathizingly; compassionately.

Pivot, (pi'vut) *n.* [F. *pivot*.] A pin or short axis on which a wheel or other body turns;—a turning point; that on which important results depend.

Pix, (piks) *n.* [L. *pix*.] A small covered vessel in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman Catholic churches;—a box or chest into which gold and silver coins are put for trial and assay previous to an issue of new coinage.

Placability or **Placableness**, (plā-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being placable or appeasable.

Placable, (plā-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *placabilis*.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; appeasable.

Placard, (plā-kārd) *n.* [F., from *plaquer*.] A written or printed paper posted in a public place.

Placard, (plā-kārd) *v. t.* To post, as a writing or libel, in a public place;—to notify publicly.

Place, (plās) *n.* [F.] A broad way in a city; an open space;—any portion of space appropriated to some definite object or use; locality; ground; room;—separate room; apartment;—a residence;—a dwelling; a country house;—a collection of dwellings; a village or city;—a fortified town;—point or degree in priority or importance; rank; station;—position; condition;—office; birth;—possibility of existence or action; opportunity;—definite portion of a written or printed document;—vacated space;—stead.

Place, (plās) *v. t.* To set in a spot or particular part of space; to locate;—to put in a particular state or circumstances; to settle;—to appoint or establish in a situation or official position;—to set; to fix;—followed by on;—to put out at interest; to invest.

Placeman, (plās'man) *n.* One who has an office under government.

Placenta, (plā-sen'ta) *n.* [L.] The soft, spongy disk which connects the mother with the fetus in the womb;—the after-birth;—the part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

Placid, (plā'sid) *a.* [L. *placidus*.] Pleased; serene; tranquil; quiet; gentle; mild.

Placidity, (plā-sid'e-te) *n.* Calmness; quietness;—mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition;—also *placidness*.

Placidly, (plā'sid-le) *adv.* In a placid manner.

Placket, (plāk'et) *n.* [F. *plaquer*.] The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on;—a woman's pocket.

Plagiarism, (plā'je-a-rizm) *n.* Literary theft; the unacknowledged adoption of the thoughts or language of another.

Plagiarist, (plā'je-a-rist) *n.* One who plagiarizes.

Plagiarize, (plā'je-a-riz) *v. t.* To steal from the writings of another.

Plagiary, (plā'je-a-re) *n.* [L. *plagiarius*.] A thief in literature; one who purloins another's writings, and offers them as his own.

Plague, (plāg) *n.* [L. *plaga*.] Any afflictive evil or calamity;—an acute, malignant, febrile disease, that often prevails in the East;—pestilence;—any thing troublesome or vexatious.

Plague, (plāg) *v. t.* To infect with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind; to vex; to torment;—to harass; to molest.

Plague-spot, (plāg'spot) *n.* The mark of pestilential disease;—a deadly mark or sign.

Plaguily, (plāg'e-le) *adv.* Vexatiously.

Plaguy, (plāg'e) *a.* Vexatious; troublesome.

Plaice, (plās) *n.* [G. *platius*.] A fish allied to the flounder.

Plaid, (plād) *n.* [Gael. *plaid*.] A striped cloth worn as an over-garment by the Highlanders in Scotland.

Plaid, (plād) *a.* Having a pattern which resembles a Scotch plaid; marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another.

Plain, (plān) *a.* [L. *planus*.] Smooth; even; level; flat;—distinct; obvious;—simple;—artless; sincere;—mere; bare;—not luxurious; not highly seasoned;—not ornamented;—hard-featured; common; coarse.

Plain, (plān) *adv.* In a plain manner; not obscurely;—distinctly; articulately;—simply; sincerely.

Plain, (plān) *n.* Level land; an open field with an even surface;—a field of battle.

Plain, (plān) *v. t.* To level; to make plain or even;—*v. t.* or *i.* [*F. plaindre.*] To lament.

Plain-dealing, (plān'dē-ling) *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest.

Plain-dealing, (plān'dē-ling) *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity.

Plain-hearted, (plān'hārt-ed) *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art or hypocrisy.

Plainly, (plān'le) *adv.* Without gloss or disguise; sincerely; in earnest; fairly;—evidently; clearly.

Plainness, (plān'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being plain in any of its senses.

Plain-spoken, (plān'spōk-n) *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity.

Plaint, (plānt) *n.* [*L. plantatus.*] Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation;—a sad or serious song;—in *law*, the propounding of the cause or ground of an action in writing.

Plaintiff, (plānt'if) *n.* [*F. plaintif.*] The person who commences a personal action or suit—opposed to *defendant*.

Plaintive, (plānt'iv) *a.* Containing a plaint or expression of sorrow; complaining;—serious; sad.

Plaintively, (plānt'iv-le) *adv.* In a plaintive manner. [of being plaintive.]

Plaintiveness, (plānt'iv-nes) *n.* Quality or state

Plait, (plāt) *n.* [*G. plektē.*] A fold; a doubling, as of cloth;—a braid, as of hair or straw.

Plait, (plāt) *v. t.* To fold; to double in narrow folds;—to form by interlacing; to braid.

Plan, (plan) *n.* [*L. planus.*] A draught or form; the representation of any thing drawn on a plane; the representation of a horizontal section of any thing;—scheme; project; design;—contrivance; device.

Plan, (plan) *v. t.* To form a draught or representation of any intended work;—to scheme; to devise. [the form of a plane.]

Planary, (plān'ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to or having

Planck, (plānsh) *v. t.* [*F. planck.*] To cover with planks or boards; to plank.

Plancking, (plānsh'ing) *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks.

Plane, (plān) *a.* [*L. planus.*] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; pertaining to, lying in, or constituting a plane.

Plane, (plān) *n.* An even or level surface; a figure in which lines or curves drawn between any two points lie in the same surface;—a carpenter's or joiner's tool, and used to smooth boards or other surfaces of wood.

Plane, (plān) *v. t.* To make smooth; to free from inequalities of surface.

Planet, (plan'et) *n.* [*L. planeta.*] A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity.

Planetary, (plan'et-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to the planets;—consisting of planets;—under the dominion or influence of a planet.

Planetoid, (plan'et-oid) *n.* [*G. planetēs and eidos.*] A body resembling a planet; especially one of the numerous group between Mars and Jupiter.

Plane-tree, (plān'tre) *n.* [*L. platanus.*] A tree of the genus *Platanus*, largely cultivated in this country—the wood is fine grained, hard, but brittle.

Planet-struck, (plan'et-struk) *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted.

Planimetric, (plan-e-met'rik) *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

Planimetry, (plan-im'et-re) *n.* [*L. planus and G. metron.*] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Planish, (plan'ish) *v. t.* [*F. planer.*] To render smooth and level, as a metallic surface, by light blows with a smooth-faced hammer.

Planisphere, (plan'e-sfer) *n.* [*L. planus and sphaera.*] The representation of the circles of the sphere upon a plane.

Plank, (plangk) *n.* [*F. planche, W. planc, Ger. & Dan. planke.*] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker;—a support, as for floating in a stream.

Plank, (plangk) *v. t.* To cover or lay with planks.

Planner, (plan'er) *n.* One who plans or forms a plan.

Plant, (plant) *n.* [*L. planta.*] A vegetable; an organic body having a root, stem, and leaves, and propagating itself by seed; herb; shrub; tree, &c. —a sapling;—a child;—a fraudulent trick;—the fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade.

Plant, (plant) *v. t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth;—to set in the ground for growth, as a young tree;—to furnish with plants;—to engender;—to settle; to establish;—to set and point;—*v. i.* To perform the act of planting.

Plantain, (plantān) *n.* [*F.*] A genus of herbaceous plants of many species;—a tropical tree;—also, the fruit of the tree, which is about six or eight inches long, an inch in diameter, with a soft rind encircling a sweet and nutritious pulp.

Plantation, (plan-tāshun) *n.* Act of planting;—the place planted, especially ground planted with trees; shrubbery;—in America, a large estate cultivated by negroes under the authority of the owner;—a new settlement; a colony;—the first introduction or establishment of.

Planter, (plan'er) *n.* One who plants or establishes;—one who owns a plantation.

Plantigrade, (plant'e-grād) *a.* [*L. planta and gradi.*] Walking on the sole of the foot, as some animals.

Planting, (plant'ing) *n.* The act of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, and the like; the art of forming plantations of trees.

Plash, (plash) *n.* A puddle;—a dash of water; a splash;—the branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, and bound to other branches.

Plash, (plash) *v. i.* [*D. plassen.*] To dabble in water; to splash;—*v. t.* [*F. plaisser.*] To lop off;—to cut and intertwine the branches of.

Plashy, (plash'e) *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

Plaster, (plas'ter) *n.* [*L. emplastrum.*] A composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls and partitions of houses; also gypsum, for making ornaments, mouldings, &c.;—an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment spread on leather.

Plaster, (plas'ter) *v. t.* To cover with plaster, as the partitions of a house;—to cover with a plaster, as a wound;—to smooth over; to conceal the defects or irregularities of.

Plasterer, (plas'ter-er) *n.* One who plasters.

Plastering, (plas'ter-ing) *n.* The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

Plastic, (plas'tik) *a.* [*G. plastikos.*] Having the power to give form or fashion to matter;—capable of being moulded, formed, or modelled.

Plasticity, (plas-tis'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being plastic.

Flat, (plat) *v. t.* [From *plait*.] To form by interlaying or interweaving; to weave.

Flat, (plat) *n.* Work done by platting or interweaving.

Flat, (plat) *n.* A small piece of ground (usually flat) laid or marked out with some design.

Plate, (plät) *n.* [D. *plaat*, G. *platte*, flat.] A piece of metal beat or rolled out into a flat extended sheet;—a thick sheet of wrought iron for covering war vessels, forts, &c., against gunshot;—articles for use at table made of gold or silver;—also similar articles of inferior metal wrought over or inlaid with gold or silver;—a flat shallow dish off which food is eaten at table;—a prize run for by horse-racers;—a piece of metal on which any thing is engraved; an impression from an engraved piece of metal;—a page of stereotype for printing from.

Plate, (plät) *v. t.* To overlay with gold, silver, or other metals;—to arm with metal for defence;—to beat into thin, flat pieces.

Plateful, (plät'foöl) *n.* Enough to fill a plate.

Plate-glass, (plät'glas) *n.* A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates, and used for mirrors and the best windows.

Platform, (plat'form) *n.* [*Plat* and *form*.] A frame-work of timber or boards horizontally joined, so as to form a conspicuous or elevated standing-place;—an elevated ground on which artillery is planted;—a terrace in front of a castle, fort, &c.;—position or standing;—the groundwork of a plan or design; basis;—the programme of opinions or principles which a political candidate or party adopt as a ground of public action;—part of a hall on which the chairman and speakers stand;—the landing-place at a railway station.

Platinum, (plat'in-um) *n.* [Sp. *platina*.] A very ductile metal of the colour of silver, but less bright—it is the heaviest and least expansible of the metals.

Platitude, (plat'e-tüd) *n.* [F.] Flatness; dullness; insipidity;—a weak or empty remark.

Platonic, (pla-ton'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Plato.

Platonism, (plä'to-nizm) *n.* The doctrines of Plato;—especially, the theory that the true philosophy of nature is attained, not by investigating the actual forms, properties, conditions, &c., of existing things, but by trying to discover the archetypes or original divine ideas according to which they are fashioned.

Platonist, (plä'to-nist) *n.* A follower of Plato.

Platter, (plat'er) *n.* [F. *plateau*.] A large, shallow dish, for holding the provisions of a table.

Platting, (plät'ing) *n.* Operation or process of weaving;—work made by weaving.

Plaudit, (plawd'it) *n.* [L. *plaudere*.] A mark or expression of applause; acclamation; approbation.

Plausibility, (plawz'e-bil'e-te) *n.* State of being plausible; speciousness; superficial show of right.

Plausible, (plawz'e-bl) *a.* [L. *plausibilis*.] Fitted to gain favour or approbation; apparently right;—using specious arguments or discourse.

Plausibleness, (plawz'e-bl-nes) *n.* Speciousness; a show of right or propriety. (manner.)

Plausibly, (plawz'e-ble) *adv.* In a plausible

Play, (plä) *v. i.* [A.-S. *plegan*.] To engage in sport; to frolic;—to act with levity; to trifle;—to contend in a game; hence, to gamble;—to

perform on an instrument of music;—to move with alternate dilatation and contraction;—to move irregularly;—to act a part upon the stage;—*v. t.* To put in action or motion;—to perform music upon;—to act by representing a character;—to contest for amusement or for a prize.

Play, (plä) *n.* Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure or diversion; sport; frolic;—act of contending for amusement or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or other games; gaming;—practice in any contest;—manner of action;—a comedy or tragedy;—representation of a comedy or tragedy;—performance on an instrument of music;—movement, regular or irregular, room for motion; free and easy action; swing;—scope.

Player, (plä'er) *n.* One who plays;—a dramatic actor;—a mimic;—one who performs on an instrument of music;—a gamester.

Playfellow, (plä'fel-lö) *n.* A companion in amusements or sports; a playmate.

Playful, (plä'foöl) *a.* Sportive;—indulging a sportive fancy.

Playfully, (plä'foöl-le) *adv.* In a sportive manner.

Playfulness, (plä'foöl-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being playful; sportiveness.

Play-house, (plä'hous) *n.* A house for the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theatre.

Playing-card, (plä'ing-kärd) *n.* One of a set of fifty-two cards used in playing games.

Plaything, (plä'thing) *n.* Any thing that serves to amuse; a toy.

Plea, (plē) *n.* [Norm. F. *plait*.] An allegation of fact in a cause; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand;—a cause in court; a lawsuit;—a controversy; a debate;—that which is advanced in defence or proof of ground; justification;—an excuse; an apology;—urgent prayer or entreaty.

Plead, (plēd) *v. i.* [F. *plaider*.] To argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another;—to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to carry on a plea;—to supplicate with earnestness; to urge motives or considerations on;—*v. t.* To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse.

Pleadable, (plēd-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being alleged in proof, defence, or vindication.

Pleader, (plēd'er) *n.* One who pleads; especially, a lawyer who makes a plea in a court of justice.

Pleadings, (plēd'ingz) *n. pl.* The mutual alterations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims.

Pleasant, (plēz'ant) *a.* Fitted to please; grateful to the mind or senses;—cheerful; gay; lively; sportive; giving pleasure; gratifying.

Pleasantly, (plēz'ant-le) *adv.* In a pleasant manner. (being pleasant or agreeable.)

Pleasantness, (plēz'ant-nes) *n.* State or quality of Pleasantry, (plēz'ant-re) *n.* Gayety; merriment;—liveliness; a sprightly saying; lively talk.

Pleaze, (plēz) *v. t.* [L. *placere*.] To excite agreeable emotions in; to gratify; to delight;—to satisfy; to content;—*v. i.* To like; to choose; to prefer;—to comply with;—to be pleased; to condescend.

Pleaser, (plēz'er) *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

Pleasing, (plēz'ing) *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable; gratifying; delightful.

Pleasurable, (plēz'h'r-a-bl) *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification; delightful.

Pleasure, (plēz'h'r) *n.* Gratification of the senses

or of the mind;—delight; enjoyment;—sensual or sexual gratification;—approbation; fond approval;—the dictate of the will; choice;—purpose; intention;—arbitrary choice;—a favour.

Pleasure, (plezh'ür) *v. t.* To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify.

Pleasure-ground, (plezh'ür-ground) *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to amusement.

Plebeian, (plé-bé'an, plé-bé'yan) *a.* [*L. plebeius.*] Pertaining to or consisting of the common people; vulgar; popular;—common; low; mean.

Plebeian, (plé-bé'an) *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men.

Pledge, (plej) *n.* [*F. pleige.*] Something deposited as a security for a debt or engagement; a gage; a surety; hostage;—a promise; a profession of principles;—a written promise or agreement;—act of drinking to the health of.

Pledge, (plej) *v. t.* To deposit in pawn; to leave as security;—to engage for by promise or declaration;—to drink the health of.

Pledger, (plej'ér) *n.* One who pledges or pawns;—one who warrants or stands security for.

Pleiad, (plé'yad) *n.* One of the Pleiades.

Pleiades, (plé'ya-déz) *n. pl.* [*G.*] A group of seven small stars situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

Pleistocene, (plis'tó-sén) *a.* [*G. pleistos and kainos.*] Pertaining to the deposits of the newest tertiary formation.

Plenarily, (plé'na-re-le) *adv.* Fully; completely.

Plenary, (plé'na-re) *a.* [*L.*] Full; entire; complete. *Plenary indulgence*, an act of the pope, granting to certain persons, on certain conditions, the remission of church censures, and absolution from sin. *Plenary inspiration*, theory that divine inspiration extended not only to the minds of the writers of the sacred Scriptures, but also to every word, and even letter of their text.

Plenipotentiary, (plen-e-pó-ten'she-ar-e) *n.* One having full power to transact any business; especially, an ambassador furnished with full power.

Plenipotentiary, (plen-e-pó-ten'she-ar-e) *a.* Con-
Plenitude, (plen'e-túd) *n.* [*L. plenitudo.*] State of being full; fulness; completeness; abundance;—redundancy of blood and humours in the animal body; repletion.

Plenteous, (plen'té-us) *a.* Containing plenty; rich; ample; copious; abundant; full.

Plenteously, (plen'té-us-le) *adv.* In a plenteous manner.

Plenteousness, (plen'té-us-ness) *n.* The state of being plenteous; abundance.

Plentiful, (plen'té-fool) *a.* Containing plenty; adequate to every purpose;—yielding abundant crops; copious; exuberant; fruitful.

Plentifully, (plen'té-fool-le) *adv.* In a plentiful manner; abundantly; copiously.

Plentifulness, (plen'té-fool-ness) *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance; copiousness; fertility.

Plenty, (plen'te) *n.* [*L. plenitas.*] Full or adequate supply; copiousness; abundance; affluence; plenteousness.

Plenty, (plen'te) *a.* Plentiful; abundant.

Pleonasm, (plé'on-azm) *n.* [*G. pleonamos.*] Redundancy in language;—the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary.

Pleonastic, (plé-on-ast'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

Plethora, (pleth'ô-ra) *n.* [*G. plêthôrê.*] Overfulness; especially, excess of blood; repletion;—superfluity.

Plethoric, (pleth-or'ik) *a.* Having a full habit of body;—replete with blood or serous humour.

Pleura, (plô'ra) *n.* [*G.*] The serous membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and the lungs.

Pleurisy, (plô'ré-se) *n.* [*G. pleuritis, sc. nosos.*] An inflammation of the pleura, accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough.

Pliability, (pli-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being pliable; flexibility.

Pliable, (pli'a-bl) *a.* [*F. from plier.*] Capable of being turned or bent; easy to be bent;—readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline—sometimes in a bad sense.

Pliableness, (pli'a-bl-ness) *n.* Pliability; flexibility.

Pliancy, (pli'an-se) *n.* The state of being pliant, in a physical or moral respect.

Pliant, (pli'ant) *a.* Capable of bending; easily bent;—readily influenced to good or evil; easy to be persuaded; flexible; tractable; docile.

Pliers, (pli'érz) *n. pl.* [*From ply.*] A kind of pinchers by which any small object may be seized and bent.

Plight, (plit) *v. t.* [*A.-S. plihtan.*] To expose to danger or risk; to pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act.

Plight, (plit) *n.* [*A.-S. pliht.*] That which serves to pledge; security; gage;—[*L. plica.*] A fold; a plait;—condition; state; especially, exposed condition; dangerous state.

Plighter, (plit'ér) *n.* One who, or that which, plights or pledges.

Plinth, (plinth) *n.* [*G. plinthos.*] A square, projecting, vertically faced member forming the lowest division of the base of a column.

Plod, (plod) *v. i.* [*Gael. plod.*] To travel with laborious diligence;—to toil; to drudge; to study heavily;—*v. t.* To tread with a heavy, labouring step.

Plodder, (plod'ér) *n.* One who plods.

Plodding, (plod'ing) *a.* Diligent and persevering in a study or pursuit, but dull in comprehension, and slow in performance or attainment.

Plodding, (plod'ing) *n.* Laborious and patient prosecution of study or other work.

Plot, (plot) *n.* [*A different orthography of plat.*] A small extent of ground;—a plantation laid out;—a draught of a field, piece of land, &c., drawn to a scale;—any scheme or plan of a complicated nature;—the plan or intrigue of a play, novel, or the like; conspiracy; contrivance.

Plot, (plot) *v. i.* To form a scheme of mischief against another;—to contrive a plan;—*v. t.* To devise; to contrive.

Plotter, (plot'ér) *n.* One who plots or contrives.

Plotting, (plot'ing) *n.* The act of contriving schemes, generally for evil purposes;—the delineating on paper the lines, angles, and measurements of a survey.

Plough, (plow) *n.* [*A.-S. ploga, Ger. pflug.*] A well-known implement for turning up the soil;—hence, agriculture; tillage;—a joiner's instrument for grooving;—a knife for cutting paper.

Plough, (plow) *v. t.* To trench and turn up with a plough; to furrow;—to run through in sailing;—to devastate;—*v. i.* To labour with a plough.

Ploughable, (plow'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being ploughed; arable.

Ploughboy, (plow'boy) *n.* A boy that drives or guides a team in ploughing; a rustic boy.

Plougher, (plow'ər) *n.* One who ploughs land; a cultivator.

Ploughman, (plow'man) *n.* One who ploughs; a husbandman;—a rustic; a countryman.

Ploughshare, (plow'shär) *n.* The part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.

Plover, (plow'ər) *n.* [F. *pluvier*.] A native bird frequenting in numbers marsh lands, river banks, lake and sea shores—the green plover, lapwing, or peewit is prized for its eggs, the golden plover for its flesh.



Plover.

Pluck, (pluk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *pluccian*.] To pull with sudden force, or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch;—to strip by plucking.

Pluck, (pluk) *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *pluc*.] The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal;—spirit; courage.

Plucky, (pluk'e) *a.* Having resolute and enduring courage; spirited.

Plug, (plug) *n.* [D., Ger. *plugge*.] Any thing used to stop a hole; a stopple;—a cake of tobacco.

Plug, (plug) *v. t.* To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

Plum, (plum) *n.* [A.-S. *plāma*.] The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Frumus*; the tree itself;—a raisin;—a handsome fortune.

Plumage, (plüm'āj) *n.* [F.] The feathers which cover a bird.

Plumb, (plum) *n.* [L. *plumbum*.] A weight of lead or other material attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction, as in erecting buildings, &c.; a plummet.

Plumb, (plum) *a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line. [pendicularly.]

Plumb, (plum) *adv.* In a plumb direction; perpendicular.

Plumb, (plum) *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb-line;—to sound with a plummet, as water; to gauge.

Plumbago, (plum-bā'gō) *n.* [L. from *plumbum*.] A soft mineral substance, used for making pencils, polishing-paste, &c.; black lead; graphite.

Plumbeous, (plum-bē-us) *a.* [L. *plumbeus*.] Consisting of or resembling lead; lead-coloured;—dull; heavy; stupid.

Plumber, (plum'ər) *n.* One who works in lead.

Plumbery, (plum'ər-ē) *n.* The business of a plumber;—the place where plumbing is carried on.

Plumbing, (plum'ing) *n.* The art of casting and working in lead;—the business of arranging pipes for conducting water.

Plumb-line, (plum'lin) *n.* A plummet;—a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

Plum-cake, (plum'kāk) *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, &c.

Plume, (plüm) *n.* [L. *pluma*.] The feather of a bird, especially, the finer or heavier part of a feather;—a large or handsome feather worn as an ornament;—a token of honour, prowess, or the like.

Plume, (plüm) *v. t.* To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of;—to strip of feathers;—to dress or decorate with feathers;—to pride; to value; to boast—used reflexively.

Plummet, (plum'et) *n.* [L. *plumbum*.] A piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water, and to determine a perpendicular line.

Plummy, (plüm'e) *a.* Containing plums;—hence, highly seasoned; palatable.

Plumous, (plüm'us) *a.* [L. *plumosus*.] Having plumes; resembling a plume or plumes.

Plump, (plump) *a.* [Ger.] Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; round; full;—complete; unreserved; unqualified; blunt.

Plump, (plump) *v. t.* To extend to fullness; to swell;—to cause to drop heavily;—*v. i.* To grow large to fullness; to be swelled;—to fall suddenly or at once. [heavy full; suddenly.]

Plump, (plump) *adv.* At once, or with a sudden,

Plumper, (plump'ər) *n.* Something intended to swell out;—a vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected;—a full, unqualified lie.

Plum-pie, (plum'pi) *n.* A pie containing plums.

Plumply, (plump'le) *adv.* In a plump manner; fully; roundly; without reserve. [plump.]

Plumpness, (plump'nes) *n.* The state of being Plump.

Plum-pudding, (plum-pood'ing) *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants. [plumes.]

Plumy, (plüm'e) *a.* Covered or adorned with Plunder.

Plunder, (plun'dər) *v. t.* [Ger. *plündern*.] To take the goods of by force;—to take by pillage or robbery;—spoil; sack; rifle; rob.

Plunder, (plun'dər) *n.* That which is taken from an enemy; pillage; prey; spoil;—booty; loot.

Plunderer, (plun'dər-ər) *n.* One who plunders.

Plunge, (plun'j) *v. t.* [F. *plonger*.] To immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire, or the like;—to force into difficulties, trouble, grief;—to baptize by immersion;—*v. i.* To thrust or drive one's self into water; to dive in;—to fall or rush, as into distress, or any state or circumstances in which a person or thing is regarded as surrounded or overwhelmed;—to pitch or heave;—to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse.

Plunge, (plun'j) *n.* Act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance;—act of sinking in or being overwhelmed by difficulties;—act of throwing down the head and raising the hind quarters, as a horse.

Plunger, (plun'j-ər) *n.* One who plunges; a diver;—a long, solid cylinder, used as a forcer in pumps.

Pluperfect, (plü'pər-fekt) *a.* [L. *plus* and *perfectus*.] More than perfect—said of that tense of a verb which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action, event, or time.

Plural, (plü'ral) *a.* [L. *pluralis*.] Containing more than one;—designating two or more;—noting a number or inflection of a word which signifies more than one.

Pluralism, (plü'ral-izm) *n.* The holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time.

Pluralist, (plü'ral-ist) *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one.

Plurality, (plü'ral-ē-te) *n.* State of being plural, or consisting of more than one;—a greater number; a state of being or having a greater number. [more than one.]

Plurally, (plü'ral-ē) *adv.* In a sense implying Plush.

Plush, (plush) *n.* [Ger. *plüsch*.] A textile fabric with a velvet nap on one side—used for footmen's livery.

Pluviometer, (plü've-om'et-ər) *n.* [L. *pluvius* and G. *metron*.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain at any place in a given time.

Pluvius, (plü've-us) *a.* [L. *pluvius*.] Abounding in rain; rainy; pluvial.

Ply, (pli) *v. t.* [F. *plier*.] To fold or cover over; to put to or on with force and repetition;—to

urge; to solicit importunately;—to employ with diligence; to keep busy;—to practise or perform with diligence;—*v. i.* To bend; to yield;—to work steadily;—to go with diligence;—to busy one's self; to be steadily employed;—to make way against the wind;—to make regular trips between two ports or stations.

Ply, (pli) *n.* A fold; a plait;—bent; direction.

Pneumatic, (nū-mat'ik) *a.* [*G. pneumatikos.*] Consisting of or resembling air;—moved or played by means of air;—relating to spirits or spiritual existence.

Pneumatics, (nū-mat'iks) *n. sing.* That science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids;—the science which treats of the intelligent and spiritual beings.

Pneumatology, (nū-ma-to'lō-jē) *n.* [*G. pneuma and logos.*] The doctrine of or a treatise on spiritual existences.

Pneumonic, (nū-mon'ik) *a.* [*G. pneumon.*] Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

Pneumonia, (nū-mon'ik) *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs.

Pneumonitis, (nū-mon'itis) *n.* Inflammation of the lungs;—*pneumonia*.

Poach, (pōch) *v. t.* [*F. pocher.*] To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water;—to plunder by stealth; to shoot, snare, or trap, as game, illegally;—*v. i.* To steal or pocket game, or to carry it away privately, as in a bag;—to trespass on private grounds or preserves for the purpose of killing or snaring game.

Poach, (pōch) *v. t.* [*Ger. pochen.*] To pierce; to stab; to spear, as fish;—*v. i.* To be marked with tracks or ruts, as marshy ground. [*game.*]

Poacher, (pōch'ēr) *n.* One who poaches or steals

Poaching, (pōch'ing) *n.* Act or practice of killing or snaring game unlawfully.

Pock, (pok) *n.* [*A.-S. pocc.*] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases.

Pocket, (pok'et) *n.* [*Diminutive of poke.*] Any small bag, especially one inserted in a garment;—a small bag of net-work into which the balls are driven in billiards;—a certain quantity or measure. [*pocket;—to take clandestinely.*]

Pocket, (pok'et) *v. t.* To put or conceal in the

Pocket-book, (pok'et-bōok) *n.* A small book or case used for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pock-mark, (pok'mark) *n.* Mark made by small-pox.

Pocky, (pok'e) *a.* Full of pocks; infected with the small-pox;—vile; rascally; contemptible.

Pod, (pod) *n.* A capsule of a plant; a legume.

Pod, (pod) *v. i.* To swell; to fill;—to produce pods.

Podagria, (pō-dag'rik) *a.* [*G. podagra.*] Pertaining to the gout; gouty;—afflicted with the gout.

Poem, (pō'em) *n.* [*G. poiēma.*] A metrical composition; a composition in verse—opposed to *prose*.

Poesy, (pō'ē-se) *n.* Art or skill of composing poems;—poetry; metrical composition.

Poet, (pō'et) *n.* [*L. poeta.*] The author of a poem;—one who writes or is skilled in making poetry; an imaginative thinker or writer.

Poetaster, (pō-et-tas'tēr) *n.* A would-be poet; an indifferent writer of verse.

Poetess, (pō-et-ēs) *n.* A female poet.

Poetic, (pō-et'ik) *a.* Pertaining or suitable to poetry;—expressed in poetry or measure;—imbued with a taste or love for poetry;—also *poetical*.

Poetically, (pō-et'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a poetic man-

ner; by fiction; inventively;—with a taste for poetry.

Poetics, (pō-et'iks) *n.* The doctrine of poetry;—that branch of criticism which treats of the nature, qualities, and laws of poetry.

Poetize, (pō'et-iz) *v. i.* To write as a poet; to compose verse.

Poetry, (pō'et-re) *n.* Modes of expressing thought and feeling which are suitable to the imagination when excited or elevated;—metrical composition; verse;—imaginative composition.

Poh, (pō) *interj.* Fish! pahaw!—an exclamation expressing contempt or disgust. [*uant.*]

Poignancy, (poin'an-se) *n.* State of being poignant.

Poignant, (poin'ant) *a.* [*F.*] Sharp; stimulating to the organs of taste;—acutely painful; piercing; severe;—keen; satirical; bitter.

Poignantly, (poin'ant-le) *adv.* In a poignant manner; with point, keenness, or severity.

Point, (point) *n.* [*L. punctum.*] The sharp end of a piercing instrument;—a needle used by engravers, etchers, lace-workers, &c.;—an indefinitely small space; a spot;—a promontory or cape;—exact place in which a person or affair is;—condition; critical state;—state of transition; turning-point; verge; eve;—place to which any thing is directed; object; aim;—end; result;—a distinct proposition; the pith or gist of an argument or discussion;—an instance; an example;—a lively turn of thought;—a characteristic feature or peculiarity;—a place marked in the heavens;—one of the divisions of the mariner's compass;—in *geometry*, that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness;—a character used to mark the divisions of a sentence;—a dot to designate certain tones or time;—a tagged lace;—switch of a railway track.

Point, (point) *v. t.* To give a point to; to sharpen;—to direct towards; to aim;—to indicate by the finger, &c.;—to mark, as a sentence; to punctuate;—to indicate the purpose of;—to discover by a fixed look, as game;—to fill the joints of with mortar;—*v. i.* To direct the finger for designating an object;—to indicate the presence of game, as dogs;—to show distinctly by any means;—to fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.

Point-blank, (point-blank') *a.* Aimed directly toward the mark;—hence, direct; plain; express.

Point-blank, (point-blank') *adv.* In a point-blank manner; directly.

Pointed, (point'ed) *a.* Sharp; having a sharp point;—keen; severe; satirical; direct.

Pointedly, (point'ed-le) *adv.* With lively turns of thought or expression;—with direct explicitness.

Pointedness, (point'ed-nes) *n.* Sharpness; keenness; epigrammatical smartness.

Pointer, (point'ēr) *n.* Any thing that points; the hand of a time-piece;—a variety of dog trained to stop and point out the game to sportsmen.

Pointing, (point'ing) *n.* The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation;—act of placing a cannon to give the shot a special direction;—the act of filling the crevices of walls with mortar.

Pointless, (point'les) *a.* Having no point; wanting keenness; blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.

Pointman, (point'man) *n.* The man who has charge of railway switches.

Poise, (poiz) *n.* [*F. poids.*] Weight; gravity;—the mass of metal used in weighing with steel-yards;—equipoise; balance.

Poise, (poi'z) *v. t.* To make of equal weight; to balance;—to load with weight for balancing;—to weigh.

Poison, (poi'zn) *n.* [*L. potio.*] Any substance which is noxious to life or health;—that which taints or destroys moral purity; any thing infectious or malignant.

Poison, (poi'zn) *v. t.* To infect with poison;—to attack, injure, or kill by poison;—to taint or corrupt the character, principles, or happiness of. [*rupta.*]

Poisoner, (poi'zn-er) *n.* One who poisons or corrupts.

Poisonous, (poi'zn-us) *a.* Having the qualities of poison; impairing soundness or purity.

Poisonously, (poi'zn-us-le) *adv.* With fatal or injurious effects.

Poke, (pök) *n.* [*A.-S. poca.*] A pocket; a small bag;—a long, wide sleeve, formerly much worn.

Poke, (pök) *v. t.* [*Ger. poken.*] To thrust against; to feel for with a long instrument;—to stir, as the fire;—*r. i.* To grope, as in the dark;—to make a thrust.

Poke, (pök) *n.* Act of poking; a thrust.

Poker, (pök'er) *n.* One who pokes;—an iron bar used in stirring or opening a fire of coals. [*Dan. pokker.*] Any frightful object; a bugbear.

Poking, (pök'ing) *a.* Drudging; servile;—prying; inquisitive.

Polacca, (pö-lä'ka) *n.* [*It. and Sp.*] A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

Polar, (pö-lär) *a.* [*F. polaire.*] Pertaining to, surrounding, or proceeding from the poles;—pertaining to the magnetic pole.

Polarity, (pö-lär'e-te) *n.* The condition in some bodies of having poles or opposite points with peculiar properties or powers inherent in these;—the power of attracting or repelling other bodies, and of taking or turning in a certain direction;—the property in the magnet of pointing to the poles of the earth.

Polarization, (pö-lär-e-zä'shun) *n.* The act of polarizing; the state of having polarity.

Polarize, (pö-lär-iz) *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.

Pole, (pöl) *n.* [*A.-S. pol.*] A long, slender piece of wood;—a measure of length of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or a square measure of $30\frac{1}{2}$ square yards; a rod; a perch.

Pole, (pöl) *n.* [*L. polus, from G. polein, to turn.*] One of the extremities of an axis on which a sphere revolves;—especially, one of the extremities of the earth's axis;—a point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity.

Pole, (pöl) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland.

Pole-axe, (pöl'aks) *n.* A sort of axe or hatchet fixed to a pole or handle.

Polecat, (pöl'kat) *n.* [*F. poule and chat.*] A carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel.

Polemic, (pö-lem'ik) *a.* [*G. polemikos.*] Controversial; disputative; contending for an opinion or system by discussion;—disputations;—written in a controversial manner or spirit.

Polemic, (pö-lem'ik) *n.* A controversial disputant; a disputations divine.

Polemically, (pö-lem'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a controversial spirit; by disputation or antagonistic discussion.

Polemics, (pö-lem'iks) *n. sing.* The system or art



Polecat.

of conducting controversial discussion;—controversial writings on religious topics.

Pole-star, (pöl'stär) *n.* A star nearly vertical to the pole of the earth;—that which serves as a guide.

Police, (pö-lēs) *n.* [*F. from G. polis.*] The administration of the laws and regulations of a city or borough;—the internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state;—the body of civil officers organized for the preservation of good order and the enforcement of the laws.

Policeman, (pö-lēs'man) *n.* One of the police.

Police-office, (pö-lēs'of-is) *n.* A court for the trial of petty offences within a city or borough; office where police business is transacted; a temporary prison for petty offenders;—also *police-station*.

Police-officer, (pö-lēs'of-e-ser) *n.* An officer to whom is committed the execution of the laws of a city.

Policy, (pö-lē-se) *n.* [*F. police, L. politia.*] The general scheme or system of measures by which the government and affairs of a nation are administered—usually classified as *foreign, domestic, and commercial policy*;—a line of procedure or measures put forth by a party or its leaders as a common ground of action;—dexterity in managing public affairs or in leading a party;—prudence or wisdom;—strategem; cunning. [*Sp. polizia.*] A writing or instrument in which a contract of insurance is embodied.

Polish, (pol'ish) *v. t.* [*L. polire.*] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction;—hence, to refine;—*r. i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss.

Polish, (pol'ish) *n.* A smooth, glassy surface produced by friction;—hence, refinement; elegance.

Polisher, (pol'ish-er) *n.* One who or that which polishes.

Polishing, (pol'ish-ing) *n.* The act of making smooth or glossy;—act of refining the manners.

Polite, (pö-lit') *a.* [*L. politus.*] Elegant in manners; refined; well-bred; courteous.

Politely, (pö-lit-le) *adv.* Gently; courteously.

Politeness, (pö-lit'nes) *n.* State or quality of being polite; courtesy; good breeding; civility.

Politico, (pol'e-tik) *a.* [*G. politikos.*] Pertaining to policy;—sagacious in contriving or planning; dexterous in the use of means;—wary; artful;—well devised; adapted to the end; wise; prudent; sagacious.

Political, (pö-lit'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to politics; pertaining to a state;—derived from office or connection with government; public;—treating of civil government or the administration of public affairs. [*manner.*]

Politically, (pö-lit'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a political manner.

Politician, (pö-lit'ish'e-an) *n.* One who is versed in the science of government; one devoted to politics;—one who is devoted to a political party;—a man of deep contrivance or artifice.

Politics, (pol'e-tiks) *n. sing.* The science of government;—the management of a political party; in a bad sense, political trickery.

Polity, (pol'e-te) *n.* [*F. politie.*] The form or constitution of civil government in a nation or state.

Polka, (pöl'ka) *n.* [*Bohemian pulka.*] A dance of Polish origin;—also, the air played to the dance.

Poll, (pöl) *n.* [*D. bol.*] The head, or the back part of the head;—a register of heads, that is, of persons;—hence, the entry of the names of electors who vote in parliamentary or municipal elections;—the place where an election is held;—the count of votes given in an election.

Poll, (pŏl) *v. t.* To clip; to lop; to shear; to cut closely;—to enter, as persons, in a register; to enrol;—to bring to the poll; to call forth, as a number of votes;—*v. i.* To vote at a poll, as an elector.

Pollard, (pŏl'ărd) *n.* [From *poll*.] A tree having its top cut off at some height above the ground, that it may throw out branches.

Pollad, (pŏld) *a.* Wanting horns, as a certain breed of black cattle.

Pollen, (pŏl'en) *n.* [L.] The fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers.

Poller, (pŏl'ēr) *n.* One who polls or lops trees;—one who registers voters, or enters his name as a voter.

Poll-tax, (pŏl'taks) *n.* A tax levied by the head or poll; a capitation tax.

Pollute, (pŏl-lŭt') *v. t.* [L. *polluere*.] To make foul or unclean;—to defile morally;—to profane;—to render ceremonially unclean;—to violate by illegal sexual commerce; to taint with evil; to corrupt.

Polluter, (pŏl-lŭt'ēr) *n.* One who pollutes.

Pollution, (pŏl-lŭ'ahŭn) *n.* Act of polluting, or state of being polluted;—legal or ceremonial uncleanness; defilement; vitiation; taint; corruption.

Pollux, (pŏl-luks) *n.* A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini.

Polonaise, (pŏ-lŏ-năz') *n.* [F.] The Polish language;—a Polish dress worn by ladies.

Polt, (pŏlt) *n.* [Eng. *pell*.] A blow, stroke, or striking.

Poltroon, (pŏl-trŏŏn') *n.* [It. *poltrone*.] An arrant coward; a wretch without spirit or courage.

Poltroonery, (pŏl-trŏŏn'ēr-ē) *n.* Cowardice; want of spirit.

Polyandrous, (pŏl-e-an'drus) *a.* [G. *polus* and *anēr*.] Belonging to the class *Polyandria*, having many stamens, inserted in the receptacle, or arising immediately from below the ovary.

Polyanthus, (pŏl-e-an'thus) *n.* [G. *poluanthos*.] A certain ornamental plant whose flower-stalks produce flowers in clusters.

Polygamist, (pŏl-ig'a-mist) *n.* A person who practices polygamy or maintains its lawfulness.

Polygamy, (pŏl-ig'a-me) *n.* [G. *polus* and *gamos*.] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; usually the condition of a man having more than one wife.

Polyglot, (pŏl'e-glŏt) *a.* [G. *poluglŏttos*.] Containing, or pertaining to, several languages.

Polyglot, (pŏl'e-glŏt) *n.* A book containing the same subject-matter in several languages;—especially, the Scriptures in several languages.

Polygon, (pŏl'e-gŏn) *n.* [G. *polus* and *gŏnia*.] A plane figure of many angles, and consequently of many sides; a plane figure of more than four sides.

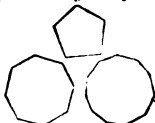
Polygonal, (pŏl-igŏn-al) *a.* Having many angles.

Polygram, (pŏl'e-gram) *n.* [G. *polus*, many, and *gramme*, line.] A figure consisting of many lines.

Polygraph, (pŏl'e-graf) *n.* An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with expedition.

Polygraphy, (pŏl-ig'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *polugraphia*.] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

Polyhedron, (pŏl-e-hē'dron) *n.* [G. *poluedros*.] A body or solid contained by many sides or planes.



Polygons.

Polyhedrous, (pŏl-e-hē'drus) *a.* Polyhedral; having many sides, as a solid body.

Polyhymnia, (pŏl-e-him'ne-a) *n.* [G. *polus*, and *hymnos*.] The muse who presided over lyric poetry;—an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Polymerism, (pŏ-le-mēr-izm) *n.* [G. *polus* and *meros*.] In chemistry, the state of having in a compound a greater number of atomic particles of one element than of the other, while the relative proportions of each are the same.

Polynesia, (pŏl-e-nē'se-a) *n.* [G. *polus* and *nēsos*.] The group of islands in the Pacific Ocean near the tropics.

Polynomial, (pŏl-e-nom'e-al) *n.* [G. *polus* and *onoma*.] In algebra, an expression composed of two or more terms connected by the sign *plus* or *minus*. [many names or terms.]

Polynomial, (pŏl-e-nom'e-al) *a.* Containing **Polyp**, (pŏl'ip) *n.* [L. *polypus*.] An aquatic animal of the radiate type, having, in general, a cylindrical body, at one extremity of which there is a mouth, surrounded by one or more series of arms or tentacles.

Polypetalous, (pŏl-e-pet'a-lus) *a.* [G. *polus* and *petalon*.] Having many petals.

Polypus, (pŏl'e-pus) *n.* [L. *polypus*.] Something that has many feet or roots;—a polyp;—a tumour with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear.

Polysepalous, (pŏl-e-sep'a-lus) *a.* Having many or separate sepals, as a calyx.

Polyspermous, (pŏl-e-sperm'us) *a.* [G. *polus* and *sperma*.] Containing many seeds.

Polysyllabic, (pŏl-e-sil-lab'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of many syllables or of more than three.

Polysyllable, (pŏl'e-sil-la-bl) *n.* [G. *polus* and *syllabē*.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three.

Polytechnic, (pŏl-e-tek'nik) *a.* [G. *polus* and *technē*.] Comprehending many arts—applied particularly to a school in which many branches of art or science are taught.

Polytheism, (pŏl'e-thē-izm) *n.* [G. *polus* and *theos*.] The doctrine or belief of a plurality of gods.

Polytheist, (pŏl'e-thē-ist) *n.* One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

Polytheistic, (pŏl-e-thē-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to polytheism;—holding a belief in a plurality of gods.

Pomace, (pŏ-mă's) *n.* [L. *pomum*.] The substance of apples, &c., crushed by grinding.

Pomaceous, (pŏ-mă'shē-us) *a.* [L. *pomum*.] Consisting of apples;—like pomace.

Pomade or **Pomatum**, (pŏ-măd') [F. *pommade*.] A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair.

Pomegranate, (pŏm'gran-ăt) *n.* [L. *pomum* and *granatus*.] A tree of the genus *Punica* and its fruit, of the size and shape of an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds.

Pomeroy, (pŏm'roy) *n.* [F. *pomme* and *roi*.] A sort of apple, known also as the royal apple.

Pomiferous, (pŏm-if'ēr-us) *a.* [L. *pomum* and *ferre*.] Apple-bearing—applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, as melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c.

Pommel, (pum'el) *n.* [F. *pommeau*.] A knob or



- ball;—the knob on the hilt of a sword;—the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.
- Pommel**, (pum'el) *v. t.* To beat, as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky.
- Pommellion**, (pom-mèl'e-on) *n.* The large knob behind the breech of a cannon.
- Pomology**, (pò-mòl'ò-je) *n.* [*L. pomum* and *G. logos*.] The art or science of raising fruits.
- Pomona**, (pò-mò'na) *n.* In *mythology*, the goddess of fruits;—an asteroid between Mars and Jupiter.
- Pomp**, (pomp) *n.* [*G. pompe*.] A procession of grandeur and splendour;—show of magnificence; parade; pageantry.
- Pomposity**, (pom-pos'e-te) *n.* State of being pompous; pompousness; ostentation; boasting.
- Pompous**, (pomp'us) *a.* Displaying pomp;—ostentatious; magnificent; stately; dignified; lofty.
- Pompously**, (pomp'us-le) *adv.* With great parade.
- Pompousness**, (pomp'us-nes) *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendour.
- Pond**, (pond) *n.* [*A.-S. pyndan*.] A natural or artificial body of fresh water, less than a lake.
- Ponder**, (pon'der) *v. t.* [*L. from pondus*.] To weigh in the mind; to consider; to examine;—*v. i.* To think on; to muse; to deliberate;—followed by *on*.
- Ponderability**, (pon-der-a-bil'et-e) *n.* The property of having sensible weight. [weighed.]
- Ponderable**, (pon-der-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being pondered.
- Ponderosity**, (pon-der-os'e-te) *n.* State of being ponderous; weight; gravity; heaviness;—*ponderousness*.
- Ponderous**, (pon'der-us) *a.* [*L. ponderosus*.] Very heavy; weighty;—forcible; strongly impulsive.
- Ponderously**, (pon'der-us-le) *adv.* With great weight.
- Poniard**, (pon'yàrd) *n.* [*F. poignard*.] A small dagger; a sharp pointed instrument for stabbing; a stiletto. [to stab.]
- Poniard**, (pon'yàrd) *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard.
- Pontage**, (pon'tāj) *n.* [*L. pontagium*.] A duty paid for repairing bridges; the toll of a bridge.
- Pontiff**, (pon'tif) *n.* [*L. pontifex*.] A high priest; especially, one of the sacred college in ancient Rome;—among the Jews, a chief priest;—the pope.
- Pontifical**, (pon-tifik-al) *a.* Belonging to a high priest;—belonging to the pope; popish.
- Pontifical**, (pon-tifik-al) *n.* A book containing the offices or formulas used in various ecclesiastical rites;—*pl.* The dress and ornaments of a priest, bishop, or pope.
- Pontificate**, (pon-tifik-āt) *n.* State or dignity of a high priest;—*specifically*, the office or dignity of the pope;—the reign of a pope.
- Pontoon**, (pon-tóon) *n.* [*F. ponton*.] A light frame-work or float, used in forming a bridge for the passage of troops;—a low, flat vessel, used in canoeing ships; a lighter.
- Pony**, (pò'ne) *n.* [*Gael. ponaidd, F. poni*.] A small horse.
- Poodle**, (pò'dl) *n.* [*Ger. pudel*.] A small dog covered with long silky hair.
- Pool**, (pòol) *n.* [*A.-S. pól*.] A small and rather deep collection of fresh water;—a puddle. [*F. poule*.] The tray into which the stakes are put in games of cards;—the amount of the stakes.
- Poop**, (pòop) *n.* [*L. puppis*.] A deck above the spar deck, reaching forward to the mizzen mast; the stern of a ship.
- Poor**, (pòor) *a.* [*F. pauvre*.] Destitute of property; needy; indigent;—small; insignificant;—mean; paltry;—despicable; contemptible;—lean; emaciated, as body;—barren; exhausted, as land;—small and inferior, as crop;—slender; meagre, as provision or allowance;—destitute of strength, beauty, or dignity; jejune, as style;—miserable; wretched, in contempt;—dear, as a term of fondness;—uncomfortable; restless, as the patient had a poor night;—depressed; dejected.
- Poorly**, (pòor'le) *adv.* In a poor manner or condition;—meanly; without spirit, excellence, or dignity.
- Poorly**, (pòor'le) *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed.
- Poorness**, (pòor'nes) *n.* The state or condition of being poor in its various senses.
- Poor-rate**, (pòor'rāt) *n.* An assessment for the relief or support of the poor. [cowardly.]
- Poor-spirited**, (pòor-spirit-ed) *a.* Of a mean spirit;—
- Pop**, (pop) *n.* [*G. poppuzen*.] A small, smart, quick sound or report.
- Pop**, (pop) *v. i.* To make a sharp, quick sound;—to enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion;—to move from place to place suddenly;—*v. t.* To push or thrust suddenly;—to pawn or pledge.
- Pop**, (pop) *adv.* With sudden entrance; suddenly.
- Pope**, (pòp) *n.* [*L. papa*.] The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church;—a native fish allied to the perch.
- Popedom**, (pòp'dom) *n.* The place, office, or dignity of the pope;—the jurisdiction of the pope.
- Popery**, (pòp'r-e) *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices. [ranmer for shooting pellets.]
- Popgun**, (pòp'gun) *n.* A child's gun or tube and
- Popinjay**, (pòp'in-jā) *n.* [*Sp. papagayo*.] A parrot or other bird with a tufted or gay head;—a mark in the form of a parrot put on a pole to be shot at;—a gay fop or coxcomb.
- Popish**, (pòp'ish) *a.* Relating to the pope or popery; taught by the pope or Church of Rome.
- Popishly**, (pòp'ish-le) *adv.* In a popish manner.
- Poplar**, (pòp'lār) *n.* [*L. populus*.] A genus of trees of several species, as the black, white, grey poplar, the aspen-tree, &c.
- Poplin**, (pòp'lin) *n.* A textile fabric made of silk and worsted, of many varieties.
- Poppy**, (pòp'e) *n.* [*A.-S. popig, L. papaver*.] A genus of plants of several species, from one of which (the white poppy) opium is collected.
- Populace**, (pòp'ü-lās) *n.* [*L. populus*.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude; mob.
- Popular**, (pòp'ü-lār) *a.* [*L. popularis*.] Pertaining to the common people;—easy to be comprehended; familiar;—enjoying the favour of the people;—prevailing among the people.
- Popularity**, (pòp'ü-lār-e-te) *n.* The quality or state of being popular.
- Popularize**, (pòp'ü-lār-iz) *v. t.* To make suitable to the common mind; to spread among the people. [tants; to people.]
- Populate**, (pòp'ü-lāt) *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants.
- Population**, (pòp'ü-lā'shun) *n.* [*L. populatio*.] Act or operation of peopling;—the whole number of people in a country or portion of a country.
- Populous**, (pòp'ü-lus) *a.* Containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.
- Populously**, (pòp'ü-lus-le) *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.
- Populousness**, (pòp'ü-lus-nes) *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.
- Porcelain**, (pòr'sè-lin) *n.* [*F. porcelaine*.] The finest kind of earthen ware; a species of china

between earthen and glass ware, with a white, glazed, semi-transparent surface.

Porcelain, (pôr'se-lân) *a.* Belonging to or consisting of porcelain.

Porch, (pôrçh) *n.* [*L. porticus.*] A kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, churches, or other buildings;—a portico; a covered walk. *The Porch*, a public portico in Athens, where Zeno the Stoic philosopher taught; hence, the school of the Stoics. [swine.]

Porcine, (pôr'sin) *a.* [*L. porcus.*] Pertaining to Porcupine, (pôr-kû-pin) *n.* [*L. porcus* and *spina.*] A rodent quadruped furnished with spines or sharp prickles, capable of being erected at pleasure.

Pore, (pôr) *n.* [*G. poros.*] A minute orifice in an animal membrane, through which perspirable matter is excreted;—an interstice between the particles or molecules of a body.

Pore, (pôr) *v. i.* [Probably a modification of *bore.*] To look with steady attention or application.

Porifera, (pôr-if'er-a) *n. pl.* [*L. porus* and *ferre.*] The lowest classes of organized structures in the animal kingdom, as the sponges.

Poriness, (pôr'e-neas) *n.* The state of being pory, or of having numerous pores.

Pork, (pôrkt) *n.* [*L. porcus.*] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

Porker, (pôrkt'er) *n.* A hog.

Porosity, (pôr-ros'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of having pores or interstices;—also *porousness*.

Porous, (pôr'us) *a.* Full of pores; having interstices in the skin or substance of the body.

Porphyritic, (pôr-fe-rit'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of porphyry;—also *porphyreous*.

Porphyry, (pôr'fe-re) *n.* [*G. porphuritês.*] A rock consisting of a compact base, usually feldspathic, through which crystals of feldspar are disseminated. There are red, purple, and green varieties.

Porpoise, (pôr'pus) *n.* [*L. porcus piscis.*] A cetaceous mammal about six feet in length, of a bluish-black colour on the back and white beneath.

Porridge, (pôr'ij) *n.* [*L. porrus.*] A kind of food made by boiling vegetables in water, with meat—commonly made by boiling meal in water, or milk and water, to the consistency of thin paste.

Porringer, (pôr'in-jer) *n.* A small metallic vessel in which porridge or other liquids are warmed.

Port, (pôrkt) *n.* [*L. portus.*] A harbour; a haven where ships may ride. [*L. porta.*] A passageway; a gate;—an opening in the side of a ship through which caannon may be discharged; also, the lid which closes such an opening. [*L. portare.*] Carriage; air; mien. [*From Oporto.*] A dark-purple astringent wine;—the larboard or left side of a ship.

Port, (pôrkt) *v. t.* [*L. portare.*] To put to the left or larboard side of a ship;—said of the helm.

Portable, (pôr'ta-bl) *a.* [*L. portabilis.*] Capable of being borne or carried without difficulty.

Portableness, (pôr'ta-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being portable.

Portage, (pôr'tāj) *n.* The act of carrying;—the price of carriage.

Portal, (pôr'tal) *n.* [*L. porta.*] A small door or gate;—the arch over a door or gate.

Port-charges, (pôrkt-çhar'jez) *n. pl.* Harbour dues to which a ship or its cargo is liable in a port.

Port-crayon, (pôrkt-krâ'on) *n.* A metallic handle with a ring or clasp to hold crayons, pencils, &c.

Portcullis, (pôrkt-kul'is) *n.* [*F. porte* and *coulisse.*] A framework of timbers, each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

Port-dues, (pôr't'dûz) *n. pl.* Tolls or rates leviable on vessels or goods entering or leaving a port.

Porte, (pôrkt) *n.* [*F.*] The Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate of the Sultan's palace, where justice was administered.

Portend, (pôr-tend') *v. t.* [*L. portendere.*] To indicate the future; foretoken; forebode.

Portent, (pôr'tent, pôr-tent') *n.* That which portends or foretokens; especially, evil; an omen of ill.

Portentous, (pôr-tent'us) *a.* Serving to portend; ominous; hence, wonderful; prodigious.

Portentously, (pôr-tent'us-le) *adv.* Ominously.

Porter, (pôr'ter) *n.* [*F. portiere.*] A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper.

Porter, (pôr'ter) *n.* [*F. porteur.*] A person who carries burdens for hire;—a malt liquor of a dark brown colour—so called as having been first used by the London porters.

Porterage, (pôr'ter-aj) *n.* Money paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter;—the business of a carrier or of a doorkeeper.

Portfolio, (pôr't-fô-le-ô) *n.* [*L. portare* and *folium.*] A portable case for loose papers;—also a writing case;—a similar case containing prints, designs, plans, &c.;—in France, the emblem of the office of a minister of state. [of war.]

Port-hole, (pôr't'hôl) *n.* The embrasure of a ship

Portico, (pôr'te-kô) *n.* [*It. & Sp.*] A covered space inclosed by columns, at the entrance of a building.

Portion, (pôr'shun) *n.* [*L. portio.*] A part of any thing separated from it;—a part not actually divided, but considered by itself;—a part assigned; an allotment;—the part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law;—a wife's fortune.

Portion, (pôr'shun) *v. t.* To separate into portions or shares; to divide;—to furnish with a portion.

Portioner, (pôr'shun-er) *n.* One who divides or apportions.

Portionist, (pôr'shun-ist) *n.* One who has an academical allowance; the incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one.

Portionless, (pôr'shun-less) *a.* Having no portion.

Portliness, (pôr'tle-nes) *n.* [*From portly.*] Dignity of personal appearance, depending on size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners; also, bulkiness; corpulence.

Portly, (pôr'tle) *a.* [*From port.*] Having a dignified port or mien;—bulky; corpulent.

Portmanteau, (pôr't-man'tô) *n.* [*F. porter* and *manteau.*] A bag, usually of leather, for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys.

Portrait, (pôr'trät) *n.* [*F.*] A picture of a person, and especially of the face, taken or drawn from the life; a likeness in oil or water colours, &c.;—a photographic likeness;—the likeness of an animal;—description or delineation in words.

Portrait-painter, (pôr'trät-pänt'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to paint portraits.

Portraiture, (pôr'trät-ür) *n.* The drawing of portraits;—act of representing to the mind or imagination.

Portray, (pôr-trä) *v. t.* [*F. peindre*, from *L. protrahere*, *protractum*, to draw forth.] To paint or draw the likenesses of;—to describe in words.

Portrayer, (pôr-trâ'ër) *n.* One who portrays, paints, or describes.

Portress, (pôr'tres) *n.* A female porter.

Pory, (pôr'e) *a.* Full of pores or small interstices.

Pose, (pôz) *n.* An attitude formally assumed for the sake of effect.

Pose, (pôz) *v. t.* [*F. poser.*] To bring to a stand; to puzzle;—to question with a view to puzzling.

Poser, (pôz'ër) *n.* One who puzzles by asking difficult questions;—a question, statement, or the like which puzzles or silences.

Position, (pô-zish'un) *n.* [*L. positio.*] The manner in which any thing is placed;—situation; condition;—the spot where a person or thing is placed; station;—the ground which any one takes in an argument, &c.;—a proposition to be defended or reasoned out;—relative place or standing in society; social rank.

Positive, (poz'it-iv) *a.* [*L. positivus.*] Having a real position, existence, or energy; actual;—not dependent on circumstances or relations; absolute;—definitely laid down; explicit;—not admitting of doubt, qualification, or discretion;—fully assured; confident; dogmatic.

Positive, (pôz'it-iv) *n.* Reality;—that which settles by absolute appointment;—a word that affirms or asserts existence.

Positively, (poz'it-iv-le) *adv.* In a positive form or manner; absolutely;—expressly.

Positiveness, (poz'it-iv-nes) *n.* Reality of existence;—undoubting assurance; peremptoriness.

Positivism, (poz'it-iv-izm) *n.* The system of philosophy founded by Comte, which teaches that we have no knowledge of any thing but the phenomena of nature, and of their mutual relations as co-existent or successive, similar or dissimilar, in time, place, and properties.

Possess, (poz-zes) *v. t.* [*L. possidere.*] To occupy in person; to hold in one's own keeping;—to have the legal title to;—to assume the control of;—to obtain possession of; to seize;—to enter into and influence—said of evil spirits, passions, &c.;—to acquaint; to inform.

Possession, (poz-zesh'un) *n.* Act of possessing;—occupancy; ownership;—state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit;—a country held by mere conquest;—lands, estate, or goods;—any thing valuable possessed or enjoyed; mental gift; acquirement.

Possessive, (poz-zes'iv) *a.* [*L. possessivus.*] Pertaining to possession; expressing possession.

Possessive, (poz-zes'iv) *n.* The genitive case or that case of a noun which notes the state of being owned by, or of being related to another.

Possessor, (poz-zes'ër) *n.* One who possesses;—owner; proprietor; master; holder; occupant.

Possessory, (poz-zes'or-e) *a.* Relating to a possessor or to that which is possessed; having possession.

Possset, (pos'et) *n.* [*W. posel.*] Milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, &c.

Possibility, (pos-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Power of being or existing; state of being possible;—that which is possible.

Possible, (pos-e-bl) *a.* [*L. possibilis.*] Liable to happen; capable of existing or of being done;—barely able to be or to come to pass, but highly improbable.

Possibly, (pos'e-ble) *adv.* By any power, moral or physical, really existing;—without involving absurdity;—perhaps; perchance.

Post, (pôst) *n.* [*L. posita.*] A piece of timber or other solid substance set upright, especially as a

support; a pillar;—a station; especially, a military station;—an office or position of service, trust, or emolument;—a messenger who goes from station to station; a letter-carrier; a post-man;—the mail;—a sort of writing paper.

Post, (pôst) *v. t.* To attach to a post or other place; to advertise;—especially, to advertise opprobriously;—to assign to a station;—to put in the mail;—to carry, as an account, from the journal to the ledger;—to acquaint; to inform;—*v. i.* To travel with post-horses;—hence, to travel with speed.

Post, (pôst) *adv.* With post-horses;—with great rapidity.

Postage, (pôst'aj) *n.* [*From post.*] The established price for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by post.

Postal, (pôst'al) *a.* Belonging to the post-office or mail service.

Post-bag, (pôst'bag) *n.* A bag for letters.

Postboy, (pôst'boy) *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier.

Post-coach, (pôst'kôch) *n.* A carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of travellers by post;—also *post-chaise*.

Post-date, (pôst'dät) *v. t.* [*L. post, after, and Eng. date.*] To date after the real time.

Post-day, (pôst'dä) *n.* The day of the arrival or despatch of the mail; especially the day of the despatch of a foreign mail.

Postdiluvian, (pôst-de-lü've-an) *a.* [*L. post and diluvium.*] Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.

Poster, (pôst'ër) *n.* One who posts; a courier;—a large bill posted for advertising.

Posterior, (pus-tê're-or) *a.* [*L.*] Later or subsequent in time;—later in the order of proceeding or moving;—behind in position.

Posteriority, (pos-tê-re-or-te) *n.* The state of being later or subsequent.

Posteriorly, (pos-tê-re-or-le) *adv.* Subsequently; afterward;—toward the hinder or back part.

Posterior, (pos-tê-re-orz) *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal's body.

Posterity, (pos-tê're-te) *n.* [*L. posteritas.*] The race that proceeds from a progenitor; offspring; descendants; succeeding generations.

Postern, (pôst'ern) *n.* [*F. posterne.*] Originally, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.

Postern, (pôst'ern) *a.* Back; private.

Postfix, (pôst'fiks) *n.* [*L. post and fiks.*] A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word.

Postfix, (pôst'fiks) *v. t.* To add, as a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another word.

Post-haste, (pôst'häst) *n.* Haste or speed in travelling, like that of a post or courier.

Post-haste, (pôst'häst) *adv.* With expedition.

Post-horse, (pôst'hors) *n.* A horse stationed or intended for the post.

Posthumous, (pôst'hüm-us) *a.* [*L. posthumus.*] Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother, as a child;—published after the death of the author, as writings;—continuing after one's decease, as fame.

Postillion, (pôe-til'yun) *n.* [*F. & Sp. postillon.*] One who rides and guides one of the horses in a coach or post-chaise, or who guides the first pair of horses.

Posting, (pôst'ing) *n.* Travelling by post or with post-horses;—act of transferring, as accounts from the subsidiary books to the ledger;—act

of stationing, as on duty, watch, &c.;—act of publicly exposing by bill or advertisement.

Postman, (pōst'man) *n.* A letter-carrier.

Postmark, (pōst'mark) *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter. [office stamp.]

Postmark, (pōst'mark) *v. t.* To mark with a post-

Postmaster, (pōst'mas-ter) *n.* One who supplies post-horses;—one who has charge of a post-office.

Postmeridian, (pōst-mē-rid'ē-an) *a.* [*L. post and meridianus.*] Being or belonging to the afternoon.

Post-mortem, (pōst'mor-tem) *a.* [*L.*] After death. *Post-mortem examination* of a body, an examination made after the death of the patient.

Post-nuptial, (pōst-nup'she-al) *a.* [*L. post and nuptial.*] Granted, executed, or contracted after marriage, as bonds, deeds, debts, &c.

Post-obit, (pōst-ō'bit) *n.* [*L. post and obitus.*] A bond in which the obligor, in consideration of having received money, binds himself to pay a larger sum on the death of some individual from whom he has expectations.

Post-office, (pōst'ōf-is) *n.* A governmental office where letters are received and distributed.

Post-paid, (pōst'pād) *a.* Having the postage paid.

Postpone, (pōst-pōn) *v. t.* [*L. post and ponere.*] To defer to a future or later time; adjourn; delay;—to set below something else in value.

Postponement, (pōst-pōn'ment) *n.* Act of postponing or deferring to a future time.

Postscript, (pōst'akript) *n.* [*L. post and scrip-tum.*] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book after it had been supposed to be finished. [office.]

Post-town, (pōst'town) *n.* A town having a post-

Postulant, (pōst'ū-lant) *n.* [*L. postulans.*] One who makes a request; hence, a candidate.

Postulate, (pōst'ū-lāt) *n.* A position or supposition assumed without proof;—a self-evident problem.

Postulate, (pōst'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. postulare.*] To beg or assume without proof;—to solicit by earnest entreaty.

Postulation, (pōst'ū-lā'hun) *n.* The act of taking for granted without proof: assumption.

Postulatory, (pōst'ū-lā-tor-e) *a.* Assuming or assumed without proof.

Posture, (pōst'ūr) *n.* [*L. positura.*] The situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other by which action is expressed;—attitude; position;—situation;—state; condition;—mental disposition; frame.

Posture, (pōst'ūr) *v. t.* To put in any particular place, disposition, or attitude.

Posey, (pō'ze) *n.* [Contracted from *poesy.*] A poetical sentence; a motto;—especially, a motto or verse sent with flowers; hence, a nosegay; a bouquet.

Pot, (pot) *n.* [*F. pot, W. pot.*] A large metallic or earthen vessel used for domestic purposes;—a pewter mug for malt liquors; a quart;—a steel head-piece;—a sort of paper in small-sized sheets.

Pot, (pot) *v. t.* To place in pots;—to preserve seasoned, as meats;—to set out and cover in pots, as plants;—to put in casks for draining, as sugar.

Potable, (pō'tā-bl) *a.* [*L. potabilis.*] Fit to be drunk; drinkable.

Potable, (pō'tā-bl) *n.* Something that may be drunk; beverage.

Potash, (pot'ash) *n.* [*Eng. pot and ash.*] A powerful alkali, the protoxide of potassium.

Potation, (pō-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. potatio.*] A drinking or drinking-bout;—a draught.

Potato, (pō-tā'tō) *n.* [*Sp. patata.*] A well-known plant and its tuber, largely used for food and farinaceous preparations. [belly.]

Pot-bellied, (pōt-bel'id) *a.* Having a prominent

Potboy, (pot'boy) *n.* A boy who carries out malt liquors from a tavern or beer-house.

Poteen, (pō'ten) *n.* [*Ir. poitinn.*] Irish whisky.

Potency, (pō'ten-se) *n.* The state of being potent; power; influence; might; efficacy; energy.

Potent, (pō'tent) *a.* [*L. potens, ppr. of posse.*] Physically strong;—having great authority or influence; mighty; forcible; influential.

Potentate, (pō'tent-āt) *n.* [*L. potentatus.*] One who is potent; a prince; a sovereign.

Potential, (pō'ten'she-al) *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act;—powerful; efficacious.

Potentiality, (pō'ten'she-al'e-te) *n.* The state of being potential; possibility; not actuality.

Potentially, (pō'ten'she-al'e-le) *adv.* In a potential or possible manner; not in act; not positively.

Potently, (pō'tent-le) *adv.* With great force or energy; powerfully; effectively.

Pot-hanger, (pot'hang-er) *n.* A pot-hook.

Pother, (pot'her) *n.* [*F. poudre.*] Bustle; confusion; tumult; fluster;—bother.

Pother, (pot'her) *v. t.* To perplex; to puzzle;—*v. i.* To make a noisy effort; to make a fuss or stir. [for food.]

Pot-herb, (pot'erb) *n.* Any herb used in cooking

Pot-hook, (pot'hook) *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire;—a letter or character like a pot-hook.

Pot-house, (pot'house) *n.* An ale-house.

Potion, (pō'ahun) *n.* [*L. potio.*] A draught; a dose.

Potlid, (pot'lid) *n.* The cover of a pot.

Potsherd, (pot'sherd) *n.* [*Eng. pot and A.-S. sceard.*] A piece or fragment of a broken pot.

Pottage, (pot'aj) *n.* [*F. potage.*] Food made of meat boiled in water with vegetables;—also, oatmeal or barley meal boiled with water or milk. [make earthen vessels.]

Potter, (pot'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to

Potter, (pot'er) *v. i.* To occupy one's self in a trifling or inefficient manner;—to trifle.

Pottery, (pot'er-e) *n.* The vessels or ware made by potters; earthen ware;—the place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

Pottle, (pot'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *pot.*] A liquid measure of four pints;—a small basket for holding fruit.

Pot-valiant, (pot'val-yant) *a.* Courageous over the cup; heated to valour by strong drink.

Pouch, (pouch) *n.* [*F. poche.*] A small bag; usually a leathern bag;—the bag or sac of a bird; as the pelican; also, the crop of a bird;—a membranous sac in which the young of marsupials are carried.

Pouch, (pouch) *v. t.* To pocket; to save;—to swallow;—said of fowls.

Pouchong, (pōo-shong) *n.* A kind of black tea.

Poult, (pōlt) *n.* [*F. poulet.*] A young chicken, partridge, &c.

Poulterer, (pōlt'er-er) *n.* One who deals or trades in poultry.

Poultice, (pōlt'is) *n.* [*L. puls.*] A soft composition of various materials to be applied to sores, boils, and the like; a cataplasm.

Poultice, (pōlt'is) *v. t.* To cover with a poultice; to dress with a poultice.

Poultry, (pōl'tre) *n.* [From *poult.*] Domestic fowls propagated and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c.

Poultry-yard, (pōl'tre-yard) *n.* A yard or place where fowls are confined, bred, or fattened.

Pounce, (pouns) *n.* [Norm. *F. ponce.*] The claw or talon of a bird of prey;—also, cloth worked with eyelet holes;—a fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper;—a coloured powdered substance used by embroiderers in making designs on paper;—a powder used as a cosmetic.

Pounce, (pouns) *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce;—to pierce with a sharp instrument; to punch;—to work in eyelet holes;—*v. i.* To fall on suddenly and seize with the claws.

Pounce-box, (pouns-et-boks) *n.* [*F. ponceite.*] A small box with perforations on the top, to hold perfume for smelling.

Pound, (pound) *n.* [A.-S. *pund.*] A certain weight; *specifically*, 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy;—twenty shillings sterling;—[A.-S. *pyndan.*] An inclosure in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing.

Pound, (pound) *v. t.* To beat or strike;—to pulverize by beating; to grind with a pestle and mortar;—to confine in a pound; to impound.

Poundage, (pound'ā) *n.* A sum deducted from the pound, or an allowance on each pound, as for commission, discount, &c.;—a fine levied on the owner of cattle that had been impounded.

Poundcake, (pound'kāk) *n.* A rich kind of cake for the table.

Pounder, (pound'er) *n.* One who pounds;—an instrument for pounding; a pestle;—a person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds.

Pour, (pōr) *v. t.* [*W. bierie.*] To cause to flow, as a liquid, either out of a vessel or into it;—to send forth in a flowing or profuse manner; to emit;—to give vent to, as strong feeling; to utter;—*v. i.* To issue forth in a stream or continued succession of parts; to move impetuously like a swift-running stream; to flow;—hence, to rain heavily.

Pout, (pout) *n.* A sea-fish of the cod kind;—a species of bird; a pullet;—a fit of sullenness.

Pout, (pout) *v. i.* [*F. boudier.*] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; to look sullen;—to project; to be prominent.

Pouter, (pout'er) *n.* One who pouts;—a variety of the domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast or crop.

Poverty, (pov'er-te) *n.* [*L. paupertas.*] Want of means of subsistence; indigence; need;—any deficiency of resources needed or desired; *especially*, a lack of ideas or words;—defect in conception or design; want of grace or ornament; meagreness in style or execution.



Pouter Pigeon.

Powder, (pow'der) *n.* [O. Eng. *poudre*, *L. pulvis.*] A dry substance in minute particles; dust;—*especially*, a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal mixed and granulated; gunpowder;—a perfumed dust, formerly used for dressing the hair.

Powder, (pow'der) *v. t.* To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize;—to sprinkle with powder;

—to sprinkle with salt, as meat;—*v. i.* To separate into minute particles; to fall to dust.

Powder-flask, (pow'der-flask) *n.* A flask or horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen.

Powder-magazine, (pow'der-mag-a-zēn) *n.* A place where gunpowder is stored; *especially*, a place made shot-proof in fortified places or in ships.

Powder-mine, (pow'der-mīn) *n.* A cave or hollow in which gunpowder is placed to be fired at a proper time.

Powdery, (pow'der-e) *a.* Easily crumbling to pieces; friable;—having a resemblance to powder.

Power, (pow'ēr) *n.* [*F. pouvoir.*] Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent;—physical strength; force; might;—mental ability; talent; faculty;—moral ability; energy;—influence; control;—authority; command;—the governing prince or magistrate; government; ruler;—the divinity;—an angel, either good or bad;—a host; a military or naval force;—impulse; impetus; momentum;—one of the six mechanical contrivances on which all machines are constructed;—the driving force of an engine or machine;—mechanical advantage gained;—the degree to which a lens or other optical instrument magnifies;—authority; legal warrant;—the product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself;—colloquially, a great number or quantity; a multitude; a mass.

Powerful, (pow'ēr-fool) *a.* Full of power; mighty; strong; potent; efficacious; intense.

Powerfully, (pow'ēr-fool-le) *adv.* With great force or energy; with great effect; mightily; forcibly.

Powerfulness, (pow'ēr-fool-nes) *n.* The quality of having or exerting great power; force; might.

Powerless, (pow'ēr-les) *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent.

Powerlessness, (pow'ēr-les-nes) *n.* Destitution of power; helplessness.

Pox, (poks) *n.* [For *pock*, A.-S. *pocc.*] A pustule; an eruption; *especially* in any one of the four diseases called small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine disease, and the venereal disease.

Pox, (poks) *v. t.* To infect with the pox.

Practicability, (prak'te-ka-bil'ite) *n.* Quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

Practicable, (prak'te-ka-bl) *a.* [*L. practicus.*] Capable of being practised or accomplished; feasible; performable;—admitting of use or of being travelled, as a road. [*manner.*]

Practicably, (prak'te-ka-bl) *adv.* In a practicable

Practical, (prak'tik-al) *a.* [*L. practicus.*] Pertaining to practice;—capable of being turned to use or account;—evinced practice or skill;—derived from practice or experience; not speculative; not theoretical.

Practically, (prak'tik-al-le) *adv.* In relation to practice;—by experiment;—in practice or use.

Practice, (prak'tis) *n.* [*F. pratique.*] Frequently repeated or customary actions;—constant use;—actual performance, in distinction from *theory*;—exercise of a profession, or the limits within which a profession is exercised or practised;—skilful management; stratagem; artifice;—a rule in arithmetic by which the general rules are abridged in use;—established or prescribed form; custom; usage.

Practise, (prak'tis) *v. t.* To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually;—to apply, as a theory, to real life; to exercise, as a profession, trade, art, &c.;—to commit; to perpe-

trate;—*v. i.* To perform certain acts frequently or customarily;—to learn by practice;—to try artifices or stratagems;—to exercise an employment or profession, especially that of medicine or of law.

Practised, (prak'tist) *a.* Done or used frequently;—skilled; dexterous by practice; accustomed.

Practiser, (prak'tis-er) *n.* One who practises.

Practitioner, (prak-tish'un-er) *n.* One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly law or medicine.

Præsumere, (præ-mū-ni'rè) *n.* [Corrupted from *præmonere*, to forewarn.] The offence of introducing foreign authority, or of disobeying the mandate of the sovereign in matters ecclesiastical;—the writ grounded on that offence.

Pragmatic, (prag-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *pragmatikos*.] Pertaining to business; hence, material; over-forward in acting; officious; meddling.

Pragmatic, (prag-mat'ik) *n.* One who is active or skilled in business;—a solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head of a state.

Pragmatically, (prag-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a meddling manner; officiously; impertinently.

Prairie, (prā'ri) *n.* [F., from L. *pratium*.] An extensive tract of land mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass.

Prairie-dog, (prā'ri-dog) *n.* A small rodent animal, allied to the marmot, found on the prairies west of the Mississippi.

Prairie-hen, (prā'ri-hen) *n.* A species of grouse found in the Western States of America.

Praise, (prāz) *n.* [F. *priz*, L. *pretium*.] Commendation for worth; approval of merit; honour; renown;—the joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being;—the object or reason of praise.

Praise, (prāz) *v. t.* To express approbation of;—to extol in words or song; to do honour to; commend; applaud; celebrate; glorify; extol.

Praiseless, (prāz'les) *a.* Without commendation; wanting praise.

Praiser, (prāz'er) *n.* One who praises or extols.

Praiseworthiness, (prāz'wur-thi-ness) *n.* Quality of deserving approval or commendation.

Praiseworthy, (prāz'wur-thi) *a.* Worthy of praise or applause; commendable; laudable.

France, (frans) *v. i.* [Allied to *prank*.] To spring or bound, as a horse;—to walk or strut about.

Francor, (frans'er) *n.* One who or that which prances;—a lively horse.

Francing, (frans'ing) *n.* Act of bounding or springing, as a mettlesome horse.

Frank, (prangk) *v. t.* [Ger. *prangen*.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress ostentatiously.

Frank, (prangk) *n.* [W. *pranc*.] A gay or sportive action; a playfully mischievous act; frolic.

Frankish, (prangk'ish) *a.* Full of pranks.

Prase, (prāz) *n.* [G. *prasis*.] A variety of quartz of a leek-green colour.

Prate, (prat) *v. i.* [Ger. & D. *praten*.] To talk much and to little purpose; to chatter.

Prate, (prat) *n.* Trifling talk; tattle.

Prater, (prat'er) *n.* One who prates; one who talks idly.

Prating, (prat'ing) *n.* Chatter; idle talk;—loquacity; talkativeness.

Prattle, (prat'l) *v. i.* To talk much and idly; to talk artlessly, like a child.

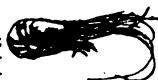
Prattle, (prat'l) *n.* Trifling or childish tattle.

Prattler, (prat'ler) *n.* An idle talker.

Pravity, (prav'e-te) *n.* [L. *pravitas*.] Deterioration; corruption; depravity.

Prawn, (prawn) *n.* A small crustacean allied to the shrimp. It is highly prized for food.

Praxis, (praks'is) *n.* [G. *praxis*.] Use; practice; especially, exercise or discipline for a specific purpose or object;—an example or form to teach practice.



Prawn.

Pray, (prā) *v. i.* [L. *precari*.] To ask with earnestness or zeal;—to entreat; to supplicate;—to ask submissively; to beseech; to beg;—especially, to address the Supreme Being in the act of public or private worship; to pay one's devotions to God;—*v. t.* To address earnest request to; to supplicate; to entreat;—to request; to petition.

Prayer, (prā'er) *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

Prayer, (prā'er) *n.* Act of praying or of asking a favour; an earnest petition; supplication;—the part of a memorial or petition containing the specific request or favour asked, as distinguished from the grounds, reasons, or claims on which it is founded or urged;—especially, a solemn address to God, consisting of adoration, or reverent expression of the soul's sense of the glorious perfections of God, confession of sin and guilt, supplication of pardoning mercy and all needful grace and help, intercession for blessings on others, and thanksgiving for past and present mercies and benefits;—act of lifting up the soul to God in secret without articulate utterance;—a form of devotion used in private, domestic, or public worship;—habit or practice of praying.

Prayer-book, (prā'er-bōók) *n.* A book containing prayers or forms of devotion, public or private.

Prayerful, (prā'er-fōól) *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.

Prayerfully, (prā'er-fōól-le) *adv.* In a prayerful manner.

Prayerless, (prā'er-lēs) *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God.

Prayerlessness, (prā'er-lēs-ness) *n.* A habitual neglect of prayer.

Prayer-meeting, (prā'er-mēt-ing) *n.* A stated meeting or assembly for public prayer.

Preach, (préch) *v. i.* [F. *precher*.] To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject; to deliver a sermon;—to give earnest advice on moral or religious grounds;—*v. t.* To proclaim or publish in a sermon or religious discourse;—to deliver or pronounce, as a sermon.

Preacher, (préch'er) *n.* One who preaches;—one who inculcates any thing with earnestness.

Preaching, (préch'ing) *n.* The act of one who preaches; a public religious discourse; homily; sermon.

Preacquaint, (præ-ak-kwānt) *v. t.* To acquaint previously or beforehand.

Preamble, (præ-am'bl) *n.* [F. *preamble*.] An introductory portion to a discourse or writing; preface; specifically, the part of a statute which states the reasons for and intents of the act.

Preaudience, (præ-aw-de-ens) *n.* Right of being heard before another; right of precedence at the bar enjoyed by certain official counsel.

Prebend, (preb'end) *n.* [F. *prebende*.] The maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

Prebendal, (præ-bend'al) *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.

Prebendary, (preb'en-dār-e) *n.* A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who

enjoys a prebend, in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church.

Precaious, (prĕ-kā're-us) *a.* [*L. precarius.*] Depending on the will or pleasure of another;—held by a doubtful tenure; exposed to constant risk;—doubtful; uncertain.

Precaiously, (prĕ-kā're-us-le) *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently.

Precaiousness, (prĕ-kā're-us-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being precarious; uncertainty.

Precaution, (prĕ-kaw'shun) *n.* [*L. præcautio.*] Previous caution or care;—a measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure success.

Precaution, (prĕ-kaw'shun) *v. t.* To warn or advise beforehand.

Precautionary, (prĕ-kaw'shun-ar-e) *a.* Proceeding from previous caution; forewarning; preventive.

Precede, (prĕ-sĕd') *v. t.* [*L. præcedere.*] To go before in place or order of time;—to go before in rank or importance.

Precedence, (prĕ-sĕd'ens) *n.* Act or state of being precedent; priority in position, rank, or time;—pre-eminence; preference; superiority.

Precedent, (prĕ-sĕd'ent) *a.* [*L. præcedens, ppr. of præcedere.*] Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent.

Precedent, (prĕ-sĕd'ent) *n.* Something done or said that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind;—a judicial decision which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar cases.

Precedented, (prĕ-sĕd'ent-ed) *a.* Having a precedent;—authorized by example or by previous usage. [*antecedently.*]

Precedently, (prĕ-sĕd'ent-le) *adv.* Beforehand.

Precentor, (prĕ-sen'tor) *n.* [*L. præcinere.*] The leader of the choir in a cathedral;—in presbyterian churches, the leader of the congregation in the psalmody.

Precentorship, (prĕ-sen'tor-ship) *n.* The employment or office of a precentor.

Precept, (prĕ-sept) *n.* [*L. præceptum.*] Any commandment or authoritative rule of action; especially, a command respecting moral conduct; injunction; direction; doctrine; principle; maxim;—a species of writ or warrant.

Preceptive, (prĕ-sep'tiv) *a.* Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct;—directing in moral conduct; didactic.

Preceptor, (prĕ-sep'tor) *n.* A teacher; an instructor; the head of a school;—the president of a college.

Preceptorial, (prĕ-sep-tō're-al) *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.

Preceptory, (prĕ-sep'tor-e) *a.* Giving precepts.

Preceptress, (prĕ-sep'tres) *n.* A female teacher.

Precession, (prĕ-sesh'un) *n.* [*L. præcedere.*] The act of going before or forward.

Precinct, (prĕ-singkt) *n.* [*L. præcingere.*] The limit or exterior line encompassing a place; boundary; confine;—a minor territorial or jurisdictional division.

Precious, (pres'h-e-us) *a.* [*L. pretiosus.*] Of great price; costly;—of great value or worth; very valuable; worthless; contemptible.

Preciously, (pres'h-e-us-le) *adv.* Valuably; to a great price;—contemptibly.

Preciousness, (pres'h-e-us-nes) *n.* Valuableness.

Precipice, (pres'e-pis) *n.* [*L. præceps.*] A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place; an abrupt declivity; any steep descent.

Precipitable, (prĕ-sip'it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being precipitated, as a substance in solution.

Precipitance, (prĕ-sip'it-ans) *n.* Quality of being precipitate; headlong hurry; rash haste;—especially hastiness in coming to a determination, or executing a purpose without due consideration.

Precipitant, (prĕ-sip'it-ant) *a.* Falling headlong;—urged with violent haste; hasty;—unexpectedly brought on.

Precipitant, (prĕ-sip'it-ant) *n.* In chemistry, a substance which, when added to a liquid solution, decomposes it, and throws down a sediment.

Precipitantly, (prĕ-sip'it-ant-le) *adv.* With great haste.

Precipitate, (prĕ-sip'it-āt) *v. t.* [*L. præcipitare.*] To throw headlong; to cast down from a steep height;—to urge with eagerness or violence; to hasten;—to throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution;—*v. i.* To fall headlong;—to hasten without preparation;—to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment or substance in solution.

Precipitate, (prĕ-sip'it-āt) *a.* [*L. præcipitatus.*] Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent;—rashly hasty; lacking due deliberation; hurried;—terminating speedily in death.

Precipitate, (prĕ-sip'it-āt) *n.* That which is precipitated or thrown down in a liquid compound; sediment.

Precipitately, (prĕ-sip'it-āt-le) *adv.* With steep descent; steeply down;—headlong; hastily.

Precipitation, (prĕ-sip'it-ā'shun) *n.* Act of throwing headlong;—a falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity;—great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste;—act of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution.

Precipitous, (prĕ-sip'it-us) *a.* [*L. præceps.*] Very steep;—headlong;—hasty; rash; quick; heady.

Precipitously, (prĕ-sip'it-us-le) *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste.

Precipitousness, (prĕ-sip'it-us-nes) *n.* Steepness of descent;—rash haste.

Precise, (prĕ-sis) *a.* [*L. præciseus.*] Exact; definite; having determinate bounds or limitations;—not loose, vague, or equivocal;—formal; final; scrupulous;—excessively nice in manner, speech, &c.; punctilious.

Precisely, (prĕ-sis-le) *adv.* Correctly; accurately;—exactly; truthfully; scrupulously.

Preciseness, (prĕ-sis'nes) *n.* Exactness; strict accuracy; nicety;—formality;—excessive regard to forms or rules.

Precision, (prĕ-zish'un) *n.* [*L. præcisio.*] The quality of being precise; exactness; accuracy; correctness; definiteness.

Preclude, (prĕ-klūd') *v. t.* [*L. præcludere.*] To shut out; to hinder; to prevent from happening or taking place;—to debar from entrance, possession, or enjoyment.

Preclusion, (prĕ-klū'zhun) *n.* Act of precluding or state of being precluded; a shutting out.

Preclusive, (prĕ-klū'siv) *a.* Shutting out;—precluding or tending to preclude.

Precocious, (prĕ-kō'she-us) *a.* [*L. præcox.*] Ripe before the time;—having the faculties developed more than is natural at a given age; too forward; premature. [occious manner.]

Precociously, (prĕ-kō'she-us-le) *adv.* In a precocity, (prĕ-kō'se-te) *n.* Rapid growth or ripeness before the natural time; prematureness;—early development of the mental powers.

Pre cognition, (prĕ-kog-nish'uu) *n.* [*L. præcognitio.*] Previous knowledge or examination.

Pre cognosce, (prĕ-kog-nos') *v. t.* [*L. præcognosce.*]

cert.] To examine witnesses beforehand in order to determine whether there is ground for prosecution.

Preconceive, (prē-kon-sēv') *v. t.* To imagine previously; to form a previous notion or idea of.

Preconceived, (prē-kon-sēvd') *a.* Formed in the mind beforehand; previously imagined or thought of.

Preconception, (prē-kon-sēp'shun) *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception previously formed.

Preconcert, (prē-kon-sert') *v. t.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

Preconcertion, (prē-kon-sert'shun) *n.* The act of concerting beforehand.

Precontract, (prē-kon-trakt') *v. t.* To make a previous contract or agreement.

Precursor, (prē-kurs'or) *n.* [*L. præcursor.*] One who or that which precedes an event, and indicates its approach;—harbinger; messenger; omen; sign.

Precursory, (prē-kurs'or-e) *a.* Forerunning; indicating something to follow; introductory; preliminary. [*by prey; predatory.*]

Predecease, (prē-dā'se-us) *a.* [*L. præda.*] Living

Predal, (prē-dal) *a.* [*L. præda.*] Pertaining to prey;—robbing; practising plunder or rapine.

Predatory, (prē-dā-tor-e) *a.* [*L. præda.*] Characterized by plundering; practising rapine;—hungry; ravenous.

Predecease, (prē-dē-sēs) *v. i.* To die before.

Predeceased, (prē-dē-sēsd') *a.* Dead before another, or previous to a given date or event.

Predecessor, (prē-dē-ses'or) *n.* [*F., L. præ and decedere.*] One who has preceded another in any place, state, or office.

Predesign, (prē-dē-sin') *v. t.* To design or propose beforehand; to predetermine.

Predestinarian, (prē-des-tin-ā're-an) *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

Predestinarian, (prē-des-tin-ā're-an) *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

Predestinate, (prē-des'tin-āt) *a.* Predestinated; foreordained; fated.

Predestinate, (prē-des'tin-āt) *v. t.* [*L. prædestinare.*] To appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose or irreversible decree;—foreordain; decree; foredoom.

Predestination, (prē-des-tin-ā'shun) *n.* Act of decreeing or of foreordaining events;—the unchangeable purpose and decree of God by which from eternity he ordains whatsoever comes to pass; especially the eternal counsel and will of God ordaining the elect to everlasting life, and the reprobate to everlasting death.

Predestine, (prē-des'tin) *v. t.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain. [*mined beforehand.*]

Predetermine, (prē-dē-ter'min-āt) *a.* Deter-

Predetermination, (prē-dē-ter'min-ā'shun) *n.* Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

Predetermine, (prē-dē-ter'min) *v. t.* To determine beforehand;—to doom by previous decree

Predial, (prē-de-al) *a.* [*L. prædium.*] Consisting of or attached to land or farms;—growing or issuing from land. [*being predicable.*]

Predicability, (prē-dē-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of

Predicable, (prē-dē-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being affirmed of something, or attributed to it.

Predicable, (prē-dē-ka-bl) *n.* A general attribute or notion affirmable of many individuals;—one of the five general attributes in logical classifications, namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Predicament, (prē-dik'a-ment) *n.* A category; a general heading or definition under which individuals can be grouped or classed;—class, kind, or genus, distinguished or defined by certain marks or properties;—hence, condition; particular state;—an unfortunate or trying position;—awkward plight.

Predicate, (prē-dē-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. prædicare.*] To affirm something of another person or thing; to assert or deny;—*v. i.* To make an assertion or affirmation;—to involve an attribute or quality.

Predicate, (prē-dē-kāt) *n.* The thing or quality affirmed of the subject;—in *grammar*, the word or words expressing that which is affirmed of the subject.

Predication, (prē-dē-kā'shun) *n.* Act of affirming one thing of another; assertion or denial of a proposition.

Predict, (prē-dikt') *v. t.* [*L. prædicere.*] To tell beforehand;—prophecy; presage; foreshow.

Prediction, (prē-dik'shun) *n.* Act of foretelling; prophecy;—that which is foretold; previous warning or prognostication.

Predictive, (prē-dikt'iv) *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

Predilection, (prē-de-lek'shun) *n.* [*L. præ and diligere.*] Previous liking or inclination to;—a prepossession of mind in favour of something; partiality.

Predispose, (prē-dis-pōz') *v. t.* To incline beforehand; to fit or adapt previously.

Predisposition, (prē-dis-pō-zish'un) *n.* Act of predisposing; previous inclination or propensity;—previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

Predominance, (prē-dom'in-ans) *n.* Condition of being predominant;—prevalence; ascendancy.

Predominant, (prē-dom'in-ant) *a.* Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; ascendant; ruling; controlling.

Predominantly, (prē-dom'in-ant-le) *adv.* With superior strength or influence.

Predominate, (prē-dom'in-āt) *v. i.* [*L. præ and dominari.*] To surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence; to prevail. [*Scot.*]

Free, (prē) *v. t.* To taste; to try by tasting.

Pre-eminence, (prē-em'e-nens) *n.* [*F.*] Superiority in excellence; high distinction in intellectual, moral, or spiritual character or attainments;—priority of place; precedence; higher elevation in rank or dignity;—superiority in authority or influence;—in a bad sense, excess or notoriety in crime or guilt.

Pre-eminent, (prē-em'e-nent) *a.* Distinguished above others; superior in excellence;—surpassing others in evil or bad qualities.

Pre-eminently, (prē-em'e-nent-le) *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree;—with superiority; excessively.

Pre-emption, (prē-em'shun) *n.* The act or right of purchasing before others.

Preen, (prēn) *n.* [*A.-S. præon.*] A forked instrument used in dressing cloth.

Preen, (prēn) *v. t.* To dress with or as with a preen; to keep in order, as the feathers—said of birds. [*vious contract or influence.*]

Pre-engage, (prē-en-gāj') *v. t.* To engage by pre-

Pre-engagement, (prē-en-gāj'ment) *n.* Prior engagement, as by stipulation or promise;—a previous attachment, as of the affections.

Pre-establish, (prē-es-tab'lish) *v. t.* To establish or settle beforehand.

Pre-establishment, (prē-es-tab'lish-ment) *n.* Settlement beforehand.

Pre-exist, (prĕ-egz-ist') *v. t.* To exist beforehand or before something else.

Pre-existence, (prĕ-egz-ist'ens) *n.* Existence previous to something else.

Pre-existent, (prĕ-egz-ist'ent) *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

Preface, (pref'ās) *n.* [*L. prae/ari*, to speak beforehand.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay; introduction.

Preface, (pref'ās) *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks;—*v. i.* To say something introductory; to make preliminary observations.

Prefatory, (pref'a-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory to a book, essay, or discourse.

Prefect, (prĕfekt) *n.* [*L. praefectus*.] A Roman officer who superintended a particular command or department;—chief magistrate; a governor; superintendent.

Prefectship, (prĕfekt-ship) *n.* The office of a chief magistrate, commander, or viceroy.

Prefer, (prĕf'er) *v. t.* [*L. praeferre*.] To set forth; to offer; to advance, as to an office or dignity; to exalt;—to set above something else in estimation, choice, or liking; to choose.

Preferable, (pref'er-a-bl) *a.* Worthy to be preferred; more desirable;—hence, more excellent.

Preferableness, (pref'er-a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being preferable. [by choice.]

Preferably, (pref'er-a-bl-e) *adv.* In preference;

Preference, (pref'er-ens) *n.* Act of preferring one thing before another;—state of being preferred; expressed choice; selection.

Preferential, (pref'er-en-shē-al) *a.* Giving, indicating, or having a preference;—possessing a prior or superior right or claim to the exclusion of others.

Preferment, (prĕf'er-ment) *n.* Act of preferring or advancing in dignity or office; promotion;—a higher station or office.

Prefiguration, (prĕ-fig-ūr-ā-shun) *n.* Act of prefiguring, or state of being prefigured.

Prefigure, (prĕ-fig-ūr) *v. t.* To exhibit or suggest by types and similitudes; to foreshadow.

Prefigurement, (prĕ-fig-ūr-ment) *n.* Act of prefiguring; prefiguration.

Prefix, (prĕ-fiks) *v. t.* [*L. praefigere*.] To put or fix before;—to appoint beforehand.

Prefix, (prĕ-fiks) *n.* A letter, syllable, or word, set before a word to vary its signification.

Prefloration, (prĕ-flō-rā-shun) *n.* The disposition of the parts in a flower-bud; estivation.

Prefoliation, (prĕ-fōk-e-ā-shun) *n.* The arrangement of the leaf-buds before expanding; vernality. [Superior brightness.]

Prefulgency, (prĕ-ful-jen-se) *n.* [*L. praefulgens*.]

Pregnancy, (preg'nau-se) *n.* Condition of being pregnant; fertility;—quickness of thought or invention;—fulness of sense or meaning.

Pregnant, (preg'nant) *a.* [*L. praegnant*.] Being with young, as a female; breeding; teeming;—fruitful; fertile; full of meaning; suggestive;—full of consequences; productive of effects; ready; apt. [manner; fruitfully.]

Pregnantly, (preg'nant-le) *adv.* In a pregnant

Prehensible, (prĕ-hen-se-bl) *a.* [*L. prehendere*.] Admitting of being seized.

Prehensile, (prĕ-hen-sil) *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp; seizing; grasping, as by the hand, feet, or tail. [the hand or other limb.]

Prehension, (prĕ-hen-shun) *n.* A seizing, as with

Prejudice, (prĕ-juj') *v. t.* To judge before hearing; to condemn beforehand.

Prejudgment, (prĕ-juj'ment) *n.* The act of prejudging; judgment without trial or examination.

Prejudicate, (prĕ-jū-de-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. praedicare*.] To determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage;—*v. i.* To form a judgment beforehand or without examination.

Prejudication, (prĕ-jū-de-kā-shun) *n.* Act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.

Prejudicative, (prĕ-jū-de-kāt-iv) *a.* Forming an opinion or decision without examination.

Prejudice, (prĕj'ū-dis) *n.* [*L. praedictum*.] Prejudgment; an unreasonable prepossession for or against any thing; an opinion or leaning adverse to any thing formed without proper grounds, or before suitable knowledge;—mischief; damage; injury.

Prejudice, (prĕj'ū-dis) *v. t.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions;—to obstruct or injure by prejudices; hence, to hurt; to damage.

Prejudicial, (prĕj'ū-dish'e-al) *a.* [*L. praedicialis*.] Tending to obstruct or impair; injurious; hurtful.

Prelacy, (prĕl'a-se) *n.* Office of a prelate;—government by prelates; Episcopacy;—bishops collectively.

Prelate, (prĕl'at) *n.* [*L. praelatus*.] A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.; a dignitary of the church.

Prelatic, (prĕ-lat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy. [to prelates.]

Prelatically, (prĕ-lat'ik-al-le) *adv.* With reference

Prelatist, (prĕl-at-ist) *n.* An advocate for prelacy, or for the episcopal doctrine or form of church government. [public discourse.]

Prelect, (prĕ-lekt) *v. t.* To read a lecture or

Prelection, (prĕ-lek-shun) *n.* [*L. praelectio*.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.

Prelator, (prĕ-lek'tor) *n.* A lecturer.

Preliminary, (prĕ-lim'in-ar-e) *a.* [*L. praee and limen*.] Preceding the main discourse or business; introductory; preparatory.

Preliminary, (prĕ-lim'in-ar-e) *n.* Something previous or preparatory; introduction; preface.

Prelude, (prĕ-lūd) *n.* [*L. praee and ludus*.] An introductory performance preceding and preparing for the principal matter; especially, a musical strain introducing the theme or chief subject; introduction; preliminary.

Prelude, (prĕ-lūd) *v. t.* To introduce with a previous performance;—to precede, as introductory;—*v. i.* To serve as an introduction; to play an introduction.

Prelusive, (prĕ-lū-siv) *a.* Previous; introductory.

Premature, (prem'a-tūr, prem'a-tūr) *a.* [*L. praematurus*.] Ripe before the natural time;—happening, performed, or adopted before the proper time; too early;—received without authentication.

Prematurely, (prem-a-tūr-le) *adv.* In a premature manner; too early; before the proper time.

Prematureness, (prem-a-tūr-nes) *n.* The quality of being premature; ripeness before the natural time;—too great haste;—hasty or rash adoption or declaration of an opinion, design, &c.; precocious development of the mental powers.

Premeditate, (prĕ-med'e-tāt) *v. t.* [*F. premediter*.] To think, consider, or resolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate.

Premeditation, (prĕ-med-e-tā-shun) *n.* Act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation;—previous contrivance or design formed.

Premier, (prēm'e-er) *a.* [F.] First; chief; principal. [state.]

Premier, (prēm'e-er) *n.* The first minister of Premiership, (prēm'e-er-ship) *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

Premise, (prēm'iz) *v. t.* [L. *præmittere*.] To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the subject; to lay down general propositions, facts, or principles on which rest the subsequent reasonings.—*v. i.* To make or state antecedent propositions.

Premise, (prēm'is) *n.* A proposition antecedently supposed or proved;—each of the first two propositions of a syllogism from which the inference or conclusion is drawn;—in *law*, the subject matter of a deed; lands or houses conveyed by deed; hence, a building and its adjuncts.

Premium, (prēm'ie-um) *n.* [L. *præmium*.] A recompense; a prize to be won by competition;—a bounty or reward offered for some specific discovery or work;—a bonus; something given for the loan of money;—a sum of money paid to underwriters for insurance;—the rise in value of shares in railway or other stock above the original price. [admonish beforehand.]

Premonish, (prēm'on'ish) *v. t.* To forewarn; to

Premonition, (prēm-mō-nish'un) *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.

Premonitory, (prēm-on'it-or-e) *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

Prentice, (prēnt'is) *n.* [Contracted from *apprentice*.] An apprentice.

Prenticeship, (prēnt'is-ship) *n.* The condition or office of an apprentice;—period in which a prentice is bound to serve.

Preoccupancy, (prē-ok'ū-pan-see) *n.* Act or right of taking possession before another.

Preoccupation, (prē-ok'ū-pā'shun) *n.* Act of pre-occupying or state of being preoccupied.

Preoccupy, (prē-ok'ū-pi) *v. t.* To take possession of before another;—to prepossess by prejudices.

Preordain, (prē-or-dān') *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.

Preordination, (prē-or-din-ā'shun) *n.* Act of fore-ordinating; previous determination.

Preparation, (prē-pār-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *præparatio*.] Act of fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition;—state of being prepared or got ready;—that which prepares; preparatory act or measure;—a medicinal substance made up or dispensed for patients;—a part of an animal body preserved as a specimen.

Preparative, (prē-pār-āt-iv) *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

Preparative, (prē-pār-āt-iv) *n.* That which prepares;—preparation. [preparation.]

Preparatively, (prē-pār-āt-iv-le) *adv.* By way of

Preparatory, (prē-pār-ā-tor-e) *a.* Preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation; preliminary; antecedent; introductory.

Prepare, (prē-pār) *v. t.* [L. *præparare*.] To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose; to make ready;—to procure as suitable; to provide;—to appoint; to establish;—to direct; to guide;—*v. i.* To make all things ready;—to make one's self ready. [prepared or in readiness.]

Preparedness, (prē-pār-ed-ness) *n.* State of being

Preparer, (prē-pār'er) *n.* One who or that which makes ready or provides.

Prepay, (prē-pā') *v. t.* To pay in advance or beforehand. [vaunce.]

Prepayment, (prē-pā'ment) *n.* Payment in ad-

Prepense, (prē-pens') *a.* [L. *præ* and *pendere*.] Devised or planned beforehand; premeditated.

Prepollent, (prē-pol'ent) *a.* [L. *præpollens*.] Having superior influence or power; prevailing.

Preponderance, (prē-pon'dēr-ans) *n.* State or quality of being preponderant or preponderating; superiority of weight, influence, or power.

Preponderant, (prē-pon'dēr-ant) *a.* Outweighing.

Preponderate, (prē-pon'dēr-āt) *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *ponderare*.] To outweigh;—to overpower by stronger influence or power;—*v. i.* To exceed in weight; to descend, as the scale of a balance;—to exceed in influence or power; to incline to one side.

Preposition, (prē-ō-zish'un) *n.* [L. *præpositio*.] A particle governing, and generally placed before a substantive or pronoun, of which it expresses the relation to some other word.

Prepositional, (prē-ō-zish'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature or office of a preposition.

Prepositive, (prē-pōzit-iv) *a.* Put before; prefixed. [put before another word.]

Prepositive, (prē-pōzit-iv) *n.* A word or particle

Prepossession, (prē-pōz-zes') *v. t.* To take possession of beforehand;—to preoccupy, as the mind or heart; hence, to bias or prejudice.

Prepossessing, (prē-pōz-zes'ing) *a.* Raising or inviting a favourable opinion; winning in look or manners.

Prepossessingly, (prē-pōz-zes'ing-le) *adv.* In a prepossessing manner; in a way to prepossess.

Prepossession, (prē-pōz-zesh'un) *n.* Preoccupation;—preconceived opinion; inclination or disposition previously formed for or against a person, opinion, system.

Preposterous, (prē-pōst'er-us) *a.* [L. *præposterus*.] Having that first which ought to be last;—inverted;—contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; absurd; monstrous.

Preposterously, (prē-pōst'er-us-le) *adv.* In a preposterous manner; absurdly; foolishly.

Preposterousness, (prē-pōst'er-us-ness) *n.* The quality or state of being preposterous; absurdity.

Prepuce, (prē'pūs) *n.* [L. *præputium*.] The foreskin.

Prerequisite, (prē-rek'wē-zit) *a.* Previously required or necessary to any proposed effect or end.

Prerequisite, (prē-rek'wē-zit) *n.* Something necessary or requisite as a means to a given end.

Prerogative, (prē-ro-gā-tiv) *n.* [L. *prærogare*.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

Presage, (prē'sāj) *n.* Something which foreshows a future event; prognostic; omen; token.

Presage, (prē'sāj) *v. t.* [L. *præagere*.] To forebode;—to foretell; to predict; to indicate.

Presager, (prē'sāj'er) *n.* One who presages.

Presbyter, (prē-be-tēr) *n.* [G. *presbyteros*.] An elder; one of ripe years ordained to bear rule in the church, and to feed the flock;—a pastor; one who has the cure of souls in a parish or district;—in Episcopal churches, one ordained to the second order in the ministry.

Presbyterial, (prē-be-tēr-e-al) *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters;—consisting of presbyters.

Presbyterian, (prē-be-tēr-e-an) *n.* One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters;—one who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

Presbyterianism, (prē-be-tēr-e-an-izm) *n.* The doctrines, principles, and discipline of presbyterian churches;—the theory and practice of vesting the government of the church in

ministers or elders, possessed of equal power and having no superiority one over the other in office, dignity, or title.

Presbytery, (prĕs'be-tĕr-ē) *n.* A body of elders in the Christian Church;—a judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish or church.

Prescience, (prĕ'shē-ēns) *n.* Knowledge of events before they take place; foreknowledge.

Prescient, (prĕ'shē-ēnt) *a.* [*L. presciens.*] Having knowledge of events before they take place.

Prescribe, (prĕ-skrīb) *v. t.* [*L. prescribere.*] To lay down authoritatively for direction;—to order; to dictate;—to direct as a remedy to be used by or for a patient;—*v. i.* To give law; to dictate;—to write or give medical directions;—to claim on the ground of immemorial use.

Prescriber, (prĕ-skrīb'ĕr) *n.* One who prescribes.

Prescript, (prĕ-skript) *n.* Direction; precept; injunction;—a medical direction; prescription.

Prescriptibility, (prĕ-skript-ē-bil'ē-tē) *n.* The quality of being prescriptible.

Prescriptible, (prĕ-skript'ē-bl) *a.* Depending or derived from prescription.

Prescription, (prĕ-skript'shun) *n.* Act of prescribing or directing; the direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them;—the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment.

Prescriptive, (prĕ-skript'iv) *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial use; pleading the authority and continuance of custom.

Presence, (prĕz'ēns) *n.* State or condition of being present, as opposed to absence;—state of being in view; sight;—approach face to face; nearness;—neighbourhood to one of exalted rank;—the person of a superior;—a number assembled before a great person;—port; air; personal appearance.

Presence-chamber, (prĕz'ēns-chām-ber) *n.* The room in which a great personage receives company.

Present, (prĕz'ēnt) *a.* [*L. præsens.*] Being in a certain place, opposed to absent;—being at hand, within reach or call;—now existing or in process;—being now in view or under consideration;—immediate; instant;—ready; quick in emergencies.

Present, (prĕz'ēnt) *n.* That which is presented or given;—present time;—*pl.* Instrument; deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, &c.

Present, (prĕz'ēnt) *v. t.* To put or place in the presence of some one, *especially*, of a superior; to give a formal introduction to;—to exhibit to view or notice;—to make a gift of; to bestow; to confer;—to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice;—to lay before a public body for consideration, as a memorial, petition, &c.;—to lay before a court; to indict;—to point or direct, as a weapon.

Presentable, (prĕ-zent'ā-bl) *a.* Capable or being presented; properly prepared to be introduced to another, or to go into society.

Presentation, (prĕz-ent'ā-shun) *n.* Act of presenting or state of being presented;—exhibition; representation;—act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice;—act of appointing a clergyman to a benefice.

Presentee, (prĕz-ent'ē) *n.* One presented to a benefice.

Presenter, (prĕz-ent'ĕr) *n.* One who presents.

Presentiment, (prĕ-sen'tē-ment) *n.* Previous con-

ception or opinion;—*especially*, an antecedent impression of something about to happen; anticipation of evil; foreboding.

Presently, (prĕz-ent'le) *adv.* At this time; now;—at once; instantly; soon; by and by.

Presentment, (prĕz-ent'ment) *n.* Act of presenting or state of being presented;—setting forth to view; delineation;—notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own observation.

Preservable, (prĕ-zĕrv'ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being preserved.

Preservation, (prĕz-ĕrv'ā-shun) *n.* Act of keeping safe; state of being preserved; security.

Preservative, (prĕ-zĕrv'ā-tiv) *a.* Having the power or quality of preserving; tending to preserve.

Preservative, (prĕ-zĕrv'ā-tiv) *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving.

Preservatory, (prĕ-zĕrv'ā-tor-ē) *a.* Having the power or a tendency to preserve; preservative.

Preserve, (prĕ-zĕrv) *v. t.* [*L. præservare.*] To keep or save from injury or destruction; to protect;—to guard from vice or corruption;—to keep in a sound state;—to save from decay by the use of some preservative, as sugar, salt, and the like;—to maintain, as appearances.

Preserve, (prĕ-zĕrv) *n.* Fruit, or the like, seasoned and kept by suitable preparation;—a place for the preservation of game, fish, or the like.

Preserver, (prĕ-zĕrv'ĕr) *n.* One who or that which keeps from decay, loss, or other evil;—one who makes preserves of fruits, &c.;—one who strictly keeps his game, fishings, &c.

Preses, (prĕs'ēs) *n.* [*L. præses.*] A president; chairman of a meeting.

Preside, (prĕz'id) *v. t.* [*L. præsidere.*] To occupy the places of ruler, moderator, principal director, or the like;—to exercise superintendence.

Presidency, (prĕz-ē-den-sē) *n.* Act or condition of one who presides;—office of president;—the term during which a president holds office;—jurisdiction of a president.

President, (prĕz-ē-dent) *n.* [*L. præsident.*] One who is elected or appointed to preside;—the chief officer of a corporation, company, society, &c.;—the chief executive of the republic in certain countries.

Presidential, (prĕz-ē-den'shē-āl) *a.* Presiding;—pertaining or belonging to a president.

Presidentialship, (prĕz-ē-dent-ship) *n.* The office and place of president;—the term of his office.

Presignification, (prĕ-sig-nif-ē-kā'shun) *n.* The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

Presignify, (prĕ-sig-nif-ē) *v. t.* [*L. præsignificare.*] To intimate or signify beforehand.

Press, (pres) *v. t.* [*F. presser.*] To compress; to crush;—to squeeze in order to extract the juice or contents of;—to squeeze in order to make smooth;—to embrace closely; to hug;—to urge with earnestness; to force; to compel;—to solicit with importunity; to constrain;—to straiten; to distress;—to force into service, particularly naval service;—*v. i.* To exert pressure; to bear heavily;—to push or drive against;—to strive towards;—to crowd; to throng;—to encroach.

Press, (pres) *n.* An instrument or machine of wood or iron for bruising, crushing, squeezing, compressing, smoothing, &c.;—*specially*, a machine for taking impressions from types or plates, *printing press*;—the art or business of printing and publishing;—publications in general; printed literature;—a wooden frame or case, or a closet in which clothes or other articles are kept or stored;—a crowd; a throng;

a multitude of people;—act of pressing; stress;—pressure of affairs; urgent demands as on time or attention;—a commission to force men into the naval service.

Press-bed, (pres'bed) *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a press or closet.

Presser, (pres'er) *n.* One who presses.

Press-gang, (pres'gang) *n.* A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service.

Pressingly, (pres'ing-le) *adv.* In a pressing manner; with force or urgency; closely.

Pressiroster, (pres-e-rost'er) *n.* [*L. premere and rostrum.*] One of a tribe of wading birds having a compressed or flattened beak, as the plover, lapwing, &c.

Pressman, (pres'man) *n.* Journeyman printer who manages the press;—one of a press-gang who aids in forcing men into the naval service.

Pressure, (presh'ur) *n.* Act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed;—the action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force;—a constraining impulse;—severe affliction, straits, difficulties, or the distress they occasion;—impression; stamp or character impressed.

Prestdigitation, (pres-te-dij-e-tā'shun) *n.* Skill in legerdemain.

Prestdigitator, (pres-te-dij'e-tāt'er) *n.* [*L. presto and digitus.*] One skilled in legerdemain.

Prestige, (pres'tij) *n.* [*L. prestigium.*] Illusion; fascination;—weight or influence coming from past success, character, or deeds.

Presumable, (prē-zūm'a-bl) *a.* Such as may be presumed or supposed to be true.

Presumably, (prē-zūm'a-ble) *adv.* By or according to presumption.

Presume, (prē-zūm') *v. t.* [*L. presumere.*] To suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or proof; to take for granted;—*v. i.* To assume;—to act in a forward or venturesome manner; to take liberties.

Presumer, (prē-zūm'er) *n.* One who presumes; also, an arrogant person.

Presuming, (prē-zūm'ing) *a.* Venturing on without permission; forward;—arrogant;—overconfident.

Presumption, (prē-zūm'shun) *n.* [*L. presumptio.*] Act of believing upon probable evidence, or taking for granted;—ground for presuming; strong probability;—forward, venturesome, or arrogant opinion or conduct.

Presumptive, (prē-zūmp'tiv) *a.* Taken by presumption; grounded on probable evidence;—overconfident; venturesome;—arrogant.

Presumptively, (prē-zūmp'tiv-le) *adv.* By presumption or supposition grounded on probability.

Presumptuous, (prē-zūmp'tū-us) *a.* Full of presumption; going beyond bounds of due self-appreciation or modesty;—done with rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; forward; arrogant; insolent.

Presumptuously, (prē-zūmp'tū-us-le) *adv.* In a presumptuous manner;—in bold defiance of conscience, or violation of known duty.

Presumptuousness, (prē-zūmp'tū-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being rashly confident; irreverent boldness.

Presuppose, (prē-sup-pōz') *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to take for granted; to presume; to assume.

Presupposition, (prē-sup-pō-zish'un) *n.* Act of presupposing; presumption;—previous surmise.

Pretence, (prē-tens') *n.* [*L.*] Act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; simulation; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show; act of laying claim to.

Pretend, (prē-tend') *v. t.* [*L. pretendere.*] To simulate in words or actions; to counterfeit;—to hold out falsely; to show hypocritically; to feign; to allege a title to;—*v. i.* To put in a claim truly or falsely; to lay claim to the possession of a special gift or power; to profess to be falsely or presumptuously;—to strive after; to aspire.

Pretendedly, (prē-tend'ed-le) *adv.* By false appearance or representation.

Pretender, (prē-tend'er) *n.* One who simulates or feigns; one who lays claim to any thing, and especially to an estate, title, or kingdom, on a false plea.

Pretendship, (prē-tend'er-ship) *n.* Claim, position, or character of a pretender.

Pretendingly, (prē-tend'ing-le) *adv.* Presumptuously; arrogantly.

Pretension, (prē-ten'shun) *n.* Act of pretending or laying claim;—claim laid; right alleged or assumed.

Pretentious, (prē-ten'she-us) *a.* Full of pretention; disposed to claim more than is one's due.

Preterimperfect, (prē-ter'im-perfekt) *a.* Noting a tense of a verb which expresses action or being not perfectly past.

Preterit, (prē-ter'it) *a.* [*L. præteritus.*] Past—applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished;—also perfect.

Preterition, (prē-ter'ish'un) *n.* [*L. præteritio.*] Act of going past;—in *theology*, the divine act of passing by or not electing to salvation those who finally perish.

Pretermission, (prē-ter-mish'un) *n.* Act of passing by; omission; neglect.

Pretermitt, (prē-ter-mit') *v. t.* [*L. prætermittere.*] To pass by; to omit; to disregard.

Preternatural, (prē-ter-nat'ūr-al) *a.* Beyond or different from what is natural;—irregular;—extraordinary; monstrous.

Preternaturally, (prē-ter-nat'ūr-al-le) *adv.* In a preternatural manner or to a preternatural degree.

Preterperfect, (prē-ter-perfekt) *a.* Expressing action or being absolutely past; preterit.

Preterpluperfect, (prē-ter-plū-perfekt) *a.* Expressing action or being past at or before another past event or time; prior preterit.

Pretext, (prē-tekst') *n.* [*L. prætextum.*] Ostensible reason or motive assigned to cover the real reason or motive; false show or appearance; pretence.

Pretor, (prē'tor) *n.* [*L. prætor.*] Among the ancient Romans, a civil magistrate or judge.

Pretorian, (prē-tō're-an) *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial.

Pretorship, (prē'tor-ship) *n.* The office of pretor.

Prettily, (pret'e-le) *adv.* In a pretty manner; pleasingly; with neatness and taste; becomingly.

Prettiness, (pret'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty; neatness and taste in details;—affectation of niceness.

Pretty, (pret'e) *a.* [*A.-S. prætīg.*] Pleasing by delicacy or grace; having diminutive beauty;—neat and tasteful;—elegant;—skillfully ornamented or set off;—not very small; moderate;—affectedly nice.

Pretty, (pret'e) *adv.* In some degree; moderately.

Pretty-spoken, (pret'e-spōk-n) *a.* Speaking or spoken neatly, gracefully, or pleasingly.

Pretypify, (prē-tīp'e-fi) *v. t.* To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

Prevail, (prē-vāl') *v. i.* [*L. prævalere*] To overcome; to gain the victory; to succeed;—to be in force; to have effect or influence;—to persuade or induce—with on or upon.

Prevailing, (prē-vāl'ing) *a.* Having power, influence, or efficacy;—predominant; most general in existence or reception; efficacious; successful.

Prevalence, (prē-vā-lens) *n.* Condition or quality of being prevalent; superior influence or efficacy;—predominance;—most general existence or reception;—efficacy.

Prevalent, (prē-vā-lent) *a.* [*L. prævalens*] Gaining advantage or superiority;—powerful; efficacious;—most generally received;—extensively existing; prevailing.

Prevalently, (prē-vā-lent-le) *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully; successfully.

Prevaricate, (prē-vār-e-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. prævaricare*] To shift from side to side; to turn from a straight course; to evade the truth; to shuffle; to quibble;—to equivocate; to lie.

Prevarication, (prē-vār-e-kā'shun) *n.* Act of shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth;—wilful concealment or misrepresentation; evasive or misleading evidence;—equivocation; saying one thing and meaning another.

Prevaricator, (prē-vār-e-kāt'er) *n.* One who prevaricates; a quibbler.

Prevenient, (prē-vān'e-ent) *a.* [*L. præveniens*] Going before; preceding;—preventive.

Prevent, (prē-vent) *v. t.* [*L. prævenire*] To be beforehand with;—to intercept and stop; to thwart; to obviate; to hinder;—to anticipate;—to preoccupy;—to take hold on; to succour.

Preventable, (prē-vent'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.

Preventer, (prē-vent'er) *n.* One who or that which prevents or hinders.

Prevention, (prē-ven'shun) *n.* Act of preventing; hinderance; obstruction;—prepossession.

Preventive, (prē-vent'iv) *a.* Tending to prevent; hindering the access of. *Preventive-service*, the duty or the body of armed police engaged in the duty of preventing smuggling by watching and guarding the coast.

Preventive, (prē-vent'iv) *n.* That which prevents;—an antidote taken to prevent an attack of disease.

Previous, (prē've-us) *a.* [*L. prævius*] Going before in time; being or happening before; preceding; prior; foregoing; former.

Previously, (prē've-us-le) *adv.* In time preceding; antecedently; beforehand.

Prevision, (prē-vish'un) *n.* [*L. prævidere*] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Prewarn, (prē-wawrn') *v. t.* To warn beforehand; to give previous notice to.

Prey, (prā) *n.* [*Norm. F. preye, L. præda*] Any thing taken by force in war; spoil; plunder; booty;—that which is seized or may be seized by violence to be devoured; ravin.

Prey, (prā) *v. t.* To take booty; to plunder; to pillage;—to take food by violence; to seize and devour;—to waste away; to cause to pine.

Preyer, (prā'er) *n.* One who or that which preys.

Price, (pris) *n.* [*F. prix*] The amount of money at which a thing is valued; that for which something is bought, sold, or offered for sale;—value;

estimation;—reward; recompense; excellence; worth.

Price, (pris) *v. t.* To set a price on; to value.

Priced, (priest) *a.* Placed at a value—used in composition, as *high* and *low* priced.

Priceless, (pris'les) *a.* Invaluable; inestimable; above price;—also, unsaleable; worthless.

Prick, (prik) *v. t.* To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument;—to fix by the point;—to trace; to form or make by pricking;—to spur; to incite;—to affect with sharp pain;—to sting with remorse;—to make acid or pungent, as wine;—to set down or mark on a musical scale, as a song;—to erect into a point; to raise, as something pointed;—hence, to *prick up the ears*, to listen sharply;—*v. i.* To spur onward;—to ride forward;—to aim at a point or place;—to become acid, as cider, &c.

Prick, (prik) *n.* [*A.-S. pricca*] A sharp, thin, piercing instrument; a goad; a spur;—a sharp stinging pain; remorse;—a point; a mark;—a puncture; a hole made by piercing; the print of a hare on the ground.

Pricker, (prik'er) *n.* One who or that which pricks; a pointed instrument.

Pricking, (prik'ing) *n.* Act of piercing with a sharp point;—a sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked;—the mark or trace left by a hare's foot.

Prickle, (prik'l) *n.* [*Diminutive of prick*] A small pointed projection growing from the bark of a plant;—a sharp projection or spine, as in the hedgehog, &c.

Prickle, (prik'l) *v. t.* To pierce with a prickle or with fine, sharp points; to prick slightly.

Prickliness, (prik'le-nes) *n.* State of being prickly, or of having many prickles.

Prickly, (prik'le) *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

Prickly-pear, (prik'le-pār) *n.* A species of *Cactus*, destitute of leaves, covered with spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. It produces a purplish edible fruit.

Pride, (prid) *n.* [*A.-S. pyrt*] State or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem;—noble self-esteem; elevation of character;—insolence or arrogance of demeanour;—show; ostentation;—dignity; high estate.

Pride, (prid) *v. t.* To indulge in pride; to gratify self-esteem; to value; to pique—used reflexively.

Prideful, (prid'fūl) *a.* Full of pride; insolent.

Priest, (prēt) *n.* [*A.-S. preost*] One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice;—a presbyter; a minister;—in Episcopal churches, one intermediate between bishop and deacon.

Priestcraft, (prēt'kraft) *n.* The stratagems and frauds of priests to acquire power, wealth, &c.

Priestess, (prēt'es) *n.* A female priest.

Priesthood, (prēt'hōod) *n.* Office or character of a priest;—priests collectively; order of priests.

Priestliness, (prēt'le-nes) *n.* Appearance and manner of a priest.

Priestly, (prēt'le) *a.* Pertaining to a priest or priests; sacerdotal;—becoming or befitting a priest.

Priest-ridden, (prēt'rid-n) *a.* Managed or governed by priests.

Prig, (prig) *n.* A pert, conceited, fellow;—a thief.



Prickly-pear.

- Prig, (prig)** *v. i.* To haggle about the price of a commodity;—*v. t.* To slich or steal.
- Prim, (prim)** *a.* [Eng. *primitive*.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.
- Prim, (prim)** *v. t.* To deck with great nicety.
- Primacy, (prī'ma-se)** *n.* [F. *primatie*.] The highest ecclesiastical dignity; the office of an archbishop;—anpremac; excellency.
- Prima-donna, (prē'ma-don'na)** *n.* [It. *prima* and *donna*.] The first female singer in an opera.
- Primal, (prī'mal)** *a.* [L. *primus*.] First.
- Primarily, (prī'ma-re-le)** *adv.* In the first place; originally.
- Primary, (prī'ma-re)** *a.* [L. *primarius*.] First in order of time or development;—first in dignity or importance;—elementary; rudimental, as schools;—radical; original, as meaning of a word.
- Primary, (prī'ma-re)** *n.* That which stands highest in rank or importance.
- Primato, (prī'māt)** *n.* [F. *primat*.] The chief ecclesiastic in a church; an archbishop.
- Prime, (prim)** *a.* [L. *primus*.] Primitive; primary;—first in rank, dignity, or importance;—first in excellence; of highest quality;—early;—original; first, as cost.
- Prime, (prim)** *n.* The first part; beginning as of the day, the year, &c.; the dawn, the spring;—the spring of life; hence, full health, strength, or beauty;—that which is first in quality; best portion.
- Prime, (prim)** *v. t.* To charge with the powder, percussion cap, or other device for firing the charge;—to lay the first colour in painting upon.
- Primely, (prim'le)** *adv.* At first; originally; in the first place;—excellently; supremely well.
- Primeness, (prim'nes)** *n.* State of being first;—supreme excellence.
- Primer, (prim'er)** *n.* [L. *primas liber*.] A small prayer-book for church service;—the office of the Virgin Mary;—a small elementary book for teaching children to read;—a kind of type larger than pica.
- Primer, (prim-ērō)** *n.* [Sp.] A game at cards.
- Primeval, (prim-ē'val)** *a.* [L. *primus* and *ærum*.] Belonging to the first ages; original; primitive.
- Priming, (prim'ing)** *n.* The powder, percussion cap, or other device used to fire the charge in a fire-arm;—the first colour laid on canvas or on a building, &c.
- Primitive, (prim'it-iv)** *a.* [L. *primitivus*.] Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times;—formal; affectedly solemn; prim;—original; primary; radical—opposed to derivative, as a word.
- Primitive, (prim'it-iv)** *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another; a root-word.
- Primitively, (prim'it-iv-le)** *adv.* Originally; at first; primarily;—according to ancient practice.
- Primitiveness, (prim'it-iv-nes)** *n.* The state of being primitive.
- Primly, (prim'le)** *adv.* In a prim manner; neatly.
- Prineness, (prim'nes)** *n.* Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.
- Primogenial, (pri-mō-jē'ne-al)** *a.* First born, made, or generated; original; primary; constituent.
- Primogenitor, (pri-mō-jen'tir-or)** *n.* [L. *primus* and *genitor*.] The first father or forefather.
- Primogeniture, (pri-mō-jen'tir-ūr)** *n.* Seniority by birth among children;—the exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son or daughter.
- Primordial, (prim-or'de-al)** *a.* [F. from L. *primus* and *ordini*.] First in order; original; existing from the beginning. *telement*; origin.
- Primordial, (prim-or'de-al)** *n.* First principle or Primp, (primp) *v. t.* To deck one's self in a stiff, or affected manner;—*v. i.* To be formal or affected.
- Primrose, (prim'rōz)** *n.* [L. *prina rosa*.] An early flowering plant closely allied to the cowslip, of several varieties.
- Primrose, (prim'rōz)** *a.* Gay; flowery;—yellow.
- Primus, (prim'us)** *a.* [L.] First; chief; used substantively to designate the chief man of the body;—in the Scottish Episcopal church, the head bishop.
- Prince, (prins)** *n.* [L. *princeps*.] A person possessing highest place and authority; a sovereign; a monarch;—the son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family;—the leading spirit of any body.
- Prince, (prins)** *v. t.* To act or play the prince; to lord; to assume state or dignity.
- Princedom, (prins'dum)** *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.
- Princeliness, (prins'le-nes)** *n.* Quality of being princely; state, manner, or dignity of a prince.
- Princely, (prins'le)** *a.* Of or relating to a prince; of highest rank or authority;—becoming a prince; of great wealth or magnificence.
- Princely, (prins'le)** *adv.* In a prince-like manner.
- Princess, (prins'es)** *n.* A female prince;—the daughter of a king;—the consort of a prince.
- Principal, (prin'se-pal)** *a.* [L. *principalis*.] Highest in rank, authority, character, or importance; most considerable; chief.
- Principal, (prin'se-pal)** *n.* A chief; one who takes the lead or exercises chief authority;—the head of a university;—the chief actor in a crime, distinguished from an *accessory*; one who employs another to act for him, distinguished from *agent*;—a capital sum of money, placed out at interest;—in music, an organ stop.
- Principality, (prin-se-pal'e-te)** *n.* Sovereignty; supreme power;—a prince; one invested with sovereignty;—the territory of a prince.
- Principally, (prin'se-pal-le)** *adv.* In the most important respect;—chiefly; mainly; essentially.
- Principle, (prin'se-pl)** *n.* [L. *principium*.] A source or origin;—an original faculty or endowment of the soul;—a fundamental truth or tenet; an elementary proposition;—a settled rule of action;—usually, a right rule of conduct;—an original element in a substance, from which it may be obtained by analysis.
- Principle, (prin'se-pl)** *v. t.* To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill.
- Print, (print)** *v. t.* [F. *imprimer*, from L. *primere*.] To press or impress;—to stamp; to form figures, characters, &c., by pressure; to imprint;—to indent;—to reproduce from types, or plates, copies or fac-similes on paper, cardboard, &c.;—*v. i.* To use or practise the art of typography;—to publish a book.
- Print, (print)** *n.* A mark made by pressure of one body or thing on another;—impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c.;—an engraving;—a newspaper;—a fabric figured by stamping; calico;—that which impresses its form on any thing; a stamp; a mould;—in architecture, a cast in plaster from an ornamental mould;—state of being printed and published.
- Printed-goods, (print'ed-gōōdz)** *n. pl.* Printed cotton cloth; calicoes.

Printer, (print'ér) n. One who prints; especially, one who prints books, newspapers, &c.

Printing, (print'ing) n. Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; typography.

Printing-ink, (print'ing-ing) n. Ink used in printing books, newspapers, and the like.

Printing-office, (print'ing-of-ís) n. A place where books, newspapers, and the like are printed.

Printing-press, (print'ing-pres) n. A press for printing books, newspapers, hand-bills, and the like. [of prints and engravings.]

Print-seller, (print'sel-ler) n. A dealer or retailer

Print-shop, (print'shop) n. A shop where prints are kept for sale.

Print-works, (print'wurks) n. pl. Manufactory for printing cottons, calicoes, &c.

Prior, (pri'or) a. [L.] Preceding in the order of time; anterior; former; previous.

Prior, (pri'or) n. [L.] The superior of a priory; one next in dignity to an abbot.

Priorate, (pri'or-át) n. Government by a prior.

Prioress, (pri'or-es) n. A female superior of a convent of nuns.

Priority, (pri'or-e-te) n. State of being antecedent in time;—state of being first in place or dignity; superiority; precedence; pre-eminence. [prior.]

Prioryship, (pri'or-ship) n. The state or office of

Priory, (pri'ó-re) n. A religious house, the head of which was a prior or prioress, and which was in dignity below an abbey.

Prism, (prizm) n. [L. *prisma*, G. *prisma*.] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms;—a transparent body with, usually, three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases.

Prismatic, (priz-mat'ik) a. Resembling a prism;—separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism.

Prison, (priz'n) n. [F. from L. *prehensio*.] A building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals; a jail; any place of confinement or restraint;—in *Scripture*, spiritual bondage;—a state of affliction.

Prison, (priz'n) v. t. To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.

Prisoner, (priz'n-ér) n. One who is confined in a prison or jail;—one taken in war; a captive;—one whose liberty is restrained.

Prison-house, (priz'n-hous) n. A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail.

Pristine, (pris'tin) a. [L. *pristinus*.] Belonging to the earliest time; primitive; old; former; ancient.

Prithes, (prith'és). A corruption of *I pray thee*.

Privacy, (priv'á-se, priv'a-se) n. [From *private*.] A state of being in retirement; solitude;—re-treat; retirement;—concealment; secrecy.

Private, (priv'át) a. [L. *privatus*.] Separate; belonging to an individual; personal;—sequestered from company; solitary;—removed from observation; secluded;—secret.

Private, (priv'át) n. A common soldier.

Privateer, (priv'át-ér) n. An armed vessel fitted out by private individuals, and carrying a letter of marque from a belligerent government to cruise against the commerce of its enemy in time of war. [vateer.]

Privateer, (priv'át-ér) v. i. To cruise in a pri-

Privately, (priv'át-le) adv. In a secret manner; not openly or publicly.

Privateness, (priv'át-nes) n. Secrecy; privacy;—seclusion from society; retirement; obscurity.

Privation, (priv'á-shun) n. Act of depriving of rank or office; degradation;—state of being deprived of something required or desired; destitution; need;—condition of being wanting; absence.

Privative, (priv'át-iv) a. Causing privation;—consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

Privative, (priv'át-iv) n. That of which the essence is the absence of something;—a prefix or suffix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *in*, *un*, *less*.

Privatively, (priv'át-iv-le) adv. By the absence of something;—negatively.

Privet, (priv'et) n. An ornamental shrub of the genus *Ligustrum*, much used in hedges.

Privilege, (priv'e-lej) n. [L. *privilegium*.] A peculiar benefit or favour; a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all.

Privilege, (priv'e-lej) v. t. To grant some particular right to;—to exempt from censure or danger;—to exempt from arrestment for debt.

Privileged, (priv'e-lejd) a. Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity. [vately; secretly.]

Privily, (priv'e-le) adv. [From *privy*.] Pri-

Privy, (priv'e-te) n. [From *privy*.] Secret; privacy;—joint knowledge with another of a private concern;—a secret;—*pl.*, The private parts.

Privy, (priv'e) a. [F. *privé*.] Pertaining to some person exclusively; private;—secret; clandestine;—appropriated to retirement;—secretly cognizant;—admitted to secrets of state.

Privy, (priv'e) n. A partaker; a person having an interest in an action or thing;—a necessary house.

Privy-chamber, (priv'e-chám-ber) n. The private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.

Privy-council, (priv'e-koun-sil) n. A number of distinguished persons selected by a sovereign to advise in the administration of the government.

Privy-purse, (priv'e-purs) n. The income set apart for the sovereign's personal benefit and use.

Privy-seal, (priv'e-sel) n. The seal which the sovereign uses in matters of subordinate consequence which do not require the great seal;—the minister who holds the privy-seal.

Prize, (priz) n. [F. *pris*.] Something taken from another;—any thing captured by a belligerent using the right of war; especially, a captured vessel;—any thing carried off as the result or award of a contest; any thing offered to be competed for;—that which is won in a lottery;—any thing worth striving for.

Prize, (priz) v. t. To estimate the value of;—to value highly; to esteem;—to raise with a lever.

Prize, (priz) n. A lever; also, the hold of a lever.

Prize-fighter, (priz'fit-ér) n. One who fights publicly for a reward; a professed boxer.

Prizeman, (priz'man) n. Winner of a prize;—in universities, one who gains honours in examinations.

Prize-money, (priz'mun-e) n. In the army and navy, the share accruing to each officer, soldier, or seaman from the division of the proceeds of captured vessels, stores, &c.

Prizer, (priz'ér) n. One who estimates the value of a thing; an appraiser.

Prize-ring, (priz'ring) n. Ring or open space fenced off usually with ropes, for pugilistic

combat; hence, the art or practice of boxing; colloquially, *the ring*.

Prizing, (priz'ing) *n.* Among *seamen*, act of raising by a lever any weighty body.

Proa, (prô'a) *n.* [L. *proa*.] A low, narrow, sail canoe, used in the regions of the trade-winds.

Probability, (prob-a-bil'i-te) *n.* Quality of being probable; likelihood; — something probable; any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth.

Probable, (prob'a-bl) *a.* [L. *probabilis*.] Having more evidence for than against; likely; credible; — rendering probable; giving ground for belief. [truth; in likelihood; likely.]

Probably, (prob'a-ble) *adv.* With appearance of
Probate, (prô'bât) *n.* [L. *probatus*.] Official proof that an instrument purporting to be the will of a person deceased, is his lawful act; — right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

Probate, (prô'bât) *a.* Of or belonging to a probate or court of probate.

Probation, (prô-bâshun) *n.* [L. *probatio*, from *probare*, to try, examine, prove.] Act of proving; proof; — act of testing; trial; examination; — any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, or the like; — the period of novitiate; — moral trial; the discipline which man undergoes in this life.
Probationary, (prô-bâshun-ar-e) *a.* Serving for trial; probational.

Probationer, (prô-bâshun-er) *n.* One who is undergoing probation; a novice; — in Scotland, one who is licensed to preach the gospel.

Probationership, (prô-bâshun-er-ship) *n.* State of a probationer; novitiate.

Probatory or Probative, (prô'bât-or-e) *a.* Pertaining to or serving for trial or proof.

Probe, (prôb) *n.* An instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity, &c.

Probe, (prôb) *v. t.* [L. *probare*.] To examine, as a wound, ulcer, &c., by the use of an instrument thrust into the part; — to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly; to search to the bottom.

Probity, (prob'e-te) *n.* [L. *probitas*.] Tried virtue or integrity; rectitude; honesty; uprightness.

Problem, (prob'lem) *n.* [G. *problêma*.] A question proposed for solution; a matter difficult of solution or settlement; — in *mathematics*, a proposition or theorem to be wrought out and demonstrated either by actual construction or by calculation; — any mechanical or practical difficulty to be overcome.

Problematical, (prob-lem-at'ik-al) *a.* Having the nature of a problem; questionable; doubtful.

Problematically, (prob-lem-at'ik-al-le) *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously.

Proboscis, (prô-bos'is) *n.* [L.] An extensible hollow tube projecting from the head of the elephant and other animals, and capable of absorbing fluids; a snout; a trunk.

Procedure, (prô-séd'ür) *n.* Act or manner of proceeding; management; — transaction; course; conduct.

Proceed, (prô-séd) *v. t.* [L. *procedere*.] To go forward; — to pass from a stated point or topic to another; — to come forth, as from a source, place, or person; to issue; to be produced; — to make progress; to advance; — to have a course; to conduct; — to commence and carry on a legal process.

Proceeds, (prô'sédz) *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; produce; rents; yield; sum realized by a sale.

Proceeding, (pro-séd'ing) *n.* Act of going forward; advance; — a measure or step taken in business matters; transaction; — *pl.* A course of measures or conduct; — in *law*, the several steps or methods of prosecuting or answering a charge, claim, &c.; record of what has been done in a legal action or trial.

Process, (pro-ses) *n.* [F. *procès*.] Act of moving forward; progress; — series of actions or experiments; operations, as *chemical process*; — series of changes of growth or decay in physical bodies; act of developing, maturing, decomposing, &c.; — course; continual flow, as *process of time*; — in *anatomy*, any projecting part or growth; protuberance.

Procession, (prô-sesh'un) *n.* [L. *processio*.] Act of proceeding; regular progress; — a train of individuals advancing in order; a ceremonious train.

Proclaim, (prô-klâm) *v. t.* [L. *pro* and *clamare*.] To make conspicuously known by public announcement; to publish; promulgate; declare.

Proclaimers, (prô-klâm'er) *n.* One who proclaims or publishes.

Proclamation, (prok-la-mâ'shun) *n.* Act of publishing abroad; general notice or publication; — an official announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

Proclivity, (prô-kliv'e-te) *n.* [L. *proclivitas*.] Inclination; propensity; tendency; — readiness; facility.

Proconsul, (prô-kon'sul) *n.* [L. *pro* and *consul*.] A Roman officer who discharged the duties of a consul a governor of a province.

Proconsular, (prô-kon'sul-är) *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul; — under the government of a proconsul.

Proconsulship, (prô-kon'sul-ship) *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Procrastinate, (prô-kras'te-nät) *v. t.* [L. *pro* and *crastinus*.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer to a future time; — *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

Procrastination, (prô-kras'te-nä'shun) *n.* A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procrastinatory, (prô-kras'te-nät-or-e) *a.* Pertaining to procrastination; off-putting; dilatory.

Procreant, (prô'kré-ant) *a.* Generating; producing; — fertile; fruitful.

Procreate, (prô'kré-ät) *v. t.* [L. *procreare*.] To beget; to generate; to engender.

Procreation, (prô'kré-ä'shun) *n.* Act of begetting; generation of young; production.

Procreative, (prô'kré-ät-iv) *a.* Generative; having the power to beget.

Procreativeness, (prô-kré-ät-iv-ness) *n.* The power of begetting or producing; — fecundity; fruitfulness. [a generator; a sire.]

Procreator, (prô'kré-ät-or) *n.* One who begets;

Proctor, (prô'ktor) *n.* [L. *procurator*.] One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; an officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes; — an officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the college regulations.

Proctorial, (prok-tô're-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to a proctor. [of a proctor.]

Proctorship, (prok'tor-ship) *n.* Office or dignity

Procumbent, (prô-kum'bent) *a.* [L. *procumbens*.] Lying down or on the face; prone; — trailing.

Procurable, (prô-kür'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being procured.

Procuration, (prok-ür-ä'shun) *n.* [L. *procuratio*.]

Act of procuring;—management of another's affairs;—the instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another.

Procurator, (prók'ür-ät-or) *n.* One who manages another's affairs;—a governor of a province under the emperors of Rome. *Procurator fiscal*, in Scotland, a public prosecutor.

Procuratorship, (prók'ür-ät-or-ship) *n.* Office of a procurator; proctorship.

Procure, (prók'ür) *v. t.* [*L. pro and curare.*] To acquire or provide for one's self or for another;—to contrive and effect; to bring about;—*v. i.* To pimp.

Procurement, (prók'ür'ment) *n.* Act of procuring; obtainment; management; agency.

Procurer, (prók'ür'er) *n.* One who procures or obtains;—a pimp; a pander.

Procuress, (prók'ür'es) *n.* A female procurer.

Prodigal, (prod'e-gal) *a.* [*L. prodigus.*] Given to extravagant expenditure; recklessly profuse; wasteful;—lavish; immoderate.

Prodigal, (prod'e-gal) *n.* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a spendthrift.

Prodigality, (prod'e-gal'e-te) *n.* Extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; profusion.

Prodigally, (prod'e-gal-le) *adv.* In a prodigal manner; extravagantly; lavishly; profusely.

Prodigious, (pród-dij'e-us) *a.* [*L. prodigiosus.*] Of the nature of a prodigy; marvellous;—enormous in size, quantity, extent, or the like; monstrous; extraordinary.

Prodigiously, (pród-dij'e-us-le) *adv.* Enormously; wonderfully;—very much; extremely.

Prodigiousness, (pród-dij'e-us-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being prodigious; enormousness of size.

Prodigy, (prod'e-je) *n.* [*L. prodigium.*] Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent;—anything out of the ordinary course of nature; wonder; miracle; monster.

Produce, (pró-düs') *v. t.* [*L. producere.*] To bring into view; to offer for inspection; to exhibit;—to yield crops, as the soil;—to bring forth young;—to yield fruits and flowers, as a plant;—to cause; to occasion, as an effect;—to form or fashion, as goods or fabrics;—to furnish, as interest, profits, or income;—to lengthen out; to prolong;—to extend.

Produce, (prod'üs) *n.* That which is produced by natural growth, or by husbandry; crops; fruits; agricultural products;—that which is raised by breeding, as calves, lambs, &c; young stock;—that which is wrought by machinery; manufactured goods; fabrics, &c;—sum realised from a sale, commission, or other mercantile transaction; return; profit;—the amount collected from a tax or rate;—issue; result;—effect; consequence.

Producer, (pród-düs'er) *n.* One who produces or brings forth. [*produced.*]

Producible, (pród-düs'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being produced. [*productus.*] That which is produced, brought forth, or effected; fruit, whether of growth or labour, either physical or intellectual;—the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers or quantities.

Production, (pród-duk'ahun) *n.* Act of bringing forth to view; exhibition;—thing exhibited; performance; composition;—act of generating or making;—produce; fruit; issue, &c.

Productive, (pród-duk'tiv) *a.* Having the quality

or power of producing; yielding results; efficient;—bringing into being;—producing good crops; fertile.

Productively, (pród-duk'tiv-le) *adv.* By process of production;—fruitfully; abundantly.

Productiveness, (pród-duk'tiv-nes) *n.* Quality of being productive.

Proem, (pró'em) *n.* [*L. proemium.*] Preface; introduction; prelude. [*tory.*]

Proemial, (pró-em'e-al) *a.* Introductory; prefatory.

Profanation, (pró-fan'ashun) *n.* Act of violating sacred things;—act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

Profane, (pró-fán) *a.* [*L. profanus.*] Irreverent; impious;—ungodly; unholy;—blasphemous;—not sacred; secular; worldly;—common; unclean;—impure; polluted;—taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing.

Profane, (pró-fán) *v. t.* To treat with abuse, irreverence, or contempt;—to put to a wrong or unworthy use; to desecrate; debase.

Profanely, (pró-fán'le) *adv.* With irreverence to sacred things or names; with want of due respect.

Profaneness, (pró-fán'nes) *n.* Quality or character of being profane; profanity.

Profaner, (pró-fán'er) *n.* One who treats sacred things with irreverence;—a polluter; a defiler.

Profanity, (pró-fán'e-te) *n.* Quality or character of being profane; irreverence; impiety;—avowed disregard of the word, law, or gospel of God;—any act or word of an irreverent or impious character.

Profess, (pró-fes) *v. t.* [*L. pro and fateri.*] To make open declaration of; to confess publicly. —to put on or present an appearance of;—to pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in;—*v. i.* To take a profession upon one's self; to confess; to avow;—to declare solemnly.

Professedly, (pró-fes-ed-le) *adv.* By profession.

Profession, (pró-fesh'un) *n.* Act of professing; open declaration; public avowal;—the occupation to which one devotes himself; calling; employment;—the collective body of persons engaged in a calling;—act of taking a monastic vow. [*profession or to a calling.*]

Professional, (pró-fesh'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to a profession or calling.

Professor, (pró-fes'er) *n.* One who makes profession; especially, one who makes a formal profession of religion;—a public teacher of any science or branch of learning;—also, one who pretends or exhibits skill and dexterity, as in legdmain, acrobatism, &c;—an empirical practitioner in medicine, &c. [*profess +*]

Professorial, (pró-fes-só-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to a professor or public teacher of literature or science.

Proffer, (pró'er) *v. t.* [*L. profferre.*] To offer for acceptance; to propose; to tender;—to propose for service; to engage—used reflexively.

Proffer, (pró'er) *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another;—*essay*; attempt.

Proficiency, (pró-fish'e-en-se) *n.* State or quality of being proficient; improvement in knowledge, science, or art;—skill; dexterity.

Proficient, (pró-fish'e-ent) *a.* Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or art; well versed.

Proficient, (pró-fish'e-ent) *n.* [*L. proficiens.*] One who has made advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an adept.

Proficiently, (prô-fish'e-ent-le) *adv.* In a proficient manner; by proficiency.

Profile, (prôfil) *n.* [*F. profil.*] An outline or contour;—a head or portrait represented sideways.

Profile, (prôfil) *v. t.* To draw the outline of;—to exhibit the features or contour in a side view.

Profit, (profit) *n.* [*F.*] Benefit; advantage;—gain beyond expenditure; pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation;—valuable results; improvement; emolument.

Profit, (profit) *v. t.* To be of service to; to do good to; to benefit;—*v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement;—to be of use or advantage; to bring good.

Profitable, (profit-a-bl) *a.* Yielding profit or gain; lucrative; productive; serviceable.

Profitableness, (profit-a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being profitable.

Profitably, (profit-a-ble) *adv.* In a profitable manner; gainfully; usefully; advantageously.

Profitless, (profit-less) *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Profligacy, (profl-gas-e) *n.* Condition or quality of being profligate; a very vicious course of life.

Profligate, (prôf'le-gât) *a.* [*L. profligatus.*] Abandoned to vice; openly immoral; dissolute; depraved; wicked. [*a vicious person.*]

Profligate, (prôf'le-gât) *n.* An abandoned man;

Profound, (prô-found) *a.* [*L. profundus.*] Descending far below the surface;—characterized by intensity; deeply felt;—intellectually deep; reaching to the bottom of a matter;—expressing deep humility; lowly; humble.

Profound, (prô-found) *n.* The deep; the abyss;—the sea; the ocean.

Profoundly, (prô-found'le) *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply;—with deep penetration or knowledge.

Profoundness, (prô-found'nes) *n.* The quality of being profound; profundity; depth.

Profundity, (prô-fund'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, and the like.

Profuse, (prô-fûs) *a.* [*L. profusus.*] Very liberal, extravagant; exuberant; prodigal.

Profusely, (prô-fûs'le) *adv.* In a profuse manner; lavishly; prodigally;—with great abundance.

Profuseness, (prô-fûs'nes) *n.* Extravagant expenditure; prodigality;—great abundance; profusion.

Profusion, (prô-fûzhun) *n.* Act of one who is profuse; prodigality; exuberant plenty.

Progenitor, (prô-jen-it-or) *n.* [*L.*] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

Progeny, (prô'jen-e) *n.* Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals.

Prognosis, (prog-nôsis) *n.* [*G.*] Act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms.

Prognostic, (prog-nôstik) *a.* Indicating something futuro by signs or symptoms; foreshowing.

Prognostic, (prog-nôstik) *n.* A sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; a prediction;—a symptom indicating the course and event of a disease;—medical opinion with respect to the probable issue of a disease.

Prognosticate, (prog-nôstik'at) *v. t.* To foreshow; to indicate by present signs or symptoms;—to foretell; to predict.

Prognostication, (prog-nôstik-âshun) *n.* Act of foreshowing or foretelling;—a foretoken; previous sign.

Prognosticator, (prog-nôstik-ât-or) *n.* One who prognosticates.

Programme, (prô'gram) *n.* [*G. programma.*] A proclamation or edict;—in universities, a list of the subjects of examination, or of the orations on public occasions;—an outline or printed statement of the intended proceedings and performances, as in public ceremonies or entertainments.

Progress, (prog-ree) *n.* [*L. progressus.*] A going forward; advancement;—course; passage onwards;—growth; increase; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency;—advance towards completeness or perfection;—a circuit;—a journey of state.

Progress, (prog-ree) *v. i.* To move forward; to advance;—to make improvement;—to go on in the same course; to proceed.

Progression, (prô-gresh'un) *n.* Act of moving forward; motion onward;—course; passage;—intellectual advance or improvement;—in music, a regular succession of chords or movement of the parts in harmony. *Arithmetical progression*, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal difference. *Geometrical progression*, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios.

Progressional, (prô-gresh'un-al) *a.* Tending to progress; having capacity of advancing.

Progressive, (prô-gree'iv) *a.* Moving forward; advancing; evincing progress;—improving.

Progressively, (prô-gree'iv-le) *adv.* In a progressive manner; by gradual steps; by regular advances.

Prohibit, (prô-hib'it) *v. t.* [*L. pro and habere.*] To forbid; to interdict by authority;—to hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Prohibition, (prô-he-bish'un) *n.* Act of forbidding or interdicting; interdict.

Prohibitive, (prô-hib'it-iv) *a.* Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; forbidding;—*prohibitory.*

Project, (prô-jekt) *v. t.* [*L. projicere.*] To throw out; to cast forward;—to scheme; to devise;—to draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing;—*v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond; to jut.

Project, (projekt) *n.* That which is projected or designed; something intended or devised;—an idle scheme; a design not practicable.

Projectile, (prô-jek'til) *a.* Impelling forward;—given by impulse; impelled forward.

Projectile, (prô-jek'til) *n.* A body projected or impelled by force through the air, as a stone from a sling, arrow from a bow, and especially ball, shot, &c., from cannon, mortar, rockets, &c.

Projection, (prô-jek'shun) *n.* Act of shooting forward;—a part jutting out, as of a building;—act of scheming; plan; scheme;—representation of something; delineation; the representation of any object on a plane.

Projector, (prô-jek'tor) *n.* One who forms a scheme or design.

Prolate, (prô'lât) *a.* [*L. prolatus.*] Stretched out; extended; especially, elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.

Proleg, (prô'leg) *n.* [*L. pro, for, and Eng. leg.*] The fleshy prominence which represents a leg in the hinder segments of caterpillars.

Prolegomena, (prô-lê-gom'ê-na) *n. pl.* [*G. prolegein, to say beforehand.*] Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise.

Prolepsis, (prô-lep'sis) *n.* [G.] A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented;—an error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time.

Proleptical, (prô-lep'tik-al) *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation;—previous; antecedent.

Proletarian, (prô-lê-târ'e-an) *a.* [L. *proletarius*.] Belonging to the commonalty; mean; vulgar.

Proliferous, (prô-lif'er-us) *a.* [L. *proles* and *ferre*.] Bearing offspring;—applied to a flower from within which another is produced, or a branch from which another rises.

Prolific, (prô-lifik) *a.* [L. *proles* and *facere*.] Producing young or fruit; generative; productive;—serving to produce; fruitful of results; active. manner; fruitfully.

Prolifical, (prô-lifik-al-le) *adv.* In a prolific manner. **Prolix**, (prô-lik's, prô'lik's) *a.* [L. *prolixus*.] Extending to a great length;—indulging in protracted discourse; diffuse; tedious.

Prolixity, (prô-lik'se-te) *n.* State or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail.

Prolocutor, (prô-lok'û-ter) *n.* [L.] One who speaks for another;—the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

Prolocutorship, (prô-lok'û-ter-ship) *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.

Prologue, (prô'log) *n.* [G. *prologos*.] The introduction to a discourse, especially, the poem spoken before a dramatic performance begins.

Prologue, (prô'log) *v. t.* To introduce with a formal preface.

Prolong, (prô-long') *v. t.* [F. *prolonger*.] To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of;—to put off to a distant time;—to extend in space or length.

Prolongation, (prô-long-gâ'shun) *n.* Act of lengthening in time or space;—extension of time by delay or postponement.

Promenade, (prom'ê-nâd) *n.* [F.] A walk for amusement or exercise;—a place for walking.

Promenade, (prom'ê-nâd) *v. i.* To walk for amusement, exercise, or show.

Promerops, (prô-mê-rops) *n.* [G. *pro* and *merops*.] A genus of tenuous rostral passerine birds, including the hoopoes—remarkable for their beautiful plumage.



Promerops.

Prominence, (prom'e-nens) *n.* State of standing out projection;—state of excelling others; conspicuousness; distinction;—prominency.

Prominent, (prom'e-nent) *a.* [L. *prominens*, *ppr.* of *prominere*, to jut out, to project, from *minari*, to lift up in threat.] Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in full relief; full; large, as an eye;—eminent; distinguished above others; principal; chief; most visible or striking.

Prominently, (prom'e-nent-le) *adv.* In a prominent manner; eminently; conspicuously.

Promiscuous, (prô-mis'kû-us) *a.* [L. *promiscuus*.] Mixed; mingled, as a mass of things or crowd of persons;—indiscriminate; given or applied to all and sundry; not restricted to an individual or class; general.

Promiscuously, (prô-mis'kû-us-le) *adv.* In a promiscuous manner; without order; indiscriminately.

Promiscuousness, (prô-mis'kû-us-ness) *n.* State of being mixed without order or distinction.

Promise, (prom'is) *n.* A voluntary undertaking or engagement to do or give something for the benefit of another;—in *law*, a declaration, verbal or written, by which one person for some consideration or on some condition, binds himself or his representatives to do or forbear a specified act—enforceable by legal process;—that which affords expectation; ground of hope; prospective likelihood of future good, distinction, &c.;—grant or gift promised; fulfilment of what was promised.

Promise, (prom'is) *v. t.* [L. *promittere*.] To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like;—to afford reason to expect; to assure;—to engage to bestow;—*v. i.* To give assurance by a promise;—to afford hopes or expectations.

Promise-breaker, (prom'is-brâk'er) *n.* A violator of promises.

Promissory, (prom'is-or-e) *a.* Containing a binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

Promontory, (prom'on-tor-e) *n.* [L. *pro* and *mons*.] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland; a high cape.

Promote, (prô-môt) *v. t.* [L. *pro* and *movere*.] To contribute to the growth or excellence of; to forward; to advance;—to further or increase, as evil;—to exalt in station, rank, or honour.

Promoter, (prô-môt'er) *n.* One who or that which promotes.

Promotion, (prô-mô'shun) *n.* Act of forwarding either in good or evil; advancement;—act of raising in rank, title, or official position.

Prompt, (prompt) *a.* [L. *promptus*.] Ready and quick; acting with alacrity;—quickly, or cheerfully performed; not dilatory;—hasty; petulant.

Prompt, (prompt) *v. t.* To move or excite to action or exertion;—to suggest to the mind;—*especially*, to assist, as a speaker or a learner when at a loss.

Prompter, (prompt'er) *n.* One who prompts; one who assists speakers or actors in a play when at a loss.

Prompting, (prompt'ing) *n.* Act of one who or that which prompts; suggestion; instigation.

Promptitude, (prompt'itûd) *n.* [F.] Readiness; quickness of decision and action;—cheerful alacrity; activity; briskness.

Promptly, (prompt'le) *adv.* Readily; quickly.

Promptness, (prompt'nes) *n.* Promptitude; readiness;—cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Promulgate, (prô-mul'gat) *v. t.* [L. *promulgare*.] To make known by open declaration;—announce; publish; proclaim.

Promulgation, (prô-mul-gâ'shun) *n.* Act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

Promulgator, (prô-mul'gât-or) *n.* One who promulgates, proclaims, or publishes.

Prone, (prôn) *a.* [L. *pronus*.] Bending forward; inclined;—lying with the face downward;—precipitous;—sloping; declivous;—inclined; disposed.

Prone, (prôn'le) *adv.* In a prone position.

Proneness, (prôn'nes) *n.* State of bending downwards;—state of lying with the face downwards;—descent; declivity;—inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propension; disposition.

Prong, (prong) *n.* [D. *pranger*.] A sharp-pointed instrument;—the tine of a fork or of a similar instrument;—a pointed projection.

Pronominal, (prō-nom'in-al) *a.* [*L. pronominalis.*] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.

Pronoun, (prō'noun) *n.* [*L. pronomen.*] A word used instead of a noun or name to prevent the repetition of it.

Pronounce, (prō-nouns') *v. t.* [*F. prononcer.*] To utter articulately; to speak distinctly;—to utter formally, officially, or solemnly;—to speak rhetorically; to deliver;—to declare or affirm.

Pronounceable, (prō-nouns'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

Pronounced, (prō-nouns't) *a.* [*F. prononcé.*] Strongly marked; decided.

Pronouncing, (prō-nouns'ing) *a.* Teaching or indicating pronunciation, as a dictionary.

Pronunciation, (prō-nun-se-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. pronuntiatio.*] Act of uttering with articulation; utterance;—mode of uttering words or sentences; manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; delivery;—also, an authoritative decision.

Proof, (prōof) *n.* [*F. preuve.*] A test; trial; experiment; any process to determine the nature of physical bodies, or to test their strength or fitness for use;—in *mathematics*, trial to ascertain the correctness of products or results;—also, demonstration of a problem, theorem, &c.;—the amount or kind of evidence which convinces the mind and produces belief;—firmness of mind; constancy; stability;—state of being wrought and hardened so as to resist outward force;—act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits; also, the degree of strength;—a trial impression from type, an engraved plate, &c., taken for correction; evidence; reason; argument. [*ing.*]

Proof, (prōof) *a.* Firm or successful in resist.

Proof-text, (prōof'tekst) *n.* A passage of Scripture adduced or cited for proving a doctrine.

Prop, (prop) *v. t.* [*D. propere.*] To prevent from falling by placing something under or against;—hence, to sustain; to support.

Prop, (prop) *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; support; stay; staff.

Propagable, (prop-a-ga-bl) *a.* Capable of being propagated.

Propaganda, (prop-a-gan'da) *n.* [*L. societas de propa ganda fide.*] A society in Rome charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions.

Propagate, (prop'a-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. propagare.*] To continue or multiply by generation or successive production;—to spread or extend, as a report;—to spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of, as Christianity;—to produce; to generate;—*v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied.

Propagation, (prop-a-gā'shun) *n.* Act of propagating;—production;—extension; spread; diffusion. [*gates.*]

Propagator, (prop'a-gāt-or) *n.* One who propagates.

Propel, (prō-pel) *v. t.* [*L. propellere.*] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.

Propeller, (prō-pel'er) *n.* One who, or that which, propels;—a contrivance for propelling a steamboat, by the action of a revolving screw placed in the stern;—a steamboat thus propelled.

Propense, (prō-pens') *a.* [*L. propensus.*] Inclined; disposed either to good or evil; prone.

Propensity, (prō-pens'e-te) *n.* State of being inclined; bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination for; disposition.

Proper, (prop'er) *a.* [*L. proprius.*] Peculiar;

individual;—belonging to the natural or essential constitution of;—*especially*, befitting one's nature, property, &c.;—correct; just;—formal; according to usage;—well-formed; handsome;—pertaining to one of a species, but not to the whole.

Properly, (prop'er-le) *adv.* In a proper manner; suitably; fitly;—in a strict sense; strictly.

Property, (prop'er-te) *n.* [*L. proprietas.*] That which is inherent in a subject, or which is essential to its being and action;—an artificial quality;—also, natural or acquired habit; disposition;—that to which a person has a legal title; thing owned; ownership;—an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money;—nearness or right;—a piece of land with the appurtenant buildings;—*pl.* Theatrical scenery, dresses, &c.

Prophecy, (prof'e-se) *n.* [*G. prophetia.*] A declaration of something to come; *especially*, an inspired foretelling;—a book of prophecies;—public interpretation of Scripture; preaching.

Prophecy, (prof'e-si) *v. t.* To foretell; to predict;—*v. i.* To utter predictions;—to instruct in religious doctrines; to preach.

Propheying, (prof'e-si-ing) *n.* The act of predicting or of preaching.

Prophet, (prof'et) *n.* [*G. prophētēs.*] One who prophesies or foretells events;—one of the inspired writers of Scripture commissioned to foretell future events;—also, an interpreter or teacher.

Prophetess, (prof'et-es) *n.* A female prophet.

Prophetic, (prō-fet'ik) *a.* Containing prophecy;—foretelling future events.

Prophetically, (prō-fet'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a prophetic manner.

Propination, (prō-pin-ā'shun) *n.* [*G. pro pinein.*] Act of pledging health to, by handing the cup, after having tasted it, to another.

Propinquity, (prō-ping'kwe-te) *n.* [*L. propinquitās.*] Nearness in place, time, or relationship; neighbourhood; proximity.

Propitiable, (prō-pish'e-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being propitiated.

Propitiate, (prō-pish'e-āt) *v. t.* [*L. propitiare.*] To appease and render favourable; to conciliate;—*v. i.* To make atonement.

Propitiation, (prō-pish'e-ā'shun) *n.* Act of propitiating or making propitious—the atonement or atoning sacrifice for man's salvation.

Propitiator, (prō-pish'e-ā-tor) *n.* One who propitiates or reconciles.

Propitiatory, (prō-pish'e-ā-tor-e) *a.* Having the power to make propitious; expiatory.

Propitiatory, (prō-pish'e-ā-tor-e) *n.* In the *Mosaic ritual*, the mercy-seat.

Propitious, (prō-pish'e-us) *a.* [*L. propitius.*] Favourable; kind;—ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings;—genial.

Propitiously, (prō-pish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a propitious manner.

Propitiousness, (prō-pish'e-us-nes) *n.* Disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive;—favourableness; geniality.

Proportion, (prō-pōr'shun) *n.* [*L. proportio.*] Arrangement of parts; relation of one portion to another, with respect to magnitude or quantity;—equal or just share;—symmetrical arrangement; relative form of a body; size; dimension;—equality or similarity of geometrical ratios;—the rule of three in arithmetic.

Proportion, (prō-pōr'shun) *v. t.* To assign or distribute in due measure;—to divide or allocate,

as among diverse objects, &c., to each its proper share;—to adjust the relation of one thing to another, or of parts to a whole;—to form, build, or adapt with symmetry.

Proportionable, (prō-pōrshun-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being proportioned or made proportional.

Proportionably, (prō-pōrshun-a-ble) *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation.

Proportional, (prō-pōrshun-al) *a.* Having a due proportion or comparative relation;—relating to proportion;—having the same ratio.

Proportional, (prō-pōrshun-al) *n.* One of the terms in arithmetical proportion; extreme or mean quantity or number;—in *chemistry*, the corresponding weight or substance in a compound; equivalent.

Proportionally, (prō-pōrshun-al-le) *adv.* In proportion; in due degree.

Proportionate, (prō-pōrshun-āt) *a.* Adjusted to some thing else according to a proportion;—proportional; symmetrical; corresponding.

Proportionate, (prō-pōrshun-āt) *v. t.* To make proportional; to proportion.

Proportionately, (prō-pōrshun-āt-le) *adv.* With due proportion; according to the proper rate.

Proposal, (prō-pōz'al) *n.* That which is offered for consideration or acceptance;—proposition; tender;—*pl.* Terms or conditions proposed;—offer of marriage.

Propose, (prō-pōz') *v. t.* [*L. proponere.*] To offer for consideration, acceptance, or adoption;—*v. i.* To lay schemes;—to purpose; to intend;—to offer one's self in marriage.

Proposer, (prō-pōz'er) *n.* One who makes a proposal.

Proposition, (prō-pō-zish'un) *n.* That which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption;—a complete sentence; a subject and predicate united by a copula;—in *mathematics*, a statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated—*theorem*, or of an operation to be performed—*problem*.

Propositional, (prō-pō-zish'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition.

Propound, (prō-pound') *v. t.* [*L. proponere.*] To offer for consideration; to exhibit; to set forth in words.

Propounder, (prō-pound'er) *n.* One who proposes.

Proprietary, (prō-pri'e-tār-e) *n.* A proprietor or owner;—a body of proprietors collectively.

Proprietary, (prō-pri'e-tār-e) *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor.

Proprietor, (prō-pri'e-tor) *n.* One who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not; an owner.

Proprietorship, (prō-pri'e-tor-ship) *n.* State of being proprietor.

Proprietress, (prō-pri'e-tree) *n.* A female proprietor.

Propriety, (prō-pri'e-ty) *n.* [*L. proprietas.*] Ownership; legal title to or interest in;—suitableness to an acknowledged or correct rule, principle, or custom;—fitness; decorum; justness.

Propugn, (prō-pūn') *v. t.* [*L. pro, and pugnare.*] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate.

Propulsion, (prō-pul'shun) *n.* The act of driving forward.

Propulsive, (prō-pul'siv) *a.* Tending or having power to propel;—also *propulsory*.

Prorogation, (prō-rō-gā'shun) *n.* Act of extending the time in judicial proceedings; prolongation;—the continuance of parliament from one session to another.

Prorogue, (prō-rōg') *v. t.* [*L. prorogare.*] To protract; to prolong;—to continue from one

session to another; to adjourn for an indefinite time—applied to the English parliament.

Prosaic, (prō-zā'ik) *a.* [*L. prosaicus.*] Pertaining to or resembling prose;—hence, dull; uninteresting; prosy.

Prosaically, (prō-zā'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

Proscenium, (prō-sē-ne-um) *n.* [*G. pro and skēnē.*] The part of the stage in front of the drop-scene.

Proscribe, (prō-skrib') *v. t.* [*L. proscribere.*] To put out of the protection of the law;—to doom to destruction;—to denounce and condemn as dangerous;—to prohibit; to interdict.

Proscriber, (prō-skrib'er) *n.* One who proscribes.

Proscription, (prō-skrip'shun) *n.* Act of proscribing or dooming to death, exile, or outlawry;—utter rejection; condemnation;—prohibition.

Proscriptive, (prō-skrip'tiv) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.

Prose, (prōz) *n.* [*F. prose.*] The natural language of man; language not in verse.

Prose, (prōz) *v. i.* To write prose;—to talk in a dull, prosy, tedious manner.

Prose, (prōz) *a.* Pertaining to or composed of prose.

Prosecute, (pros-ē-kūt) *v. t.* [*L. pro and sequi.*] To follow or pursue with a view to reach or accomplish;—to seek to obtain by legal process;—to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal;—*v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution.

Prosecution, (pros-ē-kū'shun) *n.* Act or process of endeavouring to gain or accomplish something;—the institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law civil or criminal.

Prosecutor, (pros-ē-kūt-or) *n.* One who pursues or carries on any purpose or business;—one who exhibits a criminal charge against an offender, and carries on the suit.

Prosecutrix, (pros-ē-kūt-riks) *n.* A female prosecutor.

Proselyte, (pros-ē-lit) *n.* [*G. prosēlytos.*] A convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.

Proselyte, (pros-ē-lit) *v. t.* To convert to some religion, opinion, or system.

Proselytism, (pros-ē-lit-izm) *n.* Act of proselytizing; the making of converts.

Proselytize, (pros-ē-lit-iz) *v. i.* To make converts.

Proser, (prōz'er) *n.* A writer of prose;—a tedious writer or speaker.

Prosimy, (prōz'e-le) *adv.* In a prosy manner; tediously.

Prosimy, (prōz'e-le) *a.* Pertaining to a prosy manner; being prosy.

Prosimy, (prōz'e-le) *n.* The quality or state of being prosy.

Prosimy, (prōz'e-le) *a.* Pertaining to a prosy manner; being prosy.

Prosimy, (prōz'e-le) *n.* The quality or state of being prosy.

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Prosimy, (prōz'e-le) *n.* The quality or state of being prosy.

Prosimy, (prōz'e-le) *a.* Pertaining to a prosy manner; being prosy.

Prosimy, (prōz'e-le) *n.* The quality or state of being prosy.

Prospection, (prò-spek'shun) *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

Prospective, (prò-spekt'iv) *a.* Looking forward in time; acting with foresight;—respecting the future; viewing at a distance;—extensive.

Prospectively, (prò-spekt'iv-le) *adv.* With reference to the future.

Prospectus, (prò-spekt'us) *n.* [L.] Plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, terms of publication, &c.;—the outline of any public undertaking submitted for general consideration;—syllabus of lectures, classes, &c., in a literary or scientific institute;—programme.

Prosper, (pros'per) *v. t.* To favour; to render successful;—*v. i.* To be successful; to make gain; thrive.

Prosperity, (pros-per'e-te) *n.* Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; good fortune.

Prosperous, (pros'per-us) *a.* [L. *pro* and *spereus*.] Thriving; successful; making increase or gain; well to do in the world;—favourable; propitious; auspicious.

Prosperously, (pros'per-us-le) *adv.* With gain or increase; successfully; fortunately.

Prostate, (pros'tat) *n.* [G. *prostemi*.] A gland so called opening into the urethra in males.

Prostration, (pros-ter-nà'shun) *n.* [L. *proster-nare*.] State of being cast down; dejection; depression.

Prostitute, (pros'te-tút) *v. t.* [L. *pro* and *statuere*.] To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use;—to devote to base or unworthy purposes.

Prostitute, (pros'te-tút) *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; devoted to base or infamous purposes.

Prostitute, (pros'te-tút) *n.* A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet;—a base hireling.

Prostitution, (pros-te-tú'shun) *n.* Act or practice of prostituting; common lewdness of a female;—the act of devoting to infamous purposes, as *talent*, the *press*, &c.

Prostrate, (pros'trát) *a.* Lying at length, or with the body stretched out;—occupying a humble, lowly, or suppliant position.

Prostrate, (pros'trát) *v. t.* [L. *pro* and *sternere*.] To lay flat; to throw down;—to overthrow; to ruin;—to sink totally; to reduce, as physical strength;—to bow in humility or adoration—used reflexively.

Prostration, (pros-trá'shun) *n.* Act of throwing or laying flat; act of bending the body or bowing in reverence or worship;—great depression; dejection, as of spirit;—exhausted state of vital or bodily energies. [in discourse or writing.]

Prosy, (pròze) *a.* Like prose;—dull and tedious

Prothesis, (prò'ta-sis) *n.* [G.] A proposition; a maxim; the preliminary part of a regular sentence;—the antecedent term of a proposition.

Protean, (prò'te-an) *a.* Pertaining to Proteus, a sea-god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, readily changing the form or appearance; versatile.

Protect, (prò-tek't) *v. t.* [L. *pro* and *tegere*.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; defend; guard; preserve.

Protection, (prò-tek'shun) *n.* Act of protecting; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance;—state of being protected;—guard; shelter;—that which protects; safe-conduct; passport—exemption from arrest for debt, &c., conceded to foreign ambassadors, members of parliament, &c.;—exemption from arrest or legal process

granted to witnesses in cases where their evidence might criminate themselves;—in *political economy*, an artificial advantage conceded to home produce and manufacture by prohibition of, or duties on, foreign produce or manufacture.

Protectionist, (prò-tek'shun-ist) *n.* One who seeks to encourage home industry by legal enactments in its favour, or by prohibitory duties on foreign industry;—an advocate of the corn-laws.

Protective, (prò-tek'tiv) *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

Protector, (prò-tek'tor) *n.* One who defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression;—guardian.

Protectorate, (prò-tek'tor-at) *n.* Government by a protector;—the authority assumed by a superior power over a dependent one.

Protectorship, (prò-tek'tor-ship) *n.* The office of a protector or regent. [tect.]

Protectress, (prò-tek'tres) *n.* A woman who protects.

Protege, (prò-tà-zhà) *n.* [F. *pp. of protéger*.] One under the care and protection of another.

Proteegee, (prò-tà-zhà) *n.* [F.] A woman or girl under the protection of another.

Proteles, (prò'te-léz) *n.* A genus of carnivorous mammals intermediate between the hyenas and the civets.

Protest, (prò-test) *v. i.* [L. *pro* and *testari*.] To affirm in a public or formal manner;—to make a solemn declaration (usually a written one) expressive of opposition;—

v. t. To prove; to show;—to call, as a witness;—to note a bill as not paid when due.

Protest, (prò-test) *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, a dissent of the minority from the proceedings of the majority;—a declaration against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

Protestant, (prò-test-ant) *a.* Pertaining to the faith and practice of those who protest against the church of Rome.

Protestant, (prò-test-ant) *n.* One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. [testant religion.]

Protestantism, (prò-test-ant-izm) *n.* The Protestantism, (prò-test-ant-izm) *n.* Act of making a protest or public avowal; a declaration, especially of dissent. [makes a protest.]

Protester, (prò-test'er) *n.* One who protests or

Proteol, (prò'to-kol) *n.* [G. *protokollon*.] In

diplomatic, the original copy as of a despatch or treaty;—rough draught of an instrument.

Proto-martyr, (prò'to-már-ter) *n.* [G. *protos* and *martyr*.] The first martyr, Stephen;—the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

Prototype, (prò'to-tip) *n.* [G. *protos* and *typos*.] An original or model after which any thing is copied; pattern; exemplar; archetype.

Protozoan, (prò'to-zò-an) *n.* [G. *protos* and *zoon*.] An animal of the lowest class, many of the so-called animalcules.

Proterozoic, (prò'to-zò-ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to the strata or system of rocks in which organic remains, or in which the earlier and lowest forms of life are found.

Protract, (prò-trakt') *v. t.* [L. *protrahere*.] To draw out or lengthen in time;—to put off to a distant time;—delay; defer.

2 G



Proteles.

Protraction, (prō-trak'shun) *n.* Act of drawing out or continuing in time; extension; prolongation;—act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of any thing.

Protractive, (prō-trakt'iv) *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

Protractor, (prō-trakt'or) *n.* One who protracts;—a mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.



Protractor.

Protrude, (prō-trōód') *v. t.* [*L. protrudere.*] To thrust out;—*v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

Protrusion, (prō-trōód'zhun) *n.* Act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit;—state of being protruded. [*elling forward.*]

Protrusive, (prō-trōód'siv) *a.* Thrusting or im-
Protuberance, (prō-tüb'er-ans) *n.* Any thing swelled beyond the surrounding surface; a prominence; a bunch or knob; a tumour.

Protuberant, (prō-tüb'er-ant) *a.* Prominent swelling; sticking or bulging out.

Protuberate, (prō-tüb'er-ät) *v. t.* [*L. protuberare.*] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

Proud, (prōd) *a.* [*A.-S. prōt.*] Feeling or showing inordinate self-esteem;—arrogant; haughty;—daring; presumptuous;—splendid;—ostentatious;—excited by the animal appetite; salacious; fungous; as proud flesh.

Proudly, (prōd'le) *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; haughtily; ostentatiously.

Prevale, (prōv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being proved.

Provably, (prōv'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner capable of proof; demonstrably.

Prove, (prōv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. prōfan.*] To try by experiment or by a test or standard; to test the genuineness or validity of;—to evince, as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, testimony, or other evidence;—to deduce from propositions known or admitted;—to make trial of; to experience;—in arithmetic, to show the correctness of a result by another process;—*v. i.* To make trial;—to be found by experience;—to be ascertained by the event subsequent.

Provender, (prov'en-dēr) *n.* [*F. provende.*] Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, and oats; also, a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay;—provisions; meat; food.

Proverb, (prov'erb) *n.* [*L. proverbium.*] An old and common saying; especially, a sentence briefly and forcibly expressing some practical truth;—a by-word; an expression of contempt.

Proverbs, (prov'erbs) *n.* A canonical book of the Old Testament.

Proverbial, (prō-verb'e-al) *a.* Mentioned or comprised in a proverb;—current; general; common;—suitable to a proverb.

Proverbialism, (prō-verb'e-al-izm) *n.* A proverbial phrase.

Proverbially, (prō-verb'e-al-le) *adv.* In a proverb; hence, commonly; universally.

Provide, (prō-vid') *v. t.* [*L. providere.*] To look out for in advance; to get or make ready for future use;—to furnish; to supply;—*v. i.* To procure supplies or means of defence;—to stipulate previously.

Provided, (prō-vid'ed) *conj.* On condition; with the understanding; if;—followed by *that*.

Providence, (prov'e-dens) *n.* Act of providing for future use;—foresight;—prudence in expenditure; frugality;—especially, the care which God exercises over all his works;—hence, God himself as the giver of all good and disposer of all events;—any event in the lives of individuals or communities regarded as a special interposition of God.

Provident, (prov'e-dent) *a.* [*L. providens.*] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; careful; prudent; frugal; economical.

Providential, (prov'e-den'she-al) *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine agency;—watchful over, and supplying the wants of, as goodness.

Providentially, (prov'e-den'she-al-le) *adv.* In a providential manner.

Providently, (prov'e-dent-le) *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight.

Provider, (prō-vid'er) *n.* One who provides.

Province, (prov'ins) *n.* [*L. provincia.*] A portion of an empire or state remote from the capital;—hence, a region of country; a tract; a large extent;—a region under the direction of any special person;—a department of knowledge or speculation;—one's proper duty, or calling.

Provincial, (prō-vin'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to a province;—exhibiting the manners of a province; countrified; unpolished;—pertaining to the jurisdiction of an archbishop.

Provincially, (prō-vin'she-al-le) *a.* A person belonging to a province.

Provincialism, (prō-vin'she-al-izm) *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district remote from the metropolis.

Provincially, (prō-vin'she-al-le) *adv.* In a provincial manner; according to the customs of a province.

Provision, (prō-vizh'un) *n.* [*L. provisio.*] Act of providing;—that which is provided or prepared; measures taken beforehand for attack or defence;—supply provided; stores; stock;—victuals; food;—a condition; a previous agreement; a proviso; a temporary arrangement.

Provisionally, (prō-vizh'un-al) *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporary.

Provisionally, (prō-vizh'un-al-le) *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily.

Proviso, (prō-vi'zō) *n.* [*L.*] A conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, or the like; a special enactment in a statute.

Provisory, (prō-vi'zō-e) *a.* Containing a proviso conditional;—making temporary provision.

Provocation, (prov'ō-kā'shun) *n.* [*L. provocatio.*] Act of provoking;—that which provokes or excites anger; annoyance; grievance; insult; injury.

Provocative, (prō-vōk'ā-tiv) *a.* Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate.

Provocative, (prō-vōk'ā-tiv) *n.* Any thing that tends to provoke, excite, or stimulate; a stimulant.

Provoke, (prō-vōk') *v. t.* [*F. provoquer.*] To call forth; to excite or stimulate to action;—to incense; to offend;—to exasperate.

Provoker, (prō-vōk'er) *n.* One who, or that which, stimulates, or excites.

Provokingly, (prō-vōk'ing-le) *adv.* In such a manner as to excite anger.

Provost, (prov'ōst) *n.* [*F. provot, L. praepositus.*] A person appointed to superintend or provide

over; the chief magistrate of a city or town; the head of a college. [provost.]

Provostship, (prov'ost-ship) *n.* The office of a **Frow**, (prow) *n.* [*F. proue.*] The fore part of a ship.

Prowess, (prow'ez) *n.* [*F. prouesse.*] Distinguished bravery; valour; gallantry.

Frowl, (prowl) *v. t.* [*F. proueler.*] To rove over or about;—*v. i.* To rove or wander, especially for prey;—hence, to prey; to plunder.

Frowler, (prowl'er) *n.* One that roves about for prey. [manner; with search for prey.]

Frowlingly, (prowl'ing-le) *adv.* In a prowling

Proximate, (proks'e-mät) *a.* [*L. proximatus.*] Next; immediately preceding or following; nearest; closest.

Proximately, (proks'e-mät-le) *adv.* In a proximate position; immediately; without intervention.

Proximity, (proks'im'e-te) *n.* State of being next in time, place, causation, or influence, &c.

Proxy, (proks'e) *n.* The agency of;—one who is deputed to act for another;—a writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

Prude, (prööd) *n.* [*F. prude.*] A woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty or reserve.

Prudeness, (prööd'ness) *n.* State of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; judiciousness; discretion; circumspection; judgment.

Prudent, (prööd'ent) *a.* [*L. prudens.*] Sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; careful;—frugal; cautious; circumspect; considerate; discreet; judicious.

Prudential, (pröö-den'she-al) *a.* Proceeding from or proscribed by prudence;—exercising prudence.

Prudentially, (pröö-den'she-al-le) *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.

Prudently, (prööd'ent-le) *adv.* In a prudent manner; with prudence; discreetly; wisely; frugally.

Prudery, (prööd'er-e) *n.* Quality or state of being prudish; affected scrupulousness; coyness.

Prudish, (prööd'ish) *a.* Like a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved.

Prune, (pröön) *v. t.* [*F. provigner.*] To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees;—to dress or trim, as a bird its feathers;—*v. i.* To dress; to prink.

Prune, (pröön) *n.* [*L. prunum.*] A dried plum; also, a fresh plum.

Prunella, (pröö-nel'la) *n.* [Probably so called from its colour resembling that of prunes.] A smooth, woollen stuff, generally black, used for making shoes or garments; a kind of lasting.

Pruner, (pröön'er) *n.* One who prunes or removes what is superfluous.

Pruning, (pröön'ing) *n.* Act of trimming plants and shrubs by lopping superfluous parts;—hence, excision of inferior or improper matter, as in a literary production;—reduction of estimates; retrenchment.

Prurience, (pröö're-ens) *n.* An itching desire or appetite for any thing;—also *prurieney*.

Prurient, (pröö're-ent) *a.* [*L. pruriens.*] Uneasy with desire; itching; hence, lustful; libidinous.

Prussian, (prush'e-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Prussia.

Prussic, (prus'aik) *a.* Pertaining to Prussia.

Prussic acid, hydrocyanic acid, formerly obtained from Prussian blue—it is a virulent poison.

Pry, (pri) *v. t.* [Perhaps from *per-eye*.] To inspect closely; to attempt to discover that which is hidden or inaccessible;—*v. t.* To raise or attempt to raise with a lever; to prize.

Pryingly, (pri'ing-le) *adv.* With minute inspection; with eager and impertinent curiosity.

Psalm, (säm) *n.* [*G. psalmos, psallein.*] A sacred song;—especially, one of the hymns by David and others contained in one of the books of the Bible, or a modern verification of such a hymn.

Psalmist, (säm'ist, sal'mist) *n.* A writer of sacred songs—a title particularly applied to David.

Psalmical, (sal-mod'ik-al) *a.* Relating to psalmody. [sings sacred songs.]

Psalmody, (säm'od-ist, sal'mod-ist) *n.* One who

Psalmody, (säm'od-e, sal'mod-e) *n.* [*G. psalmos and öde.*] Act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs;—psalms collectively.

Psalter, (sawl'ter) *n.* The Book of Psalms; especially, as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.

Psaltory, (sawl'ter-e) *n.* [*L. psalterium.*] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.

Pseudo-apostle, (sü'dö-a-pos-l) *n.* A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.

Pseudonym, (sü'dö-nim) *n.* [*G. pseudēs and onoma.*] A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author.

Pseudonymous, (sü-dön'e-mus) *a.* Bearing a false or fictitious name.

Pseudo-philosopher, (sü'dö-fil-ös-ö-fer) *n.* A pretender to philosophy.

Pahaw, (shaw) *interj.* Pish! pooh!—an exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, or dislike. [cially, the itch.]

Psora, (sö'rä) *n.* [*L.*] A cutaneous disease; *spec.*

Psyche-glass, (sü'k-ö-glas) *n.* A full-length mirror.

Psychical, (sü'k-al) *a.* [*L. psychicus.*] Of or pertaining to the human soul.

Psychological, (sü-kö-lö'jik-al) *a.* Pertaining to psychology.

Psychologist, (sü-kö-lö-jist) *n.* One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject.

Psychology, (sü-kö-lö-je) *n.* [*G. psychē and logos.*] A treatise on the human soul; the systematic knowledge of the powers and functions of the human soul; mental philosophy.

Ptarmigan, (tär'me-gan) *n.* [*Gael. tarmachan.*] A bird of the grouse family having feathered toes.

Ptolemaic, (tol-ä-mä'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient astronomer who supposed the earth to be the centre of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it.

Puberty, (pü'ber-te) *n.* [*L. pubertas.*] The age at which the state of boyhood or girlhood ends and passes into manhood or womanhood; adolescence.

Pubescence, (pü-bes'ens) *n.* State of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty;—the soft, short hairs on plants.

Pubescent, (pü-bes'ent) *a.* [*L. pubescens.*] Arriving at puberty;—covered with down or soft hairs, as leaves.

Public, (pub'lik) *a.* [*L. publicus.*] Pertaining to the people;—relating to a nation, state, or community;—hence, open to the knowledge of all;—current;—notorious;—regarding the good of many;—open for general use; accessible.

Public, (pub'lik) *n.* The general body of mankind, or of a community; the people indefinitely.

Publican, (pub'lik-an) *n.* [*L. publicanus.*] In ancient Rome, a farmer of the taxes;—the keeper of an inn; a licensed dealer in wine, spirits, and beer.

Publication, (pub-lik-a'shun) *n.* [*L. publicatio.*]

Act of publishing or making known;— promulgation;—act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or distribution;—any pamphlet or book offered to public notice.

Public-house, (pub'lik-hous) *n.* An inn or house of entertainment;—a dram shop.

Publicity, (pub'lis-e-te) *n.* State of being open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

Publicly, (pub'lik-e) *adv.* Without concealment; openly; avowedly.

Public-spirited, (pub-lik-spir'it-ed) *a.* Having a disposition to advance the interests of the community;—done or suffered for the public good.

Publish, (pub'lish) *v. t.* [*L. publicare.*] To make public; to divulge; to proclaim;—to put forth, as a book or other literary work;—to utter or put into circulation.

Publisher, (pub'lish-er) *n.* One who publishes or makes known;—one who puts forth, or prints and offers a book, pamphlet, or the like, for sale.

Puce, (pūs) *a.* [*F.*] Of a dark brown or brownish-purple colour.

Puck, (puk) *n.* [*Scot.*] A little fairy.

Pucker, (puk'ēr) *v. t.* [*Eng. poke.*] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate.

Pucker, (puk'ēr) *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds;—a state of perplexity; confusion.

Pudding, (pood'ing) *n.* [*F. boudin.*] A kind of food variously made, but often a compound of flour with milk and eggs;—an intestine or gut;—also, an intestine stuffed with meal, suet, and other ingredients;—colloquially, food; victuals.

Pudding-stone, (pood'ing-stōn) *n.* A coarse rock composed of pebbles united by a cement.

Puddle, (pucl'ē) *n.* [*Ger. pudel.*] A small quantity of dirty standing water;—a mixture of clay and sand impervious to water.

Puddle, (pucl'ē) *v. t.* To make foul or muddy;—to make thick or close with clay, sand, and water, so as to render impervious to water;—to subject to the process of puddling, as iron.

Puddler, (pucl'ēr) *n.* A workman who stirs the iron in the furnace in the process of puddling.

Puddling, (pucl'ing) *n.* Act of working together moist clay, earth, and sand, so as to form a compound impervious to water; also, act of rendering water-tight by such compound;—process by which cast iron is decarbonized and converted into malleable or wrought iron.

Puddly, (pucl'ē) *a.* Consisting of puddles; muddy; foul; dirty. [*shamefacedness.*]

Pudency, (pū'den-se) *n.* [*L. pudens.*] Modesty;

Puerile, (pū'ēr-il) *a.* [*L. puerilis.*] Boyish; childish; youthful; juvenile; silly.

Puerility, (pū'ēr-il-e-te) *n.* Childishness; manners or actions of a boy;—that which is trifling or silly; an expression which is flat, or childish.

Puerperal, (pū'ēr-per-al) *a.* [*L. puerpera.*] Pertaining to childbirth.

Puff, (puf) *n.* [*Ger. puff, D. pof.*] A sudden emission of breath; a sudden or short blast of wind;—a dry, fungous ball containing dust;—a kind of light pastry;—an exaggerated expression of praise.

Puff, (puf) *v. i.* To blow with short and sudden whiffs;—to blow, as an expression of contempt;—to breathe with vehemence;—to swell with air;—to breathe in a pompous manner; to assume importance;—*v. t.* To drive with a puff;—to dilate with air; to blow up;—to inflate with pride, flattery, or the like;—to praise with exaggeration.

Puffer, (puf'ēr) *n.* One who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation.

Puffery, (pufer-e) *n.* System of puffing.

Puffin, (puf'in) *n.* [*F.*] A marine diving bird allied to the auk, and having a short, thick beak like the parrot.

Puffiness, (puf'e-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being puffy.

Puffing, (puf'ing) *n.* Vehement breathing; exaggerated praise.

Puffingly, (puf'ing-le) *adv.* In a puffing manner; with vehement breathing.

Puffy, (pufe) *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter;—inflated; bombastic.

Pug, (pug) *n.* [*Ir. beag.*] A monkey;—a kind of small dog. [*in contempt or disdain.*]

Pugh, (poo) *interj.* Pahaw! pish!—a word used

Pugilism, (pū'jil-izm) *n.* [*L. pugil.*] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

Pugilist, (pū'jil-ist) *n.* One who fights with his fists; a boxer.

Pugilistic, (pū'jil-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to boxing.

Pugnacious, (pug-nā'che-us) *a.* [*L. pugnax.*] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

Pugnacity, (pug-nas'e-te) *n.* Inclination to fight; combativeness. [*snub.*]

Pug-nose, (pug'nōz) *n.* A short, thick nose; a

Puise, (pū'ne) *a.* [*F.*] Younger or inferior in rank—said of the three inferior judges in the Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas.

Puissance, (pū'is-ans) *n.* Power; strength; might. [*mighty; forcible.*]

Puissant, (pū'is-ant) *a.* [*F.*] Powerful; strong.

Puissantly, (pū'is-ant-le) *adv.* Powerfully.

Puke, (pūk) *v. i.* [*Ger. spucken.*] To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit. [*ing.*]

Puke, (pūk) *n.* A medicine which excites vomiting.

Pule, (pūl) *v. i.* [*F. piauler.*] To cry like a chicken;—to cry, as a complaining child; to whimper.

Puling, (pū'ling) *n.* Whining; complaining.

Pull, (pool) *v. t.* [*A.-S. pullian.*] To draw, or attempt to draw;—to draw forcibly; to drag; to haul;—to tear; to rend;—to pluck;—to move, as a boat by oars;—*v. i.* To give a pull; to tug.

Pull, (pool) *n.* Act of drawing with force;—a contest; a struggle;—effort; strain.

Pullback, (pool'bak) *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding; a drawback.

Pullet, (pool'et) *n.* [*F. poulet.*] A young hen.

Pulley, (pool'e) *n.* [*A.-S. pullian.*] A wheel for transmitting power, changing the direction of motion, by means of a belt, cord, or rope.

Pullulate, (pul'lāt) *v. t.* [*L. pullus.*] To germinate; to bud.

Pulmonary, (pul-mon-are) *a.* [*L. pulmonarius.*] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

Pulmonic, (pul-mon'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.

Pulmonie, (pul-mon'ik) *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs;—one who has a lung complaint.

Pulp, (pulp) *n.* [*F. pulpe.*] A soft, moist mass of animal or vegetable matter; marrow;—the soft, succulent part of fruit;—the material of which paper is made, &c.

Pulpit, (pool'pit) *n.* [*L. pulpitum.*] An elevated place in a church in which the preacher stands. a sort of desk.



Puffin

Pulpous, (pul'p'us) *a.* Consisting of pulp;—soft.
Pulpousness, (pul'p'us-nes) *n.* Quality of being pulpous; softness.

Pulpy, (pul'p'e) *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy.
Pulsate, (pul'sāt) *v. i.* [*L. pulsare.*] To beat or throb; to beat, as the heart.

Pulsatile, (pul'sā-til) *a.* Capable of being struck or beaten.

Pulsation, (pul-sā'shun) *n.* Act of beating or throbbing, as of the heart;—a beat or throb.

Pulsative, (pul'sāt-iv) *a.* Beating; throbbing.

Pulsatory, (pul'sā-tor-e) *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing.

Pulse, (puls) *n.* [*L. pulsus* (ac. *venarum*).] The beating or throbbing of the heart or arteries;—any regular beat; oscillation; vibration.

Pulse, (puls) *n.* [*L. puls.*] Leguminous plants or their seeds, as beans, peas, &c.

Pulseless, (puls'les) *a.* Having no pulsation; ceasing to beat;—hence, dead.

Pulverizable, (pul-ver-iz-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being pulverized, or reduced to powder; pulverable.

Pulverization, (pul-ver-iz-ā'shun) *n.* Act of reducing to powder.

Pulverize, (pul-ver-iz) *v. t.* [*F. pulveriser.*] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, or the like;—*r. i.* To turn to powder; to fall to dust.

Pulverulose, (pul-ver'ū-lens) *n.* State of being pulverulent.

Pulverulent, (pul-ver'ū-lent) *a.* [*L. pulverulentus.*] Consisting of fine powder; powdery;—pulverous.

Puma, (pū'ma) *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the genus *Felis*, of a brownish-yellow colour.

Pumice, (pū'mis) *n.* [*L. pumex.*] A light porous substance of various colours, frequently ejected from volcanoes, used in polishing.

Pump, (pump) *n.* [*It. pompa.*] A machine which acts by the power of suction, consisting of a piston which works air-tight in a hollow cylinder, alternately exhausting and filling the opposite ends by means of external valves—used to extract or exhaust the air, or to raise water from a well or reservoir, or a fire engine, or to send down air, as into a diving bell, &c. [*F. pompe.*]

A low shoe with a thin sole, used for dancing, &c.

Pump, (pump) *v. t.* To raise with a pump, as water;—to draw out; to examine by artful questions;—*v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

Pumpkin, (pump'kin) *n.* [*F. pompon.*] A well-known plant and its fruit.

Pump-room, (pump'rōom) *n.* A building or public room at a mineral spring for the convenience of those who drink the waters.

Pun, (pun) *n.* [*A.-S. punian.*] An expression in which a word is capable of different meanings; a kind of quibble; a play upon words which resemble in sound but differ in sense.

Pun, (pun) *v. i.* To use the same word at once in different senses; to quibble.

Punch, (punsh) *n.* [*Hind. pantack.*] A drink composed of water, sugar, lemon juice, and spirits.

Punch, (punsh) *n.* [*Abbreviated from punchinello.*] The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show.

Punch, (punsh) *n.* A tool, used for stamping, or for perforating holes in metallic plates and other substances;—a blow or thrust.

Punch, (punsh) *v. t.* [*L. punger.*] To perforate with an instrument;—to thrust against; to poke.

Puncheson, (punch'un) *n.* [*L. punctio.*] A tool

or instrument for piercing, stamping, or the like;—a cask, containing sometimes 84, sometimes 120 gallons.

Punchinello, (pun'shin-el-ō) *n.* [*It. polcinella.*] A character or figure in a puppet-show, usually a figure short, thick, and hump-backed.

Punctated, (punk'tāt-ed) *a.* [*L. punctum.*] Pointed;—having dots scattered over the surface.

Punctilio, (punk'til'e-ō) *n.* [*It. puntiglio.*] A nice point in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding.

Punctilious, (punk'til'e-us) *a.* Attentive to punctilio; exact in the forms of behaviour or ceremony.

Punctiliously, (punk'til'e-us-le) *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.

Punctiliousness, (punk'til'e-us-nes) *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules.

Punctual, (punk'tū-al) *a.* [*L. punctum.*] Observant of nice points; adhering to the exact time;—occurring, or returning at the appointed time.

Punctuality, (punk'tū-al'e-te) *n.* Quality of being punctual; adherence to the exact time of an appointment.

Punctually, (punk'tū-al-le) *adv.* In a punctual manner; scrupulously; exactly.

Punctuate, (punk'tū-āt) *v. t.* To point; to separate into sentences, clauses, &c., by points, which mark the proper pauses.

Punctuation, (punk'tū-ā'shun) *n.* The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse.

Puncture, (punk'tūr) *n.* [*L. punctura.*] Act of perforating with a pointed instrument;—a small hole made by a point.

Puncture, (punk'tūr) *v. t.* To pierce with a small, pointed instrument; to prick.

Pundit, (pun'dit) *n.* [*Hind. pandit.*] A learned teacher, or expounder of language, literature, and laws.

Pungency, (pun'jen-se) *n.* Power of pricking or piercing;—sharpness; acridness;—power of affecting the mind, as with remorse, &c.;—keenness; severity, as of satirical discourse.

Pungent, (pun'jent) *a.* [*L. pungens.*] Pricking; piercing; acrid; biting; acute; painful to the feelings; severe;—keen; acrimonious; stinging.

Pungently, (pun'jent-le) *adv.* In a pungent manner; sharply.

Punic, (pū'nik) *a.* [*L. Punicus.*] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; deceitful.

Puniness, (pū'ne-nes) *n.* Condition of being puny; littleness; smallness with feebleness.

Punish, (pun'ish) *v. t.* [*L. punire.*] To afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault; to chastise; to scourge;—to inflict pain or loss with a view to amendment; to correct;—to pound or pommel.

Punishable, (pun'ish-a-bl) *a.* Liable to punishment;—worthy of punishment.

Punishment, (pun'ish-ment) *n.* Act of punishing; chastisement; correction;—pain, sufferings inflicted with a view to reform the offender, or deter others from offence or crime.

Punitive, (pū'ne-tiv) *a.* Pertaining to, involving, awarding, or inflicting punishment.

Punjab, (pun'jāb) *n.* [*Pers.*] A district in the north-west of India—so called because traversed by five rivers.

Punkah, (punk'ka) *n.* In India, a feather fan of various sizes; specifically, a large fan for cooling the atmosphere of a room.

Punning, (pun'ing) *n.* Act or practice of making puns; playing on words; verbal wit.

Punster, (pun'ster) *n.* One who puns or is skilled in punning.

Punt, (punt) *n.* [A-S. *punt*.] A flat-bottomed boat used in calking ships; also used for fishing.

Puny, (pū'ne) *a.* Small and feeble; inferior.

Pup, (pup) *v. i.* To bring forth whelps or puppies. [seal.]

Pup, (pup) *n.* [L. *pupus*.] A puppy;—a young

Pupa, (pū'pa) *n.* [L. *pupa*.] The third state in the metamorphosis of an insect; chrysalis.

Pupil, (pū'pil) *n.* [L. *pupilla*.] The small opening in the centre of the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina.

Pupil, (pū'pil) *n.* [L. *pupillus*.] A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor; one under the care of a guardian; ward;—one under puberty; minor.

Pupilage, (pū'pil-āj) *n.* State of being a pupil; wardship;—minority; nonage;—also *pupilarity*.

Pupillary, (pū'pil-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward;—of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Puppet, (pup'et) *n.* [F. *poupée*.] A doll;—a figure moved by a wire in a mock drama;—one managed by the will of another.

Puppet-show, (pup'et-shō) *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires.

Puppy, (pup'e) *n.* [From *pup*.] A young dog; a whelp;—a person contemptible from insignificance and conceit;—a dandy. [or conceit.]

Puppyism, (pup'e-izm) *n.* Extreme affectation

Purblind, (pur'blind) *a.* [Eng. *part* and *blind*.] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.

Purblindness, (pur'blind-nes) *n.* State of being purblind; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

Purchasable, (pur'chās-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being purchased.

Purchase, (pur'chās) *v. t.* [F. *pourchasser*.] To obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy;—to obtain by labour, time, sacrifice, &c.;—to recompense or expiate by fine, forfeit, &c.;—to sue out or procure, as a writ at law;—to gain a mechanical advantage or leverage.

Purchase, (pur'chās) *n.* Acquisition of title to, or property in, any thing for a price or equivalent;—a thing bought; acquisition;—any mechanical hold, advantage, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

Purchaser, (pur'chās-er) *n.* A buyer.

Pure, (pūr) *a.* [L. *purus*.] Separate from all extraneous matter; free from mixture; clear;—single; simple; of one kind;—whole; entire;—genuine; real; free from guilt; innocent; holy;—unsullied; untarnished;—modest; chaste, as a virgin;—thorough; out and out, as a villain;—mere; sheer; disinterested;—free from errors or improprieties; correct; neat.

Purely, (pūr'le) *adv.* In a pure manner; innocently; chastely;—merely; absolutely;—quite; entirely.

Pureness, (pūr'nes) *n.* The state of being pure; clearness; simplicity; genuineness; guilelessness; chasteness.

Purgation, (pur-gā'shun) *n.* [L. *'purgatio*.] Act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt;—act of purging the bowels. [purging; cathartic.]

Purgative, (pur-gā-tiv) *a.* Having the power of

Purgative, (pur-gā-tiv) *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

Purgatorial, (pur-gā-tō're-al) *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

Purgatory, (pur-gā-tor-e) *n.* [L. *purgatorius*.] Among Roman Catholics, a place or a state in which the souls of persons are purified, or in

which they expiate such offences committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation;—hence, state or period of trial, suffering, and misery.

Purge, (purj) *v. t.* [L. *purgare*.] To cleanse or purify;—to operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine;—to clear from guilt or moral defilement;—to clarify; to defecate, as liquors;—*v. i.* To become pure, as by clarification;—to have frequent evacuations from the intestines. [intestines; a cathartic.]

Purge, (purj) *n.* A medicine that evacuates the

Purger, (purj'er) *n.* One who or that which purges or cleanses.

Purging, (purj'ing) *n.* Excessive evacuation of the bowels; looseness; diarrhoea; dysentery.

Purification, (pūr-e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act or operation of cleansing ceremonially;—a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin.

Purifier, (pūr'e-fi-er) *n.* One who, or that which, purifies; a refiner.

Purify, (pūr'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *purus* and *facere*.] To make pure or clear from admixture, or imperfection;—to free from guilt;—to free from ceremonial defilement;—*v. i.* To become pure or clear.

Purism, (pūr'izm) *n.* Quality of being pure or nice, especially in the choice of language.

Purist, (pūr'ist) *n.* [F. *puriste*.] An advocate of extreme purity and nicety in literary language and style.

Puritan, (pūr'e-tan) *n.* [From *pure*.] A dissenter from the Church of England in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts;—a roundhead; a whig;—one strict and severe in moral duty, religious faith and practice; a godly and devout man;—in a bad sense, a canting hypocrite; formal professor of piety, &c.

Puritan or Puritanical, (pūr'e-tan) *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice;—precise in observance of religious requirements; over-scrupulous; rigid.

Puritanism, (pūr'e-tan-izm) *n.* The doctrines or practice of Puritans.

Purity, (pūr'e-te) *n.* [L. *puritas*.] Condition of being pure;—freedom from foreign admixture or matter;—freedom from foulness or dirt;—freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin;—freedom from any sinister or improper views;—freedom from foreign idioms or improper words or phrases; chastity; innocence; sincerity.

Purl, (purl) *n.* [Contracted from *purgle*.] An embroidered and puckered border;—a gentle murmur, as of a brook;—malt liquor medicated or spiced.

Purl, (purl) *v. i.* [Sw. *porla*, D. *borrelen*.] To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones; to make a murmuring sound, as running water;—*v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

Purlieu, (purlū) *n.* [F. *pur* and *lieu*.] The outer portion of any place; border; district. —*pl.* Environs. [stream.]

Purling, (purl'ing) *a.* Murmuring gently, as a Purling, (purl'ing) *n.* The murmuring of a small stream flowing among obstructions.

Purloin, (pur-loin) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *purloigner*.] To steal; to filch; to pilfer;—*v. t.* To act as a thief; to practise stealing. [a thief.]

Purloiner, (pur-loin'er) *n.* One who purloins.

Purple, (pur'pl) *a.* Of or exhibiting a colour composed of red and blue;—imperial; regal.

Purple, (pur'pl) *n.* [G. *porphura*.] A colour

compounded from a mixture of red and blue;—a purple robe or dress; hence, the imperial dignity in ancient Rome, and the dignity of cardinal in modern Rome;—*pl.* Spots of a livid colour on the skin. [a deep red.]

Purple, (pur'pl) *v. t.* To make purple; to dye of purple.

Purplish, (pur'plish) *a.* Somewhat purple.

Purport, (pur'pört) *n.* [F. *pour* and *porter*.] Design or tendency; meaning; import.

Purport, (pur'pört) *v. t.* To intend; to mean; to signify.

Purpose, (pur'pös) *n.* [F. *propos*, L. *propositum*.] Object to be reached or accomplished; and or aim to which the view is directed;—design; intention;—effect; consequence.

Purpose, (pur'pös) *v. t.* To determine upon some end or object to be accomplished; to intend;—*v. i.* To design; to mean.

Purposeless, (pur'pös-less) *a.* Having no effect;—aimless; unmeaning.

Purposely, (pur'pös-le) *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination.

Purr, (pur) *n.* The low, murmuring sound of a cat, expressive of contentment or pleasure.

Purr, (pur) *v. i.* To utter a low, murmuring sound, as a cat;—*v. t.* To express by purring.

Purse, (purs) *n.* [F. *bourse*.] A small bag used to carry money in;—a treasury;—a sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present.

Purse, (purs) *v. t.* To put in a purse;—to contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse.

Purse-ride, (purs'rid) *n.* A feeling of elation, or an arrogant assumption of superiority on the ground of having wealth or riches.

Purser, (pur'ser) *n.* Formerly the paymaster, but now a commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, stores, clothing, &c., and serves them out to the different messes in a ship of war.

Purserhip, (pur'ser-ship) *n.* Office of a purser.

Pursiness, (purs'e-ness) *n.* State of being pursey; inflation; shortness of breath.

Purslane, (purs'lan) *n.* [L. *portulaca*.] An annual plant, used as a pot-herb and for salads.

Pursuance, (pur-sü'ans) *n.* Act of pursuing;—pursuit; prosecution;—accordance; consequence.

Pursuant, (pur-sü'ant) *a.* [From *pursue*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; agreeable.

Pursue, (pur-sü) *v. t.* [F. *poursuivre*.] To follow with a view to overtake; to chase;—to seek; to obtain;—to prosecute; to be engaged in; to continue;—to follow as an example; to imitate;—*v. i.* To go on; to proceed;—to persist in a suit or action.

Pursuer, (pur-sü'er) *n.* One who follows in haste, with a view to overtake;—in *Scot's law*, one who institutes or prosecutes a suit; a plaintiff.

Pursuit, (pur-süt) *n.* Act of following with haste;—chase as of game or of an enemy;—act of looking for; search; effort to attain; endeavour;—prosecution;—a man's business or occupation.

Pursuivant, (pur'swe-vant) *n.* [F. *poursuivant*.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

Pursey, (pur'se) *a.* [F. *pousser*.] Inflated; swelled;—fat, short, and thick;—short-breathed.

Purtenance, (pur'tä-nans) *n.* [F. *apptenance*.] That which pertains to; the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal.

Purulence, (pur'ä-lens) *n.* Generation of pus or matter; suppuration;—matter formed; pus.

Purulent, (pur'ä-lent) *a.* [L. *purulentus*.] Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus or matter.

Purvey, (pur-vä) *v. t.* [F. *pourvoir*.] To furnish or provide, as with provisions, or the like;—to procure;—*v. i.* To purchase provisions; to cater.

Purveyance, (pur-vä'ans) *n.* Act of providing or Purveyor, (pur-vä'ör) *n.* One who makes provision for the table; a caterer;—a procurer; a pimp.

Pus, (pus) *n.* [L.] The yellowish-white liquid produced by the process of suppuration.

Puseyism, (pü'ze-izm) *n.* The system of doctrines advanced by Dr. Pusey and other Oxford divines in the *Tracts for the Times* issued in 1833-41, and generally considered as Romanizing in their tendency. [ciples of Puseyism.]

Puseyite, (pü'zë-it) *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism.

Push, (pösh) *v. t.* [F. *pousser*.] To press against with force; to drive by pressure;—to strike with the horns;—to urge forward;—to enforce, as an objection;—to drive to a conclusion;—to tease; to importune;—*v. i.* To make a thrust;—to make an effort or attack;—to burst out, as a bud or shoot.

Push, (pösh) *n.* A thrust with the end of a thing;—any pressure or force applied;—an assault or attack;—emergency; exigency; extremity.

Pushing, (pösh'ing) *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic; forward; officious.

Pushingly, (pösh'ing-le) *adv.* In a vigorous, enterprising manner.

Pusillanimity, (pü-sil-an-im'e-tee) *n.* Quality of being pusillanimous; cowardice; fear; timidity.

Pusillanimous, (pü-sil-an'e-mus) *a.* [L. *pusillus* and *animus*.] Destitute of manly courage or firmness of mind;—dictated by or evincing weakness of mind; cowardly; dastardly; timid.

Pusillanimously, (pü-sil-an-im-us-le) *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner.

Puss, (pöös) *n.* [D. *poes*, Ir. *pus*.] A cat—a fondling appellation;—a hare—so called by sportsmen.

Pussy, (pöös'e) *n.* A diminutive of *puss*.

Pustulate, (pus'tä-lät) *v. t.* [L. *pustulare*.] To form into pustules or blisters.

Pustule, (pus'tül) *n.* [L. *pustula*.] An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. [with pustules.]

Pustulous, (pus'tü-lus) *a.* Full of or covered with pustules.

Put, (pööt) *v. t.* [Fries. *putz*, F. *bouter*.] To move in any direction; to thrust; to push;—to place; to set; to set in action;—to oblige; to incite;—to propose; to ask, as a question;—to make or exhibit, as a difference;—to consign to words or writing; to express;—to put about; to turn; to change the course of;—to put by, to lay aside; to divert;—to put down, to suppress;—to degrade;—to put forth, to extend;—to publish;—to exert;—to put in, to introduce;—to present, as a claim;—to put off, to delay;—to take off;—to put on, to invest with;—to assume;—to put out, to extinguish;—to extend;—to shoot forth;—to expel;—to put to, to add;—to expose; to subject;—to put up, to pack;—to board;—to put up with, to overlook;—*v. i.* To go or move;—to steer; to direct;—to shoot or germinate.

Putative, (pü'tä-tiv) *a.* [L. *putativus*.] Commonly thought; supposed; reputed.

Putrefaction, (pü-trë-fak'shun) *n.* Act or process of putrefying;—process by which vegetable

or animal matter is disorganized and decomposed;—state of being decomposed and rotting;—that which is putrefied.

Putrefactive, (pū-trē-fak'tiv) *a.* Pertaining to putrefaction;—causing putrefaction.

Putrefy, (pū-trē-fi) *v. t.* [*L. putrere and facere.*] To render putrid; to cause to rot;—to corrupt;—*v. i.* To become putrid; to rot.

Putrescence, (pū-tres-ens) *n.* The state of rotting and decomposing;—a putrid state; rottenness.

Putrescent, (pū-tres-ent) *a.* [*L. putrescens.*] Becoming putrid;—pertaining to putrefaction.

Putrid, (pū'trid) *a.* [*L. putridus.*] Tending to dissolution or decay; decomposed; rotten.

Putridness, (pū'trid-nes) *n.* State of being putrid; corruption; putrefaction.

Puttock, (put'tok) *n.* [*L. buteo.*] A species of kite; also, the common buzzard.

Putty, (put'e) *n.* [*F. potée.*] A kind of paste or cement of whiting and linseed oil. (*putty.*)

Putty, (put'e) *v. t.* To cement or fill up with **Puzzle**, (puz'l) *v. t.* To involve in perplexity; to put to a stand;—to entangle;—*v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.

Puzzle, (puz'l) *n.* Something which perplexes; a mechanical toy or geometric figure to try a child's ingenuity;—a riddle; an enigma.

Puzzler, (puz'ler) *n.* One who perplexes.

Pygarg, (pi'garg) *n.* [*G. pygē, rump, and argos, white.*] An animal with a white rump or tail;—the nilghau;—white-tailed eagle.

Pylorus, (pi-lō'rus) *n.* [*G. pylō.*] The orifice of the stomach through which the food passes.

Pyramid, (pi'rā-mid) *n.* [*G. pyramis.*] A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top;—an edifice in the shape above described.

Pyramidal, (pi'rā-mid'al) *a.* Pyramidal; tapering to a point;—relating to the pyramids.

Pyramidally, (pi'rā-mid'al-ē) *adv.* In the form of a pyramid.

Pyre, (pir) *n.* [*G. pur.*] A funeral pile.

Pyrenean, (pi'rē-nē-an) *a.* [*G. Purēnē.*] Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain.

Pyretics, (pi-ret'iks) *n. pl.* Medicines for the treatment and cure of fever.

Pyretology, (pi'rē-tolō'jē) *n.* [*G. pyretos, fever, and logos, discourse.*] A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers.

Pyrites, (pi'rītēs) *n.* [*G. puritēs.*] A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

Pyritic, (pi'rīt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

Pyrogenous, (pi-roj'en-us) *a.* [*G. pur and gignē-thai.*] Produced in the fire, or by heat; igneous.

Pyroligneous, (pi-rō-lignē-us) *a.* [*G. pur, and L. lignum.*] Generated by the distillation of wood, as a kind of acetic acid.

Pyrology, (pi-rō-lō'jē) *n.* [*G. pur and logos.*] A natural history of heat.

Pyrometer, (pi-rō-mē't-er) *n.* [*G. pur and metron.*] An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

Pyrotechnic, (pi-rō-tek'nik) *a.* Pertaining to fireworks, or the art of forming them.

Pyrotechnics, (pi-rō-tek'niks) *n. sing.* [*G. pur and technē.*] The art of making fireworks; pyrotechny. (*pyrotechny.*)

Pyrotechnist, (pi-rō-tek'nist) *n.* One skilled in

Pyroxylene, (pi-roks'e-lin) *n.* [*G. pur, xylene.*] An explosive substance obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acid, gun-cotton.

Pyrrhic, (pi'r'ik) *n.* A foot consisting of two short syllables;—an ancient military dance.

Pyrrhonism, (pi'r'ō-nizm) *n.* [*From Pyrrho.*] Scepticism; universal doubt.

Pyrrhonist, (pi'r'ō-nist) *n.* A sceptic; one who doubts of every thing.

Pythagorean, (pith-a-gō-rē'an) *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of a school of philosophy.

Pythagorean, (pith-a-gō-rē'an) *a.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras or his philosophy. *Pythagorean system*, the Copernican or solar system.

Pythagorism, (pith-ag-or-izm) *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras; especially, the doctrine of metempsychosis or transmigration of the soul.

Pythian, (pith'e-an) *a.* [*G. Puthios.*] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles in his temple at Delphi. *Pythian games*, one of the national festivals of ancient Greece.

Python, (pith'on) *n.* [*G. puthōn.*] A genus of large snakes nearly allied to the boa.

Pythones, (pith'on-es) *n.* The priestesses who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece;—a witch. (*ing events by divination.*)

Pythionism, (pith'on-izm) *n.* The art of predicting.

Pyx, (piks) *n.* [*G. pyxis.*] The box in which the host is kept.

Q.

Q the seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant of the English alphabet, is always followed by u, the two letters together being pronounced like *kw*, as quack (kwak).

Quack, (kwak) *v. i.* [*Ger. quaken.*] To cry like the domestic duck;—to boast;—to act as a quack.

Quack, (kwak) *n.* The cry of the domestic duck;—a boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric;—mountebank; charlatan.

Quack, (kwak) *a.* Pertaining to quackery; used by quacks.

Quackery, (kwak'er-ē) *n.* Practice of a quack; system or art of an empiric or charlatan.

Quack-salver, (kwak'sal-ver) *n.* A quack doctor; an empirical practitioner in physic.

Quadra, (kwod'ra) *n.* A square border or frame round a bas-relief, panel, &c.

Quadrages, (kwod'ra-jēn) *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, an indulgence of forty days.

Quadragesima, (kwod-ra-jēs'e-ma) *n.* [*L. quadragesimus.*] The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.

Quadragesimal, (kwod-ra-jēs'e-mal) *a.* Belonging to, or used in, Lent.

Quadrangle, (kwod-rang'gl) *n.* [*L. quadrator and angulus.*] A plane figure having four angles and four sides;—a square or court surrounded by buildings.

Quadrangular, (kwod-rang-gū-lār) *a.* Having four angles, and consequently four sides.

Quadrant, (kwod'rānt) *n.* [*L. quadrans.*] The fourth part of the circumference of a circle; an

Quadrangle

arc of 90°;—also, the fourth of the area of a circle;—an instrument for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies, constructed in the form of a quadrant with two straight limbs, and one arched limb to which is appended a graduated scale of 90°, or in Hadley's reflecting quadrant, 45°.

Quadrantal, (kwod-rant'al) *a.* Pertaining to a **Quadrat**, (kwod-rat) *n.* A piece of type metal cast lower than the letters, and used to fill up the spaces between words or sentences.

Quadrante, (kwod-rat) *a.* [*L. quadratus.*] Having four equal and parallel sides, and four right angles;—divisible by four;—hence, square; equal; exact; suited.

Quadrante, (kwod-rat) *n.* A square.

Quadrante, (kwod-rat) *v. i.* To agree; to suit; to correspond; to square.

Quadratic, (kwod-rat'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to a square; square. *Quadratic equation*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

Quadrature, (kwod-rä-tür) *n.* The act of reducing to a square;—the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure;—the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it ninety degrees.

Quadrennial, (kwod-ren'e-al) *a.* [*L. quadriennia.*] Comprising four years;—once in four years.

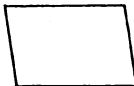
Quadrennially, (kwod-ren'e-al-le) *adv.* Once in four years.

Quadrifoliate, (kwod-re-fö'le-ät) *a.* [*L. quatuor* and *folium.*] Having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.

Quadrilateral, (kwod-re-lat'er-al) *a.* [*L. quatuor* and *latus.*] Having four sides and four angles.

Quadrilateral, (kwod-re-lat'er-al) *n.* A plane figure having four sides and consequently four angles.

Quadrilateral, (kwod-re-lit'er-al) *a.* [*L. quatuor* and *littera.*] Consisting of four letters.



Quadrille, (ka-dril', kwa- Quadrilateral.

dril') *n.* [*F.*] A game played by four persons with forty cards;—a kind of dance made up of sets of dancers, four couples being in each set; also, the music played to such a dance.

Quadrillion, (kwod-ril'le-on) *n.* [*L. quater* and *millio.*] A number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, represented by a unit with 24 ciphers annexed.

Quadrissyllable, (kwod-re-sil'la-bl) *n.* [*L. quatuor* and *syllaba.*] A word consisting of four syllables.

Quadroon, (kwod-röon') *n.* [*Sp. cuarteron.*] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

Quadruman, (kwod-röö-män) *n.* [*L. quatuor* and *manus.*] An animal having four feet that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.

Quadruped, (kwod-röö-ped) *a.* [*L. quatuor* and *pes.*] Having four feet.

Quadruped, (kwod-röö-ped) *n.* An animal having four feet—often restricted to the mammals.

Quadruple, (kwod-röö-pl) *a.* [*L. quadruplus.*] Fourfold; four times told.

Quadruple, (kwod-röö-pl) *n.* Four times the sum or number; a fourfold amount.

Quadruple, (kwod-röö-pl) *v. t.* To multiply by four;—*v. i.* To be multiplied by four.

Quadruplicate, (kwod-röö'ple-kät) *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated.

Quadruplicate, (kwod-röö'ple-kät) *v. t.* [*L. quatuor* and *plicare.*] To make fourfold; to quadruple.

Quadruplication, (kwod-röö'ple-kä'shun) *n.* Act of quadrupling or making fourfold.

Quaff, (kwaf) *v. t.* [*Scot. quaiach.*] To swallow in large draughts; to drink down;—*v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

Quaffer, (kwaf'er) *n.* One who drinks largely.

Quaggy, (kwag'g) *a.* Of the nature of a quagmire; trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.

Quagmire, (kwag'mir) *n.* Soft, wet land, which shakes or yields under the feet.

Quail, (kwäch, kwä) *n.* [*Gael. cuach.*] A small, shallow cup or drinking vessel;—also *quagha*.

Quail, (kwäl) *v. i.* [*A.-S. cwealan.*] To sink into; dejection; to lose spirit; to cower;—*v. t.* To depress; to crush.

Quail, (kwäl) *n.* [*F. caille.*] A native gallinaceous bird of the genus *Coturnix*, allied to the partridge.



Quail

Quaint, (kwänt) *a.* [*F. coïnte, L. comptus.*] Characterized by ingenuity or art; artificially elegant;—odd and antique; curious; whimsical.

Quaintly, (kwänt'le) *adv.* In a quaint manner; ingeniously; artfully; affectedly; oddly; fancifully.

Quaintness, (kwänt'nes) *n.* Quality of being quaint; ingenuity; affected art; oddness; strangeness.

Quake, (kwäk) *v. i.* [*A.-S. cweacian.*] To tremble; to shake with fear, cold, or emotion;—to shake or tremble, as land, from violent convulsion.

Quake, (kwäk) *n.* A shake; a shudder.

Quaker, (kwäk'er) *n.* One who quakes;—one of the religious sect the members of which are called also *Friends*.

[to, a Quaker.

Quakerish, (kwäk'er-ish) *a.* Like, or pertaining to Quakerism, (kwäk'er-izm) *n.* The character, manners, dress, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.

Quaking, (kwäk'ing) *a.* Shaking; trembling.

Quaking-bog, (kwäk'ing-bog) *n.* Peat bog in a growing state.

Quakingly, (kwäk'ing-le) *adv.* Tremblingly; with shaking of the limbs or tremor of the nerves.

Qualifiable, (kwol'e-fi-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable.

Qualification, (kwol'e-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of qualifying, or of being qualified;—any endowment or acquirement which fits a person for an office or employment, or to sustain a character with success;—modification; restriction.

Qualified, (kwol'e-fid) *a.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; competent; modified.

Qualify, (kwol'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. qualis* and *facere.*] To adapt to a given standard; to furnish needful qualities to; to fit for active service or office;—to make capable of exercising a privilege, as the franchise, &c.; to furnish with the legal title to;—to limit; to modify by exceptions;—to diminish; to regulate, as sounds;—to reduce the strength of, as liquors;—*v. i.* To be or become qualified;—to render one capable of holding office, exercising the franchise, shooting game, &c.

Qualitative, (kwol'it-ät-iv) *a.* Relating to Quality, (kwol'e-te) *n.* [*L. qualitas.*] Particular property inherent in a body or substance; the

essential attribute which may be predicated of it;—nature or character of in relation to right or wrong, as of an action;—power of producing effects; special virtue;—acquirement; accomplishment;—comparative rank; superior rank;—persons of high birth or rank; nobility.

Qualm, (kwám) *n.* [A.-S. *cwalm.*] A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or sickness at the stomach;—a scruple of conscience.

Qualmish, (kwám'ish) *a.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.

Quandary, (kwon'dar-e) *n.* [F. *qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty or perplexity.

Quantitative, (kwon'te-tát-iv) *a.* Relating to quantity; determining the quantities of each element or ingredient in a compound.

Quantity, (kwon'te-te) *n.* [L. *quantitas.*] The property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division;—in *grammar*, the relative time occupied in pronouncing a syllable;—in *music*, the relative duration of a tone;—in *mathematics*, that which can be multiplied, divided, or measured;—a certain part; a considerable amount; a large bulk, sum, or portion.

Quantum, (kwan'tum) *n.* [L. from *quantus*, how great, how much.] Quantity; amount.

Quarantine, (kwor'an-tén) *n.* [It. *quarantina.*] A space of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore.

Quarrel, (kwor'el) *n.* [L. *querela.*] An angry contest; a petty fight or brawl;—a breach of friendship or concord; a dispute;—ground or cause of dispute; reason to complain; altercation; contention.

Quarrel, (kwor'el) *v. i.* To dispute violently; to wrangle;—to find fault; to cavil;—to disagree in form or essence; to be incongruous.

Quarrelling, (kwor'el-ing) *n.* Differing and disputing in angry language; contention; noisy strife.

Quarrelsome, (kwor'el-sum) *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; irascible.

Quarry, (kwor're) *n.* [L. *quadrum.*] An arrow with a square head; a square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass. [F. *corée.*] Game; especially, the game hunted for by hawking;—a heap of game killed;—also, the entrails of game given to the hounds or hawks. [Norm. F. *quarrier.*] A place where stones are cut from the earth for building or other purposes.

Quarry, (kwor're) *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry;—to prey upon, as a vulture or harpy.

Quarrying, (kwor're-ing) *n.* The business of hewing stones from a quarry.

Quarryman, (kwor're-man) *n.* A person who is occupied in quarrying stones.

Quart, (kwor't) *n.* [L. *quartus.*] The fourth part of a gallon; two pints;—a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

Quartan, (kwor'tan) *a.* [L. *quartanus.*] Of or pertaining to the fourth; occurring every fourth day.

Quartan, (kwor'tan) *n.* An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day;—a sequence in the game of piquet.

Quarter, (kwor'ter) *n.* [F. *quartier.*] One of four equal parts into which any thing is divided;—in avoirdupois weight, the fourth of a hundred weight, or 28 lbs.;—as a measure of capa-

city, either of liquids or solids, 17-745 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches;—in dry measure, eight bushels, as of grain;—nine bushels, as of coal;—one of the four divisions of the globe;—one of the four cardinal points of the compass;—hence, any point of the compass; any place in the visible horizon from which the wind blows;—the fourth part of the moon's period;—one limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts;—part of a ship's side between the main-chains and the sides of the stern;—a region; a territory;—a division of a town; a district; a station at which officers and men are posted in battle;—place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter;—merciful treatment shown to an enemy.

Quarter, (kwor'ter) *v. t.* To divide into four equal parts;—to furnish with shelter or entertainment;—to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms;—to divide or apportion soldiers for lodging;—*v. i.* To lodge.

Quarter-day, (kwor'ter-dá) *n.* A day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; hence, one on which rent becomes due.

Quarter-deck, (kwor'ter-dek) *n.* The deck of a ship from the stern to the mainmast.

Quartering, (kwor'ter-ing) *n.* Act of dividing or separating in parts;—a station; an assignment of lodgings for soldiers; billet;—in *heraldry*, the partition of a shield into compartments.

Quarterly, (kwor'ter-le) *a.* Containing a fourth part;—recurring at each quarter of the year.

Quarterly, (kwor'ter-le) *n.* A periodical work published once in a quarter of a year.

Quarterly, (kwor'ter-le) *adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a year.

Quartermaster, (kwor'ter-mas-ter) *n.* An army officer who provides quarters, &c., for the army, and superintends the supplies;—a petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, &c.

Quartern, (kwor'tern) *n.* [L. *quartarius.*] The fourth part of a pint; a gill;—the fourth part of a peck;—a loaf weighing about four pounds.

Quarter-sessions, (kwor'ter-sesh-nnz) *n. pl.* A general court of criminal jurisdiction held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county in England.

Quarter-staff, (kwor'ter-staf) *n.* A stout staff formerly used as a weapon of defence.

Quartette, (kwor'tet) *n.* [It. *quartetto.*] A composition in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument;—the set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts;—in poetry, a stanza of four lines.

Quarto, (kwor'tó) *n.* [L. *quartus.*] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; the size of a sheet or book in which the paper is folded to make four leaves;—written 4to.

Quarto, (kwor'tó) *a.* Denoting the size of a sheet or book in which the paper is folded to make four leaves.

Quartz, (kwor'tz) *n.* [Ger. *quarz*, F. *quartz.*] Pure silicic acid, crystallized in masses of various colours.

Quartz, (kwor'tz) *a.* Containing quartz; resembling quartz;—also *quartzous*.

Quash, (kwosh) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cwasan.*] To crush; to subdue; to put down summarily;—in law, to annul or make void.

Quash, (kwosh) *n.* A genus of plants of the order Cucurbita; pumpkin;—also *quash*.

Quassation, (kwosh-'shun) *n.* [L. *quassatio.*] Act of shaking; concussion; state of being shaken.

Quassia, (kwash'e-a) *n.* [From a negro, *Quassay.*] A bitter wood obtained from various trees, of

tropical America—the wood and bark are employed in medicine. [The number four.]

Quaternary, (kwa-ter'nār-e) *n.* [L. *quaternarius*.] **Quaternary**, (kwa-ter'nār-e) *a.* Consisting of four.

Quaternion, (kwa-ter'nōn) *n.* [L. *quaterni*, four each, from *quatuor*, four.] The number four; — a set of four parts, objects, or individuals; a file of four soldiers; — the quotient of two vectors.

Quatrain, (kwa'trān) *n.* [F.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Quaver, (kwā'vēr) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *quave*.] To tremble; to shake; — to sing with tremulous modulations of voice.

Quaver, (kwā'vēr) *n.* A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or on an instrument; — a note equal to the eighth of a semibreve.

Quay, (kē) *n.* [F. *quai*.] A mole or bank formed toward the sea or on the side of a river for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels.

Quayage, (kē'āj) *n.* Wharfage.

Queen, (kwēn) *n.* [A.-S. *cwēn*.] A woman; — especially, a low woman; a wench; a slut.

Queasiness, (kwēz'e-neē) *n.* State of being queasy; nausea.

Queasy, (kwēz'e) *a.* [Ital. *greisa*.] Sick at the stomach; — fastidious; squeamish; — causing nausea.

Queen, (kwēn) *n.* [A.-S. *cwēn*.] The consort of a king; — a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; — the sovereign of a swarm of bees; — a playing-card on which the figure of a queen is painted; — one of the chief pieces in chess.

Queen, (kwēn) *v. i.* To play the queen.

Queencake, (kwēn'kāk) *n.* A kind of confection.

Queenly, (kwēn'le) *adv.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

Queen-post, (kwēn'pōst) *n.* One of two suspending posts in a trussed roof, framed below into the tie-beam, and above into the principal rafters.

Queen's-bench, (kwēnz'benah) *n.* The supreme court of common law in England.

Queer, (kwēr) *a.* [Ger.] Going athwart what is usual or normal; odd; singular; quaint; whimsical.

Queerly, (kwēr'le) *adv.* In an odd or singular manner; oddly; singularly; whimsically.

Queerness, (kwēr'neē) *n.* Oddity; singularity.

Quell, (kwel) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cweellan*.] To subdue; to put down; — to cause to cease; to quiet; to still. [crushes.]

Queller, (kwel'ēr) *n.* One who quells; one who

Quench, (kwēnsh) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cwēncian*.] To extinguish; to put out; to allay; — to still; — to repress; to stifle; — *v. i.* To cool; to become cool. [quenched.]

Quenehable, (kwēnsh'a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being quenched, (kwēnsh'le) *a.* Incapable of being quenched; irrepressible.

Quercitron, (kwēr'sit-ron) *n.* [L. *queruus* and *citrus*.] The bark of the black oak or dyer's oak.

Quercus, (kwēr'kus) *n.* [L.] A genus of trees, and producing the valuable timber oak.

Querimonious, (kwēr-e-mō'ne-us) *a.* [L. *querimonia*.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain. [complains; querulously.]

Querimoniously, (kwēr-e-mō'ne-us-le) *adv.* With querimoniousness, (kwēr-e-mō'ne-us-neē) *n.* Habit or disposition to complain; querulous temper.

Querist, (kwēr'rist) *n.* [L. *querere*.] One who inquires or asks questions; inquirer.

Quern, (kwēr'n) *n.* [A.-S. *cwecorn*.] A hand-mill for grinding grain.

Querulous, (kwēr'ū-lus) *a.* [L. *querulus*.] Apt to repine, or habitually complaining; discontented; — peevish; fretful; — whining.

Querulously, (kwēr'ū-lus-le) *adv.* In a querulous manner.

Querulousness, (kwēr'ū-lus-neē) *n.* State of being querulous; the habit or practice of murmuring.

Query, (kwēr'e) *n.* [L. *querere*.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved.

Query, (kwēr'e) *v. i.* To ask questions; to make inquiry; — *v. t.* To seek by questioning; to inquire into; — to doubt of; — to mark with a query.

Quest, (kwēst) *n.* [L. *querere*.] Act of seeking or looking after any thing; search.

Question, (kwēst'yun) *n.* [L. *quæstio*.] Act of asking; interrogation; — inquiry; examination; — judicial investigation or trial; subject propounded for inquiry; — disquisition; discussion; subject of dispute; — a problem.

Question, (kwēst'yun) *v. i.* To ask a question or questions; to inquire; — *v. t.* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine; — to doubt; to be uncertain of; — to call in question.

Questionable, (kwēst'yun-a-bl) *a.* Inviting inquiry; — doubtful; uncertain; suspicious.

Questionableness, (kwēst'yun-a-bl-neē) *n.* The quality or state of being doubtful or suspicious.

Questionably, (kwēst'yun-a-bl) *adv.* In a questionable manner; doubtfully.

Questionary, (kwēst'yun-ar-e) *a.* Inquiring; asking questions. [tions; an inquirer.]

Questioner, (kwēst'yun-ēr) *n.* One who asks questions.

Questor, (kwēs'tor) *n.* [L. *quæstor*.] In ancient Rome, a public treasurer; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.

Questorship, (kwēs'tor-ship) *n.* The office of a questor or Roman treasurer; the term of a questor's office.

Queue, (kū) *n.* [F.] The tie of a wig; pig-tail; — in heraldry, the tail of a beast.

Quib, (kwīb) *n.* [W. *cwip*.] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

Quibble, (kwīb'l) *n.* [L. *quidlibet*.] An evasion; a cavil; a pretence; a pun; a low conceit.

Quibble, (kwīb'l) *v. i.* To evade the question by artifice, cavilling, or any conceit; — to play upon words; to practise verbal wit. [punster.]

Quibbler, (kwīb'ler) *n.* One who quibbles; a

Quick, (kwik) *a.* [A.-S. *cwīc*.] Alive; living; — smart; animated; — speedy; active; brisk; nimble; hasty; impetuous; — pregnant.

Quick, (kwik) *adv.* Nimble; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily; — soon; promptly.

Quick, (kwik) *n.* [Ger. *quick*, Sw. *quipa*, a heifer, Dan. *quag*, cattle, that is, living.] A living animal or plant; the hawthorn; — the part of the body which is sensitive to pain; the living flesh.

Quickened, (kwik'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cwīcian*.] To make alive; to vivify; to make active or sprightly; — to sharpen; — to stimulate; to incite; — to hasten; to accelerate; — *v. i.* To become alive; — to move with activity; to beat faster, as the pulse; to acquire vitality, as the fetus in the womb. [which quickens.]

Quickener, (kwik'n-ēr) *n.* One who or that

Quick-hedge, (kwik'hēj) *n.* A hedge formed of growing plants, as hawthorn, privet, &c.

Quicklime, (kwik'tim) *n.* Any carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid.

Quickly, (kwik'le) *adv.* Speedily; without delay.
Quickness, (kwik'nes) *n.* Rapidity of motion; speed;—activity; briskness;—acuteness of perception; sharpness; shrewdness.

Quicksand, (kwik'sand) *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; especially, loose sand mixed with water, and unable to support the weight of a person.

Quickset, (kwik'set) *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence.

Quickset, (kwik'set) *a.* Made of quickset or young living shrubs, as a hedge.

Quick-sighted, (kwik'sit-ed) *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment.

Quick-sightedness, (kwik'sit-ed-nes) *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

Quicksilver, (kwik'sil-ver) *n.* [Eng. *quick* and *silver*.] Mercury; a fluid of a metallic nature.

Quickstep, (kwik'step) *n.* A lively, spirited march. [wit.]

Quick-witted, (kwik'wit-ed) *a.* Having ready wit.
Quid, (kwid) *n.* A portion suitable to be chewed; a cud;—a chew of tobacco.

Quiddity, (kwid'e-te) *n.* [L. *quidditas*.] The essence of a thing;—a trifling nicety; a captious question.

Quidnunc, (kwid'nungk) *n.* [L. *what now?*] One who is curious to know every thing that passes.

Quiesce, (kwí-es') *v. i.* [L. *quiescere*.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.

Quiescence, (kwí-es'ens) *n.* State of being quiescent; rest; repose;—rest of the mind;—silence.

Quiescent, (kwí-es'ent) *a.* [L. *quiescens*, *pyr.* of *quiescere*.] Being in a state of repose; still; not moving;—not ruffled with passion; quiet;—not sounded; silent; mute.

Quiescently, (kwí-es'ent-le) *adv.* In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

Quiet, (kwí-et) *a.* [L. *quietus*.] Being in a state of rest; still; peaceful; unmolested;—peaceable;—not giving offence; meek; mild;—contented;—calm; smooth; unruffled; undisturbed;—silent; taciturn;—reserved; reticent.

Quiet, (kwí-et) *n.* [L. *quies*.] State of a thing not in motion; rest; repose;—tranquillity;—peace; security.

Quiet, (kwí-et) *v. t.* To stop motion; to reduce to a state of rest;—to calm; to appease; to pacify;—to allay; to suppress.

Quietism, (kwí-et-izm) *n.* Peace or tranquillity of mind;—the system of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will.

Quietly, (kwí-et-le) *adv.* In a quiet manner; without motion;—peaceably;—calmly; patiently;—silently; secretly.

Quietness, (kwí-et-nes) *n.* State of being quiet; calmness; peace; tranquillity;—silence; secrecy;—mildness; peaceableness.

Quietude, (kwí-et-úd) *n.* [L. *quietudo*.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity. [death.]

Quietus, (kwí-ét-us) *n.* [L. *quietus*.] Rest; repose.

Quill, (kwil) *n.* [Ger. *kitl*.] A feather of the goose, swan, crow, &c.—used for writing-pens, &c.;—hence, a pen;—a spine or prickle, as of a porcupine;—a piece of reed on which weavers wind thread;—the tube of a musical instrument.

Quill, (kwil) *v. t.* To plait with small ridges like quills;—to wind on a quill, as thread or yarn.

Quilt, (kwilt) *n.* [L. *culcita*.] A cover or gar-

ment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance between two cloths, and sewing them together.

Quilt, (kwilt) *v. t.* To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between or in the interior of;—to sew with a stitch used in a quilt.

Quilting, (kwilt'ing) *n.* Act of forming a quilt;—a figured material for bed-quilts, toilet-covers, &c.

Quince, (kwins) *n.* The fruit of a small tree, so named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete—it has an acid taste and pleasant flavour, and is used in making pies, tarts, and marmalade.

Quindecagon, (kwín-dek'a-gon) *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, G. *deka*, ten, and *pónia*, an angle.] A plane figure with fifteen angles and fifteen sides.

Quinine, (kwín-in') *n.* [Sp. *quinina*.] A basic alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona or Jesuit's bark;—one of the salts of quinine, especially the sulphate used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Quinquagesima, (kwín-kwa-jes'e-ma) *a.* [L. *quinquagesimus*.] Fiftieth;—noting the Sunday fifty days before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

Quinquangular, (kwín-kwang-gú-lár) *a.* [L. *quinque* and *angulus*.] Having five angles or corners.

Quinquennial, (kwín-kwen'e-al) *a.* [L. *quinque* and *annus*.] Occurring once in five years or lasting five years.

Quinsy, (kwín'ze) *n.* [F. *quinancie*.] An inflammation of the tonsils of the throat; any inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent, accompanied by fever.

Quintain, (kwint'an) *n.* [F. *quintaine*.] An ancient tilting-block;—an upright post on the top of which a cross post turned on a pivot, at one end of which was a broad board, and at the other a sand bag, and the play was to tilt on horseback with a lance against the broad end, and avoid being struck by the sand-bag, which was driven round to the tilter's back.

Quintal, (kwint'al) *n.* [F.] An old foreign weight equal to 50 French kilogrammes, or about 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

Quintessence, (kwint-es'ens) *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*.] In alchemy, the fifth or highest essence or power in a natural body;—pure or concentrated essence;—an extract from any thing containing all its virtues in a small or condensed form; the essential part or substance of a thing. [ing of quintessence.]

Quintessential, (kwint-es-sens'she-al) *a.* Consistent with quintessence.

Quintette, (kwín-tet') *n.* [It. *quintetto*.] A composition for five voices or instruments.

Quintillion, (kwín-tíl'yun) *n.* A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with 80 ciphers annexed.

Quintuple, (kwín-tú-pl) *a.* [L. *quinque* and *placare*.] Multiplied by five; fivefold.

Quintuple, (kwín-tú-pl) *v. t.* To make fivefold; to multiply by five.

Quip, (kwíp) *n.* [W. *cwip*.] A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort; a gibe; a jeer.

Quip, (kwíp) *v. t.* To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort;—*v. i.* To scoff.

Quire, (kwír) *n.* [F. *chœur*, G. *chorus*.] A body of singers; a choir;—the part of a church where the service is sung.

Quire, (kwír) *n.* [F. *cahier*.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

Quire, (kwír) *v. t.* To sing in concert or chorus.

Quirister, (kwír-is-ter) *n.* One that sings in concert; a chorister;—the leader of a quire.

Quirk, (kwĕrk) *n.* [W. *cwired*.] A sudden turn; an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble;—a smart taunt;—a conceit.

Quirkish, (kwĕrk'ish) *a.* Consisting of quibbles or artful evasions;—tricky; artful.

Quit, (kwit) *v. t.* [L. *quietus*.] To release from obligation, accusation, or the like; to acquit;—to meet claims upon or expectations entertained of; to conduct;—to depart from; to forsake; to give up.

Quit, (kwit) *a.* Released from obligation, charge, penalty, or the like; free; clear; absolved.

Quitte-grass, (kwich'gras) *n.* Dog-grass or couch-grass;—also *quick-grass* and *twitch-grass*.

Quitclaim, (kwit'klām) *v. t.* [Eng. *quit* and *claim*.] To release or relinquish a claim to by deed.

Quitclaim, (kwit'klām) *n.* A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release.

Quite, (kwit) *adv.* [F. *quite*.] Completely; wholly; entirely; totally;—to a great extent or degree; very.

Quitrent, (kwit'rent) *n.* [Eng. *quit* and *rent*.] A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from all other service.

Quits, (kwits) *adv.* At evens; square.

Quittance, (kwit'ans) *n.* Discharge from a debt or obligation; acquittance;—recompense; repayment.

Quiver, (kwiv'ēr) *n.* [Norm. F. *cuirre*, A.-S. *ecor*.] A case or sheath for arrow.

Quiver, (kwiv'ēr) *v. i.* [D. *quicken*.] To shake with slight and tremulous motion; shiver; tremble.

Quivered, (kwiv'erd) *a.* [From *quiver*.] Furnished with a quiver;—sheathed, as in a quiver.

Quivering, (kwiv'ēr-ing) *n.* Shaking; trembling;—fluttering motion.

Quixotic, (kwiks-ot'ik) *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

Quixotically, (kwiks-ot'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a mad or romantic manner.

Quixotism, (kwiks-ot-izm) *n.* Romantic and absurd ideas; schemes like those of Don Quixote.

Quiz, (kwiz) *n.* A riddle or obscure question; an enigma;—one who quizzes others;—an odd fellow.

Quiz, (kwiz) *v. t.* To puzzle; to ridicule or make sport of by deceiving;—to peer at.



Quiver.

Quizzer, (kwiz'ēr) *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the objects of sport by deceiving them.

Quizzical, (kwiz'ik-al) *a.* Comical. [glass.]

Quizzing-glass, (kwiz'ing-glas) *n.* A small eye-glass.

Quod, (kwod) *n.* A quadrangle or court of a prison in which prisoners are allowed to take exercise;—hence, colloquially, prison; jail.

Quoif, (koif) *n.* [F. *coiffe*.] A cap or hood; a coif.

Quoif, (koif) *v. t.* [F. *coiffer*.] To cover with a head-dress; to cap.

Quoin, (koin) *n.* [F. *coin*.] A corner;—a metallic wedge for raising cannon and other military engines;—in printing, a small wooden wedge used to lock the types in the chase or form;—the external angle of a building.

Quoit, (koit) *n.* [W. *coitan*.] A circular ring or piece of iron, stone, or other material, to be pitched at a fixed object in play;—*pl.* The play or game itself.

Quoit, (koit) *v. i.* To play at quoits.

Quondam, (kwon'dam) *a.* [L.] Having been formerly; former, as a friend.

Quorum, (kwō'rūm) *n.* [L. genitive plural of *qui*.] Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.

Quota, (kwō'ta) *n.* [L. *quotus*.] A proportional part or share; or the proportion assigned to each.

Quotable, (kwō'ta-bl) *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted or cited.

Quotation, (kwō't-ā-shun) *n.* [From *quote*.] Act of quoting or citing;—that which is quoted;—a passage from an author as evidence;—the naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent.

Quote, (kwō't) *v. t.* [F. *quoter*.] To cite, as a passage from some author;—to name the price of.

Quoth, (kwūth) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cweðhan*.] Said; spoke—used in the first and third persons in the past tense.

Quotidian, (kwō-tid'ē-an) *a.* [L. *quotidianus*.] Occurring or returning daily.

Quotidian, (kwō-tid'ē-an) *n.* Any thing returning daily; especially, a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

Quotient, (kwō'āhe-ent) *n.* [L. *quoties*.] The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R.

R (ar) the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a liquid or semi-vowel. By most writers, *r* is considered to have one unvarying sound in all cases, being formed like *l*, but with a guttural utterance of the breath, and a sort of quivering motion of the tongue.

Rabate, (ra'bāt) *v. t.* [F. *rabattre*.] In *sal-covery*, to lure back or recover, as a hawk.

Rabbi, (rab'i) *n.* [H. *rab*.] Master; lord; sir;—a Jewish teacher or doctor of the law;—also *rabbin*.

Rabbini, (rab-in'ik) *n.* The dialect of the Rabbins; the later form of the Hebrew tongue.

Rabbinical, (rab-in'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins, or to their opinions, learning, and language.

Rabbinist, (rab'in-ist) *n.* One who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins.

Rabbit, (rab'it) *n.* [D. *robbe*.] A small rodent four-footed mammal which burrows in the earth.

Rabbit, (rab'it) *n.* [F. *rabot*.] A wooden implement used in mixing mortar. [ground.]

Rabbit-warren, (rab'it-wor-en) *n.* A piece of Rabble, (rab'l) *n.* [D. *rabbelen*.] A crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob;—the dregs of the people.

Rabble, (rab'l) *v. t.* To insult or drive away by a mob; to mob; to hush.

Rabdology, (rab-dol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *rabdos* and *logos*.] The method of performing arithmetical operations by means of little square rods, called *Napier's-bones*;—also *rhabdology*.

Rabdomancy, (rab'dō-man-se) *n.* [G. *rabdos* and *manteia*.] Divination by means of rods or wands;—also *rhabdomancy*.

Rabid, (rab'id) *a.* [L. *rabidus*.] Furious; raging; mad;—pertaining to hydrophobia.

Rabidness, (rab'id-nēs) *n.* Condition of being rabid; madness;—furiousness;—virulence; intense bitterness.

Rabies, (rā'be-ēs) *n.* [L.] A fury or frenzy of the mind;—canine madness;—hydrophobia.

Raca, (rā'kā) *a.* [H. *rak*, thin, lean.] Empty; foolish; worthless.

Raccoon, (rak-kōon') *n.* [F. *raton*.] A carnivorous mammal inhabiting North America, allied to the bear.

Race, (rās) *n.* [F. *race*, L. *radix*, root.] The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation believed to belong to the same stock;—one of the distinct varieties of the human species, usually classified as five, viz, the *Caucasian*, the *Mongolian*, the *Ethiopian*, the *American Indian*, and the *Malayan*;—the descendants of a particular ancestor, or in a particular line;—lineage; family; birth;—a peculiar breed, as of horses, &c.;—a root, as of ginger;—a particular strength, taste, or flavour, as of wine;—a characteristic disposition.

Race, (rās) *n.* [A.-S. *reos*.] A course of action or effort; process;—career;—a swift progress; rapid course or motion;—act of running in competition or for a prize, &c.; especially, the running of horses for stakes, cups, &c.;—a rapid current of water;—a watercourse leading from a dam to a water-wheel which it drives;—*pl.* Meetings for the running horses in competition or trial of speed.

Race, (rās) *v. i.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.

Race-course, (rās'kōrs) *n.* The path, generally circular or elliptical, over which horse-races are run.

Race-horse, (rās'hōrs) *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contests;—steamer-duck.

Raceme, (ra-sēm') *n.* [L. *racemus*.] A flower-cluster with short lateral pedicels, as in the currant. [a race;—a race-horse.]

Racer, (rās'er) *n.* One who races or contends in racing.

Raciness, (rās'e-nēs) *n.* Quality of being racy; peculiar and piquant flavour.

Rack, (rak) *v. t.* To stretch or strain; to extend;—specifically, to stretch on the rack or wheel;—to torment; to torture;—to exhaust;—to draw off from the lees; to decant.

Rack, (rak) *n.* [D. *rek*, A.-S. *reccan*.] An instrument for racking, stretching, or extending any thing, as an engine of torture;—torture; extreme pain;—a wooden frame in which hay is laid for horses and cattle;—a framework on which earthenware, bottles, or other articles are arranged;—in *mechanics*, a straight bar with teeth to work with those of a wheel;—[A.-S. *kracca*.] The neck of mutton or collar of veal.

Rack, (rak) *n.* [A.-S. *racu*.] Thin, flying, broken clouds, or floating vapour in the sky.

Racket, (rak'et) *n.* [It. *rachetta*.] A sort of hoop, from side to side of which a net-work of cord is stretched, and furnished with a handle—used in tennis;—a confused, clattering noise.

Racket, (rak'et) *v. i.* [F. *craquer*.] To make a confused noise or clamour;—*v. t.* To strike with a racket. [mirth.]

Racketing, (rak'et-ing) *n.* Confused and noisy

Racking, (rak'ing) *a.* Tormenting; excruciating. **Racking**, (rak'ing) *n.* Act of stretching on the rack; torture;—mental anguish; torment; uneasiness;—act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors. [to the utmost.]

Rack-rent, (rak'rent) *n.* An annual rent raised **Racy**, (rās'e) *a.* [From *race*.] Having a strong flavour indicating origin; tasting of the soil; fresh; rich;—exciting to the mental taste; spicy; spirited; piquant.

Raddle, (rad'l) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wræd*.] To interweave; to twist together.

Radial, (rā'dē-al) *a.* [L. *radius*.] Proceeding or extended from a centre or nucleus;—pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the forearm.

Radiance, (rā'dē-ans) *n.* The quality of being radiant; vivid brightness; brilliancy; splendour.

Radiant, (rā'dē-ant) *a.* [L. *radians*.] Emitting or proceeding from a centre; darting rays of light or heat; emitting a vivid light or splendour.

Radiant, (rā'dē-ant) *n.* In *optics*, the object or point from which light emanates;—in *geometry*, a straight line from a fixed point or pole, round which it is supposed to revolve.

Radiantly, (rā'dē-ant-le) *adv.* With glittering splendour.

Radiate, (rā'dē-āt) *n.* [L. *radiata*.] An animal in which all the parts are arranged uniformly around the longitudinal axis of the body, as the star-fish, polyp, &c.

Radiate, (rā'dē-āt) *v. i.* [L. *radiare*.] To proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat or light;—to issue in rays, as light;—to emit rays; to be radiant;—*v. t.* To send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat;—to illuminate.

Radiated, (rā'dē-āt-ed) *a.* Adorned with rays;—in *mineralogy*, having crystals or fibres diverging from a centre;—in *zoology*, formed like a radiate.

Radiately, (rā'dē-āt-le) *adv.* In a radiate manner; with radiation or divergence from a centre.

Radiation, (rā'dē-ā'shun) *n.* Act of radiating; emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body.

Radiator, (rā'dē-āt-er) *n.* That which radiates or emits rays; especially, that part of a heating apparatus, the use of which is to radiate heat.

Radical, (rad'e-kal) *a.* [L. *radix*.] Pertaining to or proceeding directly from the root or origin;—primitive; original;—implanted by nature; native; proper; constitutional;—reaching to the cause, source, or first principles;—proceeding from the stem or belonging to the root of a plant;—in *grammar*, relating to a root or ultimate source of derivation.

Radical, (rad'e-kal) *n.* A primitive word; a root or simple, undervived word;—a letter that belongs to the root;—an extreme liberal in politics; a member of a political party which advocated radical or thorough reform in the constitution and administrative government of the country;—in *chemistry*, the original element or principle in a compound substance.

Radicalism, (rad'e-kal-izm) *n.* The doctrine or principle of radicals.

Radically, (rad'e-kal-le) *adv.* At the root; fundamentally; originally;—essentially;—thoroughly.



Radiate.

Radication, (rad-e-kā'shun) *n.* Process of taking root deeply.

Radicale, (rad'e-kl) *n.* [L. *radicula*.] The rudimentary stem of a plant; the stem of the embryo.

Radiah, (rad'iah) *n.* [L. *radix*.] A cultivated plant, the root of which is eaten raw as a salad.

Radial, (rā'de-us) *n.* [L.] A right line extending from the centre of a circle to the periphery; the spoke of a wheel;—the semi-diameter of a circle;—the exterior bone of the forearm.

Radix, (rā'diks) *n.* [L. root.] A primitive word; a radical;—the root of a plant;—hence, origin; source.

Raff, (raf) *a.* A promiscuous heap; a jumble; the sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob.

Raffle, (raf'l) *v. i.* [F. *rafler*.] To engage in a game of chance or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of some article, and it is determined by chance which of them shall become sole possessor.

Raft, (raft) *n.* [Icel. *raflr*, A.-S. *reft*.] A collection of boards, planks, &c., fastened together horizontally, either to serve as a support upon the water, or to move the materials from one place to another.

Raft, (raft) *v. t.* To carry on or in a raft.

Rafter, (raft'ər) *n.* [A.-S.] A piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building to the ridge, and serves to support the covering of the roof.

Rafter, (raft'ər) *v. t.* To make into or like a rafter, as timber; to plough so as to turn the grass side of each furrow upon an unploughed ridge.

Rag, (rag) *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *rag*.] A piece of cloth torn off; a tattered fragment; a shred; a patch;—*pl.*, mean or tattered attire.

Ragamuffin, (rag'a-muf-in) *n.* [Eng. *rag* and Ger. *muffen*.] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

Rage, (rāj) *n.* [L. *rabies*.] Violent excitement; eager passion;—anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation;—extreme violence;—the subject of eager desire.

Rage, (rāj) *v. i.* To be furious with anger;—to be violent and tumultuous; to act or move furiously;—to prevail without restraint or with fatal effect.

Ragged, (ragged) *a.* [From *rag*.] Rent or worn into tatters, as clothes;—marked or indented with sharp or irregular points; jagged;—wearing tattered clothes; dressed in rags;—also, rugged; not smooth to the ear; unequal, as rhymes.

Raggedly, (ragged-le) *adv.* In a ragged condition.

Raggedness, (ragged-ness) *n.* The state of being dressed in rags or tatters;—state of being jagged or broken irregularly; jaggedness; unevenness.

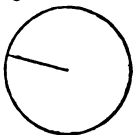
Raging, (rāj'ing) *n.* Fury; violence; impetuosity.

Ragingly, (rāj'ing-le) *adv.* With fury; with violent impetuosity.

Ragout, (ra-góo') *n.* [F.] Fragments of meat stewed and highly seasoned; a stew; a hash.

Raid, (rād) *n.* [A.-S. *rád*.] A hostile incursion; especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men.

Rail, (rāl) *n.* [Ger. *riegel*.] A piece of timber, iron, or other substance, extending from one post or support to another;—a bar of iron on



which the wheels of vehicles roll;—a narrow plank on a ship's upper works;—a curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to support the knee of the head, &c.;—[F. *rale*.] A bird of the genus *Rallus*, of several species;—the *land-rail* or *corn-crake*; the *water-rail* or *water hen*; the *gigantic-rail*, found in Southern Africa; the *clapper-rail*, native of North America.

Rail, (rāl) *v. t.* To inclose with rails;—to range in a line;—*v. i.* [F. *railler*.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff.

Railer, (rāl'er) *n.* One who rails; one who scoffs, insults, or censures.

Railing, (rāl'ing) *n.* A series of rails; a fence;—the materials for rails;—reproachful or abusive speech.

Railing, (rāl'ing) *a.* Expressing reproach; in-
Railery, (rāl'er-e) *n.* [F. *raillerie*.] Good-humoured pleasantry or slight satire; banter.

Railway, (rāl'wā) *n.* A road or way on which iron rails are laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads in vehicles;—also *railroad*.

Raiment, (rā'ment) *n.* [Arrayment.] Clothing in general; vestments; garments; vesture; dress.

Rain, (rān) *v. i.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water;—to fall or drop like rain;—*v. t.* To pour or shower down from above like rain.

Rain, (rān) *n.* [A.-S. *rén*.] Water falling in drops from the atmosphere;—a fall or descent like rain; a shower.

Rainbow, (rān'bō) *n.* A bow or arch exhibiting the several colours of the spectrum, and formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

Rain-gauge, (rān'gāj) *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.

Raininess, (rān'e-ness) *n.* The state of being rainy.

Rainy, (rān'e) *a.* Abounding with rain; showery.

Raise, (rāz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *rāsan*.] To cause to rise;—to elevate in rank, dignity, and the like;—to increase the strength or vehemence of;—to recall from death;—to cause to assume an erect position;—to awaken;—to rouse to action; to stir up;—to build up; to erect;—to produce by cultivation; to grow, as vegetables, &c.;—to breed; to rear, as live stock;—to institute, as an action at law;—to levy, as forces;—to animate; to enliven;—to give up, as a siege;—to swell or heighten, as the pitch of the voice;—to make light and spongy, as bread by leaven.

Raisin, (rāzn) *n.* [F., from L. *racemus*.] A grape dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

Raising, (rāz'ing) *n.* Act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.

Raisonne, (rā-zō-nā') *a.* [F.] Reasoned out; accurate;—arranged systematically with brief notes of the subjects under the different headings, as a catalogue.

Rajah, (rājā, rājā) *n.* [Hind. *rājā*, Skr. *rādjan*.] In India, a native prince or king.

Rajahship, (rājā-ship) *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

Rake, (rāk) *n.* [A.-S. *rac*.] An instrument for collecting hay or other light things, or for breaking and smoothing the earth;—[F. *rateau*.] An instrument used at the gaming-table to draw the stakes from the pool.

Rake, (rāk) *n.* [Ger. *racker*.] A loose vicious man; a man of pleasure; a wild young fellow.

Rake, (rāk) *n.* [A.-S. *racan*.] The projection of

the upper parts of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel;—the inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.

Rake, (rāk) *v. t.* To scrape with something rough;—to clear the surface-soil, and make it smooth with a rake;—to gather from the ground; to draw together;—to collect with industry;—to scour; to ransack;—to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of;—*v. i.* To use a rake for searching or collecting;—to incline from a perpendicular direction, as the mast of a ship;—to lead a dissolute life.

Rakehell, (rāk'hel) *n.* A lewd dissolute fellow.

Rakehelly, (rāk'hel-e) *a.* Dissolute; licentious.

Raker, (rāk'er) *n.* One who or that which rakes.

Raking, (rāk'ing) *n.* Act of using a rake;—lewd or dissolute conduct.

Rakiah, (rāk'iah) *a.* Given to a dissolute life; debauched;—having a backward inclination of the masts. [*dissolutely.*]

Rakishly, (rāk'iah-le) *adv.* In a rakish manner.

Rakishness, (rāk'iah-ness) *n.* Dissolute practices.

Rally, (ral'e) *v. t.* [*F. rallier.*] To collect and reduce to order, as troops thrown into confusion; to reunite;—to recover; to re-animate;—to attack with rally; to banter;—*v. i.* To come into orderly arrangement;—to recover health, strength, &c.

Rally, (ral'e) *n.* Act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks;—exercise of good humour or satirical merriment.

Ram, (ram) *n.* [*A.-S.*] The male of the sheep; a tup;—in *astronomy*, Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March;—an ancient engine of war used for butting or battering;—the hammer of a pile-driving machine;—an iron or iron-plated vessel with a strong pointed beak for cutting or running down other vessels.

Ram, (ram) *v. t.* To thrust or drive with violence;—to compact by pounding or driving;—to stuff in; to cram.

Ramble, (ram'bl) *v. i.* [*Ger. rameln.*] To wander carelessly; to rove about from place to place without object;—to expand without direction;—to be discursive or incoherent in spoken or written discourse.

Ramble, (ram'bl) *n.* A going from place to place without determinate object;—a short stroll or walk. [*rover*; a wanderer.

Rambler, (ram'blər) *n.* One who rambles; a rambling.

Rambling, (ram'bling) *n.* Act of wandering or roving; irregular excursion.

Ramification, (ram-e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Process of branching or shooting branches from a stem, or the mode of their arrangement;—a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch;—a division into classes or heads.

Ramify, (ram'e-fi) *v. t.* [*F. ramifier.*] To divide into branches or parts;—*v. i.* To shoot into branches;—to be divided.

Rammer, (ram'er) *n.* One who rams or drives;—an instrument for driving any thing with force; a ramrod. [*rank*; strong-scented.

Rammish, (ram'ish) *a.* [*From ram.*] Ram-like;

Ramouse, (rā'mus) *a.* [*L. ramosus.*] Branched, as a stem or root; consisting of branches; branchy.

Ramp, (ramp) *v. i.* [*F. ramper.*] To climb, as a plant; to creep up;—to spring; to leap; to romp.

Ramp, (ramp) *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound.

Rampage, (ramp'āj) *n.* Violent or riotous behaviour.

Rampancy, (ramp'an-ee) *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; exuberance; extravagance.

Rampant, (ramp'ant) *a.* [*F. rampant.*] Springing or climbing unchecked; exuberant;—over-leaping restraint. [*manner.*]

Rampantly, (ramp'ant-le) *adv.* In a rampant

Rampart, (ram'part) *n.* [*F. rempart.*] That which fortifies and defends from assault;—an elevation or mound of earth round a place upon which the parapet is raised. [*part.*]

Rampart, (ram'part) *v. t.* To fortify with ram-

Ramrod, (ram'rod) *n.* The rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun or other fire-arm.

Ram-stam, (ram'stam) *a.* Headlong; impetuous; pressing on heedless of obstacles, &c. [*Scot.*]

Ran, (ran) *n.* In rope-making, a reel of twenty yarns or cords.

Ranchero, (ran-chā'rō) *n.* [*Sp.*] A herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho.

Rancho, (ran'chō) *n.* [*Sp.*] A rude hut where

herdsmen live; also, a large establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

Rancid, (ran'sid) *a.* [*L. rancidus.*] Having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; musty.

Rancidity, (ran-sid-e-te) *n.* Quality of being rancid; a strong, sour scent, as of old oil.

Rancidness, (ran'sid-ness) *n.* Quality of being rancid; rancidity.

Rancorous, (rang'kur-us) *a.* Evincing intense and bitter hatred;—implacably spiteful or malicious; malevolent; virulent.

Rancorously, (rang'kur-us-le) *adv.* With deep malignity.

Rancour, (rang'kur) *n.* [*L. rancor.*] The deepest malignity or spite; inveterate hatred; implacable wrath and malice; hence, corruption; virulence.

Rand, (rand) *n.* [*A.-S. rand.*] A border; edge.

Random, (rand'um) *n.* [*A.-S. randūn.*] A roving motion; course without definite direction; hazard; chance.

Random, (rand'um) *a.* Done at hazard, or without aim or purpose; left to chance;—uttered without thought or premeditation; made by guess.

Randy, (ran'de) *a.* Riotous; disorderly.

Randy, (ran'de) *n.* A sturdy beggar; a vagrant or vagabond;—a female scold; a loud-tongued abusive woman;—a romping wild young woman.

Range, (rānj) *v. t.* [*F. ranger.*] To set in a row or in rows; to rank;—to dispose in a classified or in systematic order;—to rove over; to pass over;—*v. i.* To wander without restraint or direction;—to have a particular direction; to be in a line with;—to sail or pass near or in the direction of;—to pass from one point to another. to fluctuate between, as prices, &c.

Range, (rānj) *n.* A rank; a row; a series of things set in a line;—the horizontal length of a block or group of buildings;—an order; division; class;—a wide kitchen apparatus for roasting, boiling, &c.;—a wandering or roving;—space or room for exercise or play;—extent or variety of knowledge or acquirement;—mental scope, intellectual grasp;—the step of a ladder; a rung;—a bolting sieve to sift meal;—the length of a cable needing to be paid out that the anchor may find bottom;—the horizontal distance to which a projectile can be carried.

Ranger, (rānj'er) *n.* One who ranges or wanders;—a mounted trooper;—a dog that bears

the ground for game;—a keeper of a park or forest. [keeper of a forest or park.]

Rangership, (rân'jer-ship) *n.* The office of the Ranger.

Ranging, (rân'jng) *n.* Act of placing in ranks or lines; orderly arrangement;—act of roving; rambling.

Rank, (rangk) *n.* A row or line of things; a range;—a line of soldiers standing abreast or side by side;—a commission in the army or navy; a particular position in the service; grade; also, promotion;—a division; a class; an order;—social position; title; eminence, &c.;—*pl.* Ranks, the common soldiers.

Rank, (rangk) *v. t.* To place abreast or in a line;—to range in a particular class, order, or division;—to take precedence of;—*v. i.* To be ranged or set in a particular class, order, or division;—to have a certain grade in civil or military life;—to put in a claim against a bankrupt estate.

Rank, (rangk) *a.* [A-S. *ranc.*] Luxuriant in growth; exuberant;—tall and strong;—causing vigorous growth; very fertile;—strong to the smell; rancid;—high-tasted;—inflamed with sexual desire; salacious;—gross; coarse;—rampant; excessive.

Ranking, (rang'kng) *n.* Arrangement; disposition;—act of claiming or being legally entitled to claim for debt on a bankrupt estate.

Rankle, (rang'l) *v. i.* [From *ranc.*] To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester;—hence, to become more violent; to rage.

Rankling, (rang'kng) *n.* Act or process of feasting or of becoming more virulent;—active irritation.

Rankly, (rang'le) *adv.* With vigorous growth; luxuriantly; hence, coarsely; grossly.

Rankness, (rang'nes) *n.* Vigorous growth;—grossness; coarseness;—excess;—strong or rancid taste;—strong or musty smell.

Ransack, (ran'sak) *v. t.* [Icel. *ranaka.*] To search thoroughly; to search every place or part of;—to plunder; to pillage completely.

Ransom, (ran'sum) *n.* [F. *rançon.*] Release from captivity, bondage;—the price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or goods captured by an enemy;—in *Scripture*, the price paid for a forfeited life, or for delivery from capital punishment;—hence, the life of Christ given as a purchase or redemption of the lives of many.

Ransom, (ran'sum) *v. t.* [F. *rançonner.*] To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit—said of persons;—to redeem from the possession of an enemy by barter or exchange;—in *Scripture*, to rescue; to deliver.

Ransomer, (ran'sum-er) *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Rant, (rant) *v. i.* [Ger. *rant.*] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language.

Rant, (rant) *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation.

Ranter, (rant'er) *n.* A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

Rantipole, (rant'e-pöl) *n.* [Eng. *rant* and *pole.*] A wild, romping child.

Ranunculus, (ra-nun'kü-lus) *n.* [L.] A genus of flowering plants diversified with many rich colours; crow-foot; butter-cup.

Ranz-des-vaches, (rân-dä-vash') [F.] A simple melody of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *Alpine horn*.

Rap, (rap) *v. i.* [Sw. *rappa.*] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock;—*v. t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock on.

Rap, (rap) *v. t.* [Dan. *rappe*, L. *rapere.*] To seize and hurry off;—to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy.

Rap, (rap) *n.* A quick, smart blow.

Rapacious, (ra-pä'she-us) *a.* [L. *rapax.*] Given to plunder; seizing by force;—subsisting on prey; ravenous; voracious.

Rapaciously, (ra-pä'she-us-le) *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine.

Rapaciousness, (ra-pä'she-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

Rapacity, (ra-pas'e-te) *n.* Act or practice of taking or plundering by force;—exorbitant greediness of gain or possessions, &c.; disposition or habit of making gain by extortion or exaction.

Rape, (râp) *n.* [Ger. *rapen*, L. *rapere.*] Sexual intercourse with a woman against her will.

Rape, (râp) *n.* [L. *rapa.*] A plant of several species, belonging to the cabbage tribe, cultivated for the roots and seeds, from which oil is extracted;—the French turnipe.

Rapid, (rap'id) *a.* [L. *rapidus.*] Very swift or quick; moving with celerity;—flowing swiftly;—advancing quickly; following quickly;—fast in utterance; fluent.

Rapid, (rap'id) *a.* A sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual waterfall or cascade.

Rapidity, (ra-pid'e-te) *n.* Swiftness; velocity;—quickness of utterance;—growth, progress, or advance.

Rapidly, (rap'id-le) *adv.* With great speed, celerity, or velocity;—with quick utterance; glibly.

Rapidity, (rap'id-nes) *n.* Swiftness; speed.

Rapier, (râp'e-er) *n.* [F. *rapierre.*] A light sword with a very narrow blade, fit only for thrusting, and used in duelling.

Rapine, (rap'in) *n.* [L. *rapere.*] Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage;—violence; force.

Rappee, (rap-pé) *n.* [F. *rapée.*] A kind of snuff, of either a brown or black colour.

Rappel, (rap'pel) *n.* The beat of the drum to call soldiers to duty.

Rapper, (rap'er) *n.* One who or that which raps or knocks; *specifically*, the knocker of a door.

Rapport, (rap'ort) *n.* [F.] Relation; proportion;—correspondent relation; sympathy.

Rapscallion, (rap-skal'yun) *n.* A low villain; a rascal; a wretch.

Raptorial, (rap-tör'e-al) *a.* [L. *raptor.*] Rapacious; living upon prey.

Rapture, (rap'tür) *n.* [L. *rapere*, *raptum.*] Enthusiasm; excited imagination;—extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy; transport.

Rapturous, (rap'tür-us) *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing.

Rapturously, (rap'tür-us-le) *adv.* With rapture, enthusiastically; ecstatically.

Rare, (râr) *a.* [L. *rarus.*] Thin; not dense; subtle; loose in texture; porous;—infrequent; uncommon; scarce;—extremely valuable; singular.

Rare, (râr) *a.* [A-S. *hrere.*] Nearly raw; immature.

Rarefaction, (râr-è-fak'shun) *n.* Act or process of expanding bodies, and making them more rare and porous.

Rarefy, (râr'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *rarus* and *facere.*] To make thin, porous, or less dense;—*v. i.* To become thin and porous.

Rarely, (râr'le) *adv.* In a rare manner or degree; seldom; not often; finely; nicely.

- Rareness**, (râr'nes) *n.* State of being rare; thinness; tenuity;—uncommonness; infrequency.
- Rarity**, (râr'e-te) *n.* [*L. raritas.*] Quality or state of being rare; tenuity;—uncommonness; infrequency;—a rare or uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.
- Rascal**, (ras'kal) *a.* Mean; low;—lean; spare.
- Rascal**, (ras'kal) *n.* [*A.-S.*] A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a rogue.
- Rascalion**, (ras-kal'yun) *n.* A low, mean wretch.
- Rascallity**, (ras-kal'e-te) *n.* The acts and conduct of a rascal; low trickery; mean fraud; villainy.
- Rascally**, (ras'kal-le) *a.* Like a rascal; meanly trickish or dishonest; low; vile; base; villainous.
- Raze**, (râz) *v. t.* [*F. raser.*] To strike on the surface; to graze;—to blot out; to cancel; to erase;—to level with the ground; to raze.
- Rash**, (rush) *a.* [*D. & Ger. rasch.*] Hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; inconsiderate;—uttered without reflection; careless; unguarded.
- Rash**, (rash) *n.* [*It. rascia.*] An eruption or efflorescence on the body;—a textile fabric chiefly of silk; a coarse satin.
- Rash**, (rash) *v. t.* [*It. raschiare.*] To cut in pieces; to split;—to cut in slices; to slice.
- Rasher**, (rash'er) *n.* A thin slice of bacon.
- Rashly**, (rash'le) *adv.* In a rash manner; hastily.
- Rashness**, (rash'nes) *n.* The quality of being rash; temerity; foolhardiness; precipitancy.
- Rasores**, (ra-sô-res) *n. pl.* [*L. rasor.*] A genus of gallinaceous birds, having strong feet and claws for scratching the ground in search of their food. [*Rasores* or scraping birds.]
- Rasorial**, (ra-sô're-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Rasp.
- Rasp**, (rasp) *n.* A species of coarse file;—a garden plant and its fruit;—the rough bark of a tree.
- Rasp**, (rasp) *v. t.* [*Ger. raspen.*] To rub or file with a rasp or rough file;—hence, to grate harshly upon;—*v. i.* To make a sharp grating noise.
- Raspberry**, (rasp'ber-e) *n.* [*Eng. rasp.*] A native garden plant or shrub of the genus *Rubus*, akin to the bramble;—also, the fruit of the shrub.
- Rasper**, (rasp'er) *n.* One who or that which rasps; a scraper.
- Rasure**, (râz'ûr) *n.* [*L. rasura.*] Act of scraping, shaving, or erasing; obliteration;—an erasure.
- Rat**, (rat) *n.* [*A.-S. ræt.*] One of several species of small rodent mammals, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships;—one who deserts his party or associates.
- Rat**, (rat) *v. i.* To desert one's former party or associates from interested motives.
- Ratable**, (rât'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being rated or set at a certain value;—liable by law to taxation. [*ally.*]
- Ratably**, (rât'a-ble) *adv.* By rate; proportion.
- Ratability**, (rât-a-bl'e-te) *n.* The condition of being ratable;—also, the proportion in which a rate or assessment is imposed or levied.
- Ratafia**, (rà-ta-fè-a) *n.* [*Malay. arak and tâta.*] A fine spirituous liquor, flavoured with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, and sweetened with sugar.
- Ratch**, (rach) *n.* A ratchet.
- Ratchet**, (rach'et) *n.* [*F. rochet.*] A bar turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel, allowing the latter to move in one direction only.
- Ratchet-wheel**, (rach'et-hwël) *n.* A circular wheel having angular teeth, into which a pawl may drop to prevent the wheel from running back.
- Rate**, (rât) *n.* [*L. ratus.*] Established portion or measure;—degree; standard; proportion; ratio; price; movement, as fast or slow;—assessment.
- Rate**, (rât) *v. t.* To set a certain estimate on; to value at a certain price or degree;—to settle the relative scale, rank, or position of;—*v. i.* To be set or considered in a class, as a ship;—to have or take rank;—to make an estimate. [*Sw. rata.*] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold.
- Rated**, (rât'ed) *a.* Estimated; valued;—put in a certain class; ranked;—assessed;—reproved.
- Ratepayer**, (rât'pâ-er) *n.* One who is assessed for poor's rates, or other municipal or county rates.
- Rather**, (râth'er) *adv.* [*A.-S. radhór.*] More readily or willingly; preferably;—on the other hand; on the contrary;—somewhat; moderately;—more properly; more correctly speaking.
- Ratification**, (rat-e-fè-kâ'shun) *n.* Act of ratifying; the state of being ratified; confirmation.
- Ratify**, (rat'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. ratum and facere.*] To approve and sanction; to make valid.
- Rating**, (rât'ing) *n.* Act of valuing or estimating;—assessment;—chiding; scolding.
- Ratio**, (râ'she-ô) *n.* [*L. ratus.*] Proportion; rate; degree;—the relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the second divided by the first.
- Ratiocination**, (ra-she-ôe-in-â'shun) *n.* [*L. ratiocinari.*] Act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises.
- Ratiocinative**, (ra-she-ôe-in-ât-iv) *a.* Argumentative; logical.
- Ration**, (râ'shun) *n.* [*F. from L. ratio.*] A fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage to each person in the military or naval service;—hence, portion or allowance in general.
- Rational**, (rash'un-al) *a.* [*L. rationalis.*] Relating to the reason;—endowed with reason;—agreeable to reason; sensible; wise; judicious.
- Rationale**, (rash-e-ô-nâ'le) *n.* [*L. rationalia.*] A detailed account of a matter or question with causes or reasons in explanation.
- Rationalism**, (rash'un-al-izm) *n.* An exclusive reliance on reason or the logical faculty;—a theological system which rejects the prophecies, miracles, and inspiration of the Bible as contrary to reason.
- Rationalist**, (rash'un-al-ist) *n.* One who proceeds in philosophic inquiry solely on reason;—one who rejects the miraculous, supernatural, or inspired in any revelation from God.
- Rationalistic**, (rash-un-al-ist'ik) *a.* Belonging to or in accordance with the principles of rationalism.
- Rationality**, (rash-un-al'e-te) *n.* Quality of being rational; due exercise of reason; reasonableness.
- Rationalize**, (rash'un-al-iz) *v. t.* To convert to rationalism; to interpret like a rationalist.
- Rationally**, (rash'un-al-le) *adv.* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably.
- Ratline**, (rat'lin) *n.* A small line traversing the shrouds of a ship;—also written *rattlin*.
- Rattan**, (rat-tan) *n.* [*Malayan rotan.*] A plant of the genus *Calamus*; a cane tree growing like the palm;—a walking stick made from the rattan.
- Ratten**, (rat'n) *v. t.* To injure the tools, property, or person of a workman who has left or refused to join the Trades Union.

Batting, (rat'ing) *n.* The act of deserting one's party and going over to the opposite side.

Battle, (rat'l) *v. i.* [*D. ratelen.*] To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous;—to speak eagerly and noisily;—*v. t.* To cause to make a succession of sharp sounds; to stun with noise; to scold.

Battle, (rat'l) *n.* A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds;—loud, rapid talk—an instrument with which a clattering sound is made.

Battle-snake, (rat'l-snāk) *n.* A poisonous snake having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail which make a rattling sound.

Battling, (rat'ling) *n.* Noise produced by wheels in rapid motion;—any swift succession of sharp sounds.

Rat-trap, (rat'trap) *n.* A trap or snare for catching rats.

Raucous, (rau'kus) *a.* [*L. raucus.*] Hoarse; harsh.

Ravage, (rav'aj) *n.* [*F. ravage.*] Battle-snake. Devastation by violence; devastation; pillage; waste.

Ravage, (rav'aj) *v. t.* To lay waste by force; pillage; plunder; devastate; destroy; waste.

Ravager, (rav'aj-er) *n.* A plunderer; one who lays waste.

Rave, (rāv) *v. i.* [*F. rêver.*] To wander in mind; to be delirious;—to talk irrationally; to utter furious cries; to dote upon.

Ravel, (rav'el) *v. t.* [*D. ravelen.*] To undo the texture of;—to disentangle;—to pull apart, as a texture to a tangled mass; hence, to entangle; to involve;—*v. i.* To be untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled;—to become twisted and involved; to fall into confusion.

Ravelin, (rav'lin) *n.* [*F.*] A detached work with two embankments which make a salient angle.

Raven, (rāv'n) *n.* [*A.-S. hrāfen.*] A bird of a black colour, allied to the crow.

Raven, (rav'n) *v. t.* To obtain by violence;—to devour;—*v. i.* To prey with rapacity.

Ravener, (rav'en-er) *n.* One who plunders;—*pl.* Birds of prey.

Ravens, (rav'en-ing) *n.* Eagerness for plunder.

Ravenous, (rav'en-us) *a.* [*From raven.*] Furiously voracious;—eager for prey; rapacious; greedy. [*manner*]; voraciously.

Ravenously, (rav'en-us-le) *adv.* In a ravenous manner.

Ravenousness, (rav'en-us-ness) *n.* Extreme voracity; rage for prey.

Raver, (rāv'er) *n.* One who raves or is furious.

Ravin, (rav'in) *n.* Food obtained by violence; plunder; prey.

Ravine, (rav'en) *n.* [*F. ravin.*] A deep and narrow hollow worn by a stream; a gully;—a gorge; a deep hollow pass between mountains.

Raving, (rāv'ing) *n.* Delirium; frenzy;—furious crying;—incoherent or absurd talk.

Ravishly, (rāv'ing-le) *adv.* In a raving manner.

Ravish, (rav'ish) *v. t.* [*F. ravir.*] To seize and carry away by violence;—to force a woman against her will;—to transport with pleasure or joy;—to fill with ecstasy; to entrance.



Raven.

Ravisher, (rav'ish-er) *n.* One who ravishes or takes by violence;—one who transports with delight;—one who forces a woman to his carnal embrace.

Ravishing, (rav'ish-ing) *n.* Seizing and carrying off by force;—rape; violation;—transport of the senses; ecstasy; excessive pleasure or delight. [*manner*]; with transport.

Ravishingly, (rav'ish-ing-le) *adv.* In a ravishing manner.

Ravishment, (rav'ish-ment) *n.* Act of carrying away by force;—rapture; transport;—violation; rape.

Raw, (raw) *a.* [*Ger. roh, L. crudus.*] Not cooked; undressed;—naked; bare;—sore; tender;—bleak; cold;—unripe;—untried; unpractised;—unspun or untwisted, as material;—not mixed, as spirits;—not tanned, as hide.

Raw, (raw) *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place.

Rawboned, (raw'bōnd) *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.

Rawly, (raw'le) *adv.* In a raw manner.

Rawness, (raw'ness) *n.* State of being uncooked;—unskillfulness; inexperience;—chilliness.

Rax, (rake) *v. t.* To stretch; to extend. [*Scott.*]

Ray, (rā) *n.* [*L. radius.*] One of a number of lines diverging from a common point or centre;—a radiating part of a flower or plant;—one of the radiating bony spines of fishes;—a line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point; hence, a beam of intellectual light.

Ray, (rā) *v. t.* To send forth or shoot out; to cause to shine out;—to streak.

Ray, (rā) *n.* [*L. raia.*] A genus of fishes including the skate, the thornback, and the torpedo.

Rayless, (rā'less) *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

Raze, (rāz) *v. t.* [*F. raser.*] To erase; to efface; to lay level with the ground; demolish; destroy.

Razee, (ra-zē) *n.* [*F. raser.*] An armed ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate.

Razee, (ra-zē) *v. t.* To cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge.

Razor, (rāz'er) *n.* [*F. rasoir.*] An instrument for removing the beard or hair.

Razor-strop, (rāz'er-strop) *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.

Rasure, (rāz'ūr) *n.* Act of erasing or effacing; obliteration;—that which is razed; erasure.

Razia, (radz'e-a) *n.* [*Arabic.*] A military incursion into an enemy's country; a raid; a foray.

Reabsorb, (rē-ab-sorb) *v. t.* To swallow up again; to merge in the main or original body.

Reabsorption, (rē-ab-sorp'shun) *n.* Act or process of imbibing again what has been thrown off, effused, or extravasated.

Reach, (rēch) *v. t.* [*A.-S. ræcan.*] To extend; to stretch;—to touch by extending the arm;—to strike or hit, as by a throw;—to deliver by extending the hand; to hand over;—to attain to or arrive at;—to come to; to enter upon;—to enter into; to penetrate;—to extend to, so as to include and comprehend;—*v. i.* To stretch out the hand;—to strain after something;—to be extended in dimension, time, action, influence;—to make effort to vomit; toretch.

Reach, (rēch) *n.* Act of stretching; extension;—power of extending action, influence, or the like; extent of force or capacity;—an extended portion of water; a stretch;—an artifice to obtain an advantage; a fetch.

React, (rē-akt') *v. t.* To act or perform a second time; to do over again;—*v. i.* To resist the action of another body by an opposite force;—to exercise a reciprocal effect.

Reaction, (rē-ak'shun) *n.* Any action in resisting other action or power; counter tendency or movement;—the reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other;—depression of vital force consequent on over-exertion;—backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.

Reactionary, (rē-ak'shun-ar-e) *a.* Tending to or implying reaction.

Read, (rēd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *reðan*.] To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud; to peruse; to comprehend;—to learn by observation;—to detect, or understand by marks or features;—*v. i.* To perform the act of reading;—to be studious;—to learn by reading;—to appear in reading.

Read, (rēd) *a.* Instructed in books; learned.

Readable, (rēd'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being read; legible; worth reading.

Readably, (rēd'a-ble) *adv.* Legibly; so as to be

Reader, (rēd'ēr) *n.* One who reads; a studious person; lover of books;—one whose office is to read prayers in a church;—a corrector of the press;—a book containing exercises in reading.

Readership, (rēd'ēr-ship) *n.* The office of reading prayers in a church;—the office of a lecturer on scientific subjects.

Readily, (rēd'e-le) *adv.* In a ready manner; quickly; promptly;—without objection; cheerfully.

Readiness, (rēd'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being ready; preparedness;—quickness; promptness; dexterity; ease; cheerfulness.

Reading, (rēd'ing) *n.* Act of one who reads; perusal;—study of books;—a public lecture;—a commentary or particular rendering of a text or passage;—in legislative assemblies, the formal recital of a bill or enactment, &c.

Readjust, (rē-ad-just') *v. t.* To adjust or put in order again.

Readmission, (rē-ad-mish'un) *n.* Act of admitting again or state of being readmitted.

Readopt, (rē-a-dopt') *v. t.* To adopt anew;—to take up again, as a discarded opinion or practice.

Readoption, (rē-a-dop'shun) *n.* [L. *re* and *adipisci*.] Regaining what has been lost; recovery.

Readorn, (rē-a-dorn') *v. t.* To deck anew; to decorate with fresh ornaments or attractions.

Ready, (rēd'e) *a.* [A.-S. *rād*, *reðe*.] Quick; prompt;—active; lively; dexterous;—speedy; immediate;—instant;—prepared; fitted for use or service;—willing; disposed;—cheerful, as obedience, &c.;—near at hand; convenient;—fluent, as a speaker;—on the point of; about to.

Ready, (rēd'e) *adv.* In a state of preparation.

Ready, (rēd'e) *n.* Money; cash in hand—colloquial.

Ready-made, (rēd'e-mād) *a.* Already provided; kept on hand to answer demands; not made to order.

Reaffirm, (rē-af-firm') *v. t.* To affirm a second

Reagent, (rē-aj'ent) *n.* In chemistry, a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies; a test.

Real, (rē'al) *a.* [L. *res*.] Actually being or existing;—true; genuine; not counterfeit, artificial, or fictitious; unaffected; unassumed; exhibiting the true character, sentiments, or feelings;—in law, heritable; noting estate or property which is not personal or movable.

Real, (rē'al) *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A small Spanish coin of silver varying in value from 2½d. to 6d.;—also *rial*.

Realgar, (rē-al'gār) *n.* [F.] A combination of sulphur and arsenic; red orpiment.

Realism, (rē'al-izm) *n.* In scholastic philosophy, the theory that universal propositions or general properties, qualities, &c., in a genus, or species, do really exist apart from the actual embodiment of them in the tribe, or individual—opposed to nominalism;—in modern philosophy, the system which conceives of all things external to human consciousness, whether material or mental, as existing independently of our perceptions or thoughts—opposed to idealism.

Realist, (rē'al-ist) *n.* An advocate or supporter of realism.

Realistic, (rē-al-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists.

Reality, (rē'al-ē-te) *n.* State of being real; actual being or existence in distinction from mere appearance; fact; truth; verity;—something intrinsically important;—in law, the fixed or permanent character of property; reality.

Realizable, (rē-al-iz'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being realized.

Realization, (rē-al-iz-ā'shun) *n.* Act of realizing or making real or state of being realized.

Realize, (rē'al-iz) *v. t.* [F. *réaliser*.] To make real; to convert from imaginary or fictitious into actual;—to impress upon the mind as actual;—to convert into real property;—to obtain as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; to get;—*v. i.* To receive value or property, especially in money.

Realizing, (rē'al-iz-ing) *a.* Serving to make real or to bring home as a reality.

Really, (rē'al-le) *adv.* In a real manner; with reality; actually; in truth; in fact; certainly.

Realm, (rēlm) *n.* [F. *realme*, *royaume*.] A royal jurisdiction or government; kingdom;—hence, province; domain; department.

Reality, (rē'al-te) *n.* [Contracted from *reality*.] Immediacy or the fixed, nature of real property.

Ream, (rēm) *n.* [A.-S. *ream*, a band.] A package of paper consisting of twenty quires.

Ream, (rēm) *v. t.* [Ger. *raumen*.] To enlarge or bevel out, as a hole in metal.

Reanimate, (rē-an-e-māt) *v. t.* To revive; to restore to life; to resuscitate;—to infuse new spirit or courage into.

Reanimation, (rē-an-e-mā'shun) *n.* Act of reviving from apparent death; resuscitation.

Reannex, (rē-an-neks) *v. t.* To annex again; to reunite.

Reap, (rēp) *v. t.* [A.-S. *repan*.] To cut and gather the produce of a field; to harvest;—to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour;—*v. i.* To perform the act of reaping;—to receive the fruit of labour or works.

Reaper, (rēp'ēr) *n.* One who reaps or cuts grain with a sickle;—a machine for cutting grain.

Reaping, (rēp'ing) *n.* Act of cutting and gathering grain or other crops;—act of receiving as the fruit or reward of labour or return for acts and deeds.

Reaping-hook, (rēp'ing-hōok) *n.* A curved hook used in cutting grain or grass crops; a sickle.

Reappear, (rē-ap-pēr) *v. i.* To appear a second time.

Reappearance, (rē-ap-pēr-āns) *n.* A second appearance.

Reapplication, (rē-ap-ple-kā'shun) *n.* Second application; fresh solicitation; renewed effort.

Reapply, (rē-ap-plī) *v. t. or i.* To apply again; to renew, as effort, energy, solicitation, &c.

Reappoint, (rē-ap-pōint) *v. t.* To appoint again.

Reappointment, (rē-ap-pōint'ment) *n.* A second appointment.

Rear, (rēr) *n.* [F. *arrière*, L. *retro*.] The back or hindmost part; — *specifically*, the part of an army or fleet which is behind the rest.

Rear, (rēr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *verran*.] To raise; — to lift after a fall; — to bring to maturity, as young; to instruct; — to breed, as cattle; — to erect; to set up; — *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

Rear, (rēr) *a.* Being behind or in the hindmost part; hindmost; latest in order or time.

Rear, (rēr) *a.* [A.-S. *hrere*.] Raw; half roasted or cooked; — [A.-S. *arearan*.] Early; forward.

Rear-admiral, (rēr-ad-mē-ral) *n.* An officer next in rank after the vice-admiral.

Rear-guard, (rēr-gārd) *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body.

Rear-mouse, (rēr-mōus) *n.* [A.-S. *hrérmus*.] The leather-winged bat.

Rear-ward, (rēr-wārd) *n.* [From *rear*.] The last troop; the rear-guard; — the end; the tail.

Reascend, (rē-as-sēnd) *v. i.* To rise, mount, or climb again. [*ascending*; a remounting.]

Reason, (rē-zun) *n.* The act of reasoning; (rē-zun, rē-zūn) *n.* [F. *raison*.] The gift or exercise of thought; — the faculty which draws inferences from facts and premises, apprehends the relation between causes and effects, and devises means towards ends; — in *English philosophy*, the cognitive faculties; the logical understanding; — in *German philosophy*, the intuitive or critical faculty, called pure reason, which judges of the conclusions of the logical understanding; — the cause or ground of an action; — the fundamental idea or principle of a system; — consideration; motive; — purpose; object; — ultimate end or design; — that which common sense or general opinion dictates; justice; right; — a proper or reasonable claim; moderation.

Reason, (rē-zun) *v. i.* To exercise the rational faculty; — to deduce inferences from facts or premises; — to discuss; to debate; — to argue with; — *v. t.* To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or argue; — to persuade by reasoning or argument.

Reasonable, (rē-zun-a-bl) *a.* Having the faculty of reason; — governed by reason; agreeable to reason; rational; — proper; moderate; — considerable.

Reasonableness, (rē-zun-a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being reasonable; agreeableness to reason.

Reasonably, (rē-zun-a-blē) *adv.* In a reasonable manner; in consistency with reason; moderately. [*argues*.]

Reasoner, (rē-zun-ēr) *n.* One who reasons or reasons.

Reasoning, (rē-zun-ing) *n.* Act or process of deriving conclusions from premises; — argumentation.

Reassemble, (rē-as-sē-m'hl) *v. t.* To assemble or collect again; — *v. i.* To assemble or convene again.

Reassert, (rē-as-sērt) *v. t.* To assert again; to advance as an old doctrine, or to renew a claim after a suspension.

Reassertion, (rē-as-sēr'shun) *n.* A second assertion of the same thing.

Reassign, (rē-as-sin') *v. t.* To assign or transfer back or again.

Reassurance, (rē-a-shōór'ans) *n.* Assurance or confirmation repeated; a second insurance against loss.

Reassure, (rē-a-shōór) *v. t.* To assure anew; — to restore courage or spirit to; — to insure a second time against loss.

Reassurer, (rē-a-shōór'ēr) *n.* A person who reassures; — a second underwriter who insures the first or takes part of his risk.

Reattachment, (rē-at-tach'ment) *n.* A second or renewed attachment of the same person or thing.

Reattempt, (rē-at-tem't) *v. t. or i.* To try again; — to make a fresh effort or trial. [*time*.]

Rebaptize, (rē-bap-tiz') *v. t.* To baptize a second time.

Rebate, (rē-bāt) *v. t.* [F. *re* and *battre*.] To beat to obtuseness; to blunt; — to make a discount from for prompt payment; — to cut a rebate in; to rabbit.

Rebate, (rē-bāt) *n.* A groove or channel sunk on the edge of a board or piece of timber; a rabbit.

Rebatment, (rē-bāt'ment) *n.* Diminution; — deduction on account of prompt payment; abatement.

Rebec, (rē-bek) *n.* [It. *ribecca*.] A musical instrument akin to the violin, with three strings.

Rebel, (rē-bel) *n.* [L. *rebellis*.] One who rebels; one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance.

Rebel, (rē-bel) *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious.

Rebel, (rē-bel) *v. i.* [L. *re* and *bellare*.] To revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government; to resist lawful authority.

Rebellion, (rē-bel'yun) *n.* [L. *rebellio*.] Act of rebelling; open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government, to which one owes allegiance; — insurrection; revolt.

Rebellious, (rē-bel'yus) *a.* Engaged in rebellion; violently resisting lawful authority.

Rebelliously, (rē-bel'yus-le) *adv.* In a rebellious manner.

Rebelliousness, (rē-bel'yus-nes) *n.* The spirit of resistance to lawful authority; contumacy.

Reboil, (rē-boil') *v. i.* [L. *rebullire*.] To take fire again; to rekindle; to be inflamed with fresh zeal.

Rebound, (rē-bound) *v. i.* To spring back; to start back; hence, to be reverberated, as an echoing sound; — *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate.

Rebound, (rē-bound) *n.* Act of flying back upon collision with another body; resilience.

Rebuff, (rē-buf) *n.* A beating back; sudden resistance; — sudden check; repulse; defeat; — refusal.

Rebuff, (rē-buf) *v. t.* [It. *rebuffo*.] To beat back; to check; to repel violently or harshly.

Rebuild, (rē-bild) *v. t.* To build or construct, as something which has been demolished.

Rebukeable, (rē-būk'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of reprehension.

Rebuke, (rē-būk) *v. t.* [F. *reboucher*.] To silence or put down with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily; — in *Scripture*, to check; — to restrain; to calm; — to chasten; to afflict.

Rebuke, (rē-būk) *n.* A direct and pointed reproof; reprimand; — chastisement; punishment.

Rebucker, (rē-būk'ēr) *n.* One who rebukes; a chider.

Rebus, (rē-bus) *n.* [L.] Enigmatical representation of words by figures; — hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations.

Rebut, (rē-būt') *v. t.* [*F. rebuter.*] To drive back; to repel by force;—to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof;—*v. i.* To make an answer, as to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.

Rebuttal, (rē-būt'al) *v. t.* Act of repelling;—refutation; countervailing assertion or proof.

Recalcitrate, (rē-kal'se-trāt) *v. i.* [*L. recalcitrare.*] To kick; to kick against any thing;—hence, to express repugnance.

Recall, (rē-kawl') *v. t.* To call back; to summon to return;—to revoke; to annul;—to call to mind; to recollect.

Recall, (rē-kawl') *n.* A calling back; revocation.
Recant, (rē-kant') *v. t.* [*L. recantare.*] To take back, as one's words or opinions, especially in religion;—to retract; to abjure;—*v. i.* To revoke a declaration;—to unsay or abjure what has been said. [*ing*]; retraction.

Recantation, (rē-kant-ā'shun) *n.* Act of recanting.

Recapitulate, (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*F. recapituler.*] To give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate the substance of a discourse in brief;—*v. i.* To sum up what has been previously said or defended.

Recapitulation, (rē-ka-pit'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of recapitulating; a summary.

Recapitulatory, (rē-ka-pit'ū-lā-tor-e) *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation.

Retaking, (rē-kap'shun) *n.* Act of retaking.

Recapture, (rē-kap'tūr) *n.* Act of retaking; especially, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor;—a prize retaken.

Recapture, (rē-kap'tūr) *v. t.* To retake from an enemy a vessel, town, goods, &c., which had been previously taken.

Recast, (rē-kast') *v. t.* To throw again;—to mould anew; to throw into a new form or shape.

Recede, (rē-séd') *v. i.* [*L. recedere.*] To move back; to retreat;—to withdraw a claim or pretension; retire;—*v. t.* To cede back; to yield to a former possessor. [*Amer.*]

Receipt, (rē-sét') *n.* [*L. recipere.*] Act of receiving;—place of receiving;—a plan or formulary according to the direction of which things are to be combined; a recipe;—a written acknowledgment of payment.

Receipt, (rē-sét') *v. t.* To give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account.

Receipted, (rē-sét-ed) *a.* Acknowledged as paid; discharged by receipt. [*colled.*]

Receivable, (rē-sév'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being received.

Receptive, (rē-sév') *v. t.* [*F. recevoir, L. recipere.*] To take or obtain;—to have or get, as an offer;—to take, as a gift; to accept;—to take what is due;—to get payment of; to obtain, as thanks or compensation;—to take by contact, as disease;—to get from the hand of, as a hurt or wound;—to obtain intellectually; to acquire, as an idea, knowledge, &c.;—to give belief or acceptance to;—to hold;—to contain;—to lodge and entertain, as a guest;—in *Scripture*, to bear with; to suffer;—to accept as sent of God; to believe in.

Receiver, (rē-sév'er) *n.* One who or that which takes or receives; a vessel into which spirits are emitted in the process of distillation;—a vessel of the air-pump from which the air can be exhausted.

Receiving, (rē-sév'ing) *n.* The act of receiving; that which is received;—reset of theft. [*Scot.*]

Recent, (rē-sen-se) *n.* State or quality of being recent; newness; freshness.

Recession, (rē-sen'shun) *n.* [*L. recessio.*] Act of

reviewing or revising; examination; the review of a text or a text established by critical revision.

Recent, (rē'sent) *a.* [*L. recens.*] Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; new; fresh; modern;—in *geology*, subsequent to the creation of man.

Recently, (rē'sent-le) *adv.* Newly; lately.

Recentness, (rē'sent-nes) *n.* Quality of being recent; newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

Receptacle, (rē-sép'ta-kl) *n.* [*L. receptaculum.*] That into which any thing is received and held; a receiver; a reservoir.

Receptibility, (rē-sép-te-bil'e-tye) *n.* The quality of being receptive; capacity of receiving.

Receptible, (rē-sép-te-bl) *a.* Admitting reception; receivable.

Reception, (rē-sép'shun) *n.* [*L. receptio.*] Act of receiving; state of being received;—a receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment;—an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests;—admission, as of an opinion or doctrine.

Receptive, (rē-sép'tiv) *a.* Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in or contain.

Receptivity, (rē-sép-tiv'e-tye) *n.* The state or capacity of receiving impressions, as of the senses.

Recess, (rē-ses') *n.* [*L. recessus.*] A retiring; retreat;—a withdrawing from public business or notice;—seclusion; privacy;—remission or suspension of business;—part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, &c.;—place of retirement or secrecy;—secret or abstruse part.

Recession, (rē-sesh'un) *n.* [*L. recessio.*] Act of withdrawing, as from a place, a claim, or demand;—restoration.

Recheat, (rē-chét) *n.* A strain which the huntsman winds when the hounds have lost the scent.

Recherche, (rē-shār'shā) *a.* [*F.*] Sought out with care; hence, of rare attraction; of studied elegance.

Recipe, (rē-sé-pé) *n.* [*L. recipere.*] A prescription for making some combination; especially, a prescription for medicine.

Recipient, (rē-sép'e-ant) *n.* [*L. recipiens.*] A person or thing that receives; the receiver of a still.

Reciprocal, (rē-sip'rō-kal) *a.* [*L. reciprocus.*] Acting or recurring in vicissitude;—done by each to the other; given and received;—mutually interchangeable.

Reciprocal, (rē-sip'rō-kal) *n.* An idea or term corresponding to another by contrast or opposition, as life is the reciprocal of death;—the quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity.

Reciprocally, (rē-sip'rō-kal-le) *adv.* In a reciprocal manner; interchangeably; mutually.

Reciprocalness, (rē-sip'rō-kal-nes) *n.* The quality of being reciprocal; mutual return; alternateness.

Reciprocate, (rē-sip'rō-kāt) *v. i.* [*L. reciprocare.*] To act interchangeably; to alternate;—*v. t.* To give and return mutually; to make return for; to interchange.

Reciprocation, (rē-sip'rō-kā'shun) *n.* Act of reciprocating; mutual giving and receiving;—alternation;—regular return of two symptoms of disease, as fever and ague.

Reciprocity, (rē-sé-prof'e-tye) *n.* Mutual action and reaction, as in mechanism;—the discharge of mutual duties or obligations; in international trade, equal facilities or advantages by abolition

of prohibitory or protective duties, or by equalizing the rates in each country.

Recision, (rē-si'zh'un) *n.* [*L. recisio.*] The act of cutting off.

Recital, (rē-si'tal) *n.* Act of reciting; rehearsal; —*narration*; —that which is recited; —the formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing.

Recitation, (rē-sē-tā'shun) *n.* Act of reciting; —a public reading; an elocutionary exhibition; —the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils.

Recitative, (rē-sē-tāt-iv) *n.* A species of musical recitation or declamation; music intended for recitation.

Recitative, (rē-sē-tāt-iv) *a.* Reciting; —pertaining to musical pronunciation; —noting such parts in an oratorio or opera as are to be declaimed.

Recite, (rē-si't) *v. t.* [*L. re and citare.*] To repeat, as something written down, committed to memory, or the like; —to tell over; to go over in particulars; —to rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor; narrate; —*v. i.* To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse. [*hearses.*]

Reciter, (rē-si't-er) *n.* One who recites or recites.

Reck, (rek) *v. i.* [*A.-S. rēcan.*] To make account; —*v. t.* To heed; to regard; to care for.

Reckless, (rek'les) *a.* Rashly negligent; heedless; careless; indifferent; regardless; unconcerned.

Recklessly, (rek'les-le) *adv.* In a reckless manner; heedlessly; carelessly.

Recklessness, (rek'les-nes) *n.* State or quality of being reckless; heedlessness; carelessness.

Reckon, (rek'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. rēcan.*] To count; to number; —to set in the rank or class of; to esteem; —*v. i.* To make account; to go through with a calculation; —to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; —to think; to imagine; —to be answerable for; to pay the penalty. [*putes.*]

Reckoner, (rek'n-er) *n.* One who reckons or computes.

Reckoning, (rek'n-ing) *n.* Act of one who counts or computes; calculation; —adjustment of claims and accounts; hence, exaction of penalty incurred; —charges made by a host; hotel bill; —a calculation of the ship's position from the last point of departure.

Reclaim, (rē-klām') *v. t.* [*L. re and clamare.*] To call back; to demand; —to claim, as a right; —to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to tame; —to bring into a state of cultivation or productiveness, as waste land, &c.; —to bring back from error or vicious conduct; to reform; —to recover; to regain; —*v. i.* To cry out; to exclaim; —to object to.

Reclaimable, (rē-klām'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being reclaimed or reformed.

Reclamation, (rek-la-mā'shun) *n.* [*L. reclamatio.*] Recovery; —demand of something to be restored; —exception taken.

Reclination, (rek-le-nā'shun) *n.* Act of leaning or reclining; —in *dialling*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane.

Recline, (rē-klīn') *v. t.* [*L. reclinare.*] To lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise; —*v. i.* To rest or repose; to take a recumbent position; to lean.

Reclus, (rē-klūs') *a.* [*L. reclusus.*] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world; solitary.

Recluse, (rē-klūs') *n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion; a religious devotee; hermit.

Reclusion, (rē-klū'zhun) *n.* A state of retirement.

Reclusive, (rē-klū'siv) *a.* Affording retirement from society.

Recoction, (rē-kok'ahun) *n.* [*L. recoquere.*] A second coction or preparation.

Recognition, (rek-og-ni'ah'un) *n.* [*L. recognitio.*] Act of recognizing or state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal.

Recognisable, (rek-og-nis'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being recognized or acknowledged.

Recognition, (rē-kog'niz-ans) *n.* [*F. reconnaissance.*] Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; —an obligation entered into before some court or magistrate to do some particular act; —pledge; —badge; armorial distinction.

Recognise, (rek'og-niz) *v. t.* [*L. recognoscere.*] To know again; to recover or recall knowledge of; —to avow knowledge of; to admit with a formal acknowledgment; —*v. i.* To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal.

Recoil, (rē-koi'l) *v. t.* [*F. reculer.*] To roll, bound, or fall back; —to draw back, as from any thing distressing, alarming, and the like; to shrink.

Recoil, (rē-koi'l) *n.* A starting or falling back; —*specifically*, the reaction of fire-arms when discharged.

Recoin, (rē-koi'n) *v. t.* To coin anew.

Recoinage, (rē-koi'nāj) *n.* The act of coining anew; that which is coined anew.

Recollect, (rek'ol-lekt, rē'kol-lekt) *v. t.* [*L. recolligere.*] To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind; to remember; —to collect again; to gather what has been scattered.

Recollection, (rek-ol-lek'ahun) *n.* Act of recollecting; power of recalling ideas to the mind or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory; —that which is recollected; reminiscence.

Recombine, (rē-kom-bin') *v. t.* To combine again; —*again*; to begin anew.

Recommence, (rē-kom-mens') *v. t.* To commence.

Recommencement, (rē-kom-mens'ment) *n.* A beginning or commencement anew.

Recommend, (rek-om-mend') *v. t.* To commend to the favourable notice of another; to bestow commendation on; —to make acceptable; —to commit; to give in charge; —to advise, as a measure, remedy, &c.

Recommendation, (rek-om-mend'ah'un) *n.* Act of commending to favour; —favourable representation; —that which procures a kind and favourable reception.

Recommendatory, (rek-om-mend'a tor-e) *a.* Serving to recommend; recommending; commendatory.

Recommission, (rē-kom-mi'ah'un) *v. t.* To commission, fit, and send out a second time for active service.

Recommit, (rē-kom-mit') *v. t.* To commit again; to refer again to a committee; —to send back to prison, as an accused person, after examination.

Recommitment, (rē-kom-mit'ment) *n.* A second commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

Recommittal, (re-kom-mit'al) *n.* Return of an accused party to prison pending inquiry, in order to the final decision of the magistrate; —the writ or warrant for recommittal.

Recompense, (rek'om-pens) *v. t.* [*F. recompenser.*] To compensate; to render an equivalent for service, loss, &c.; —to reward; to remunerate; —to requite; to repay.

Recompense, (rek'om-pens) *n.* An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered; compensation; remuneration; reward; requital.

Recompose, (rē-kom-pōz') *v. t.* To compose again;

- to form anew;—to tranquillize; to quiet or settle again.
- Reconcilable**, (rek-on-sil'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being reconciled;—capable of being made to agree or be consistent.
- Reconcilableness**, (rek-on-sil'a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being reconcilable; consistency;—possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.
- Reconcile**, (rek'on-sil) *v. t.* [*F. reconcilier.*] To reconcile anew; to restore to friendship or favour after estrangement;—to bring to acquiescence or quiet submission;—to make consistent or congruous;—to adjust; to settle.
- Reconciliation**, (rek-on-sil'ment) *n.* The act of reconciling; reconciliation.
- Reconciler**, (rek'on-sil-er) *n.* One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship;—one who discovers the consistence of propositions seemingly contradictory.
- Reconciliation**, (rek-on-sil-e-a'shun) *n.* Act of reconciling;—restoration to harmony;—reduction to congruence or consistency;—atonement; propitiation.
- Reconciliatory**, (rek-on-sil'e-a-tor-e) *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.
- Recondite**, (rek'on-dit) *a.* [*L. reconditus.*] Secret; hidden from the view or intellect;—dealing in things abstruse; profound.
- Reconnoitre**, (rek-on-noi'ter) *v. t.* [*F. reconaître.*] To examine by the eye; to survey with a view to military or engineering operations;—to spy and watch, as the position, movements, force, &c., of an enemy.
- Reconquer**, (rè-kong'ker) *v. t.* To conquer again; to recover by conquest;—to recover; to regain.
- Reconsider**, (rè-kon-sid'er) *v. t.* To consider again; to review;—to take up for renewed consideration, as a motion, vote, or the like.
- Reconsideration**, (rè-kon-sid-er-a'shun) *n.* Act of reconsidering; renewed consideration or review.
- Reconstruct**, (rè-kon-strukt') *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild.
- Reconstruction**, (rè-kon-struk'shun) *n.* Act of rebuilding, as of an edifice;—act of forming upon new principles; reconstitution, as of the government.
- Reconvene**, (rè-kon-vèn') *v. t.* To convene or call together again;—*v. i.* To assemble or come together again.
- Reconversion**, (rè-kon-ver'shun) *n.* A second conversion; renewal of grace.
- Reconvert**, (rè-kon-vert') *v. t.* To convert again.
- Reconvey**, (rè-kon-và') *v. t.* To convey back or to the former place;—to transfer to a former owner.
- Reconveyance**, (rè-kon-và'ans) *n.* Act of reconveying or transferring a title to a former proprietor.
- Record**, (rè-kord) *v. t.* [*L. recordari.*] To preserve the memory of by writing, printing, inscription, or the like; to make note of;—to enrol; to register;—to imprint deeply on the mind or memory;—to celebrate.
- Record**, (rek'ord) *n.* A register; an authentic copy of any writing, or an account or memorial of any facts and proceedings entered in a book for preservation.
- Recorder**, (rè-kord'er) *n.* One who records; *specifically*, a person whose official duty it is to register writings or transactions;—the chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs;—a kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet.
- Recordership**, (rè-kord'er-ship) *n.* The office of a recorder. [*on record.*]
- Recording**, (rè-kord'ing) *n.* The act of placing
- Recount**, (rè-kount) *v. t.* [*F. reconter.*] To relate in detail; to narrate the particulars of; rehearse; enumerate.
- Recoupe**, (rè-kóop) *v. t. or i.* [*L. re and capere.*] To recover; to indemnify by a set-off, discount, &c.;—to make an abatement or deduction.
- Recourse**, (rè-kórs) *n.* [*L. recurrus.*] Return; recurrence;—application made to another in difficulty, need, or the like; a going for help; resort;—in law, right of action or appeal; proper mode of prosecuting an action.
- Recover**, (rè-kuv'er) *v. t.* [*F. recouvrer.*] To get or obtain again; to win back; to regain;—to bring back to life or health;—to restore from sickness; to revive from apparent death;—to gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt;—*v. i.* To regain health after sickness; to grow well;—to regain a former state or condition after misfortune;—to obtain a judgment in a lawsuit.
- Recoverable**, (rè-kuv'er-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being recovered, restored, or regained.
- Recovery**, (rè-kuv'er-e) *n.* Act of regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession;—restoration from sickness, weakness, misfortune, or the like.
- Recreancy**, (rek'rè-an-se) *n.* Quality of being recreant.
- Recreant**, (rek'rè-ant) *a.* [*Norm. F. recreant.*] Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; cowardly; craven;—apostate; false; unfaithful.
- Recreant**, (rek'rè-ant) *n.* One who yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.
- Recreate**, (rek'rè-ät) *v. t.* [*L. recreare.*] To give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive the exhausted strength or languid spirits of; to refresh from weariness;—to delight; to gratify;—*v. i.* To take recreation.
- Recreation**, (rek-rè-a'shun) *n.* Act of recreating; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion; entertainment.
- Recreative**, (rek'rè-ät-iv) *a.* Producing new vigour or spirit; refreshing; affording relief after labour or pain;—amusing; diverting.
- Recrement**, (rek'rè-ment) *n.* [*L. recrementum.*] Superfluous matter; dross; spume.
- Recriminalate**, (rè-krim'in-ät) *v. t.* [*L. re and criminalis.*] To return one accusation with another; to retort a charge;—*v. t.* To accuse in return.
- Recriminalization**, (rè-krim-in-a'shun) *n.* A return of accusation; counter charge brought by the accused against the accuser in the same case.
- Recriminalator**, (rè-krim'in-ät-or) *n.* One who retorts a charge or accusation upon the accuser.
- Recriminatory**, (rè-krim'in-ä-tor-e) *a.* Retorting accusation; answering an accuser by a counter charge;—also *recriminative*.
- Recruit**, (rè-króot') *v. t.* [*F. recruter.*] To repair by fresh supplies, as any thing wasted;—to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate;—to supply with new men, as an army;—*v. i.* To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, and the like;—to gain new men for military or other service.
- Recruit**, (rè-króot') *n.* Supply of any thing wasted;—*specifically*, a newly enlisted soldier.
- Recruiter**, (rè-króot'er) *n.* One who recruits.
- Recruiting**, (rè-króot'ing) *n.* Act of regaining

health and strength :—act of making up for deficiency or loss :—business of raising or enlisting new men for the military or naval service.

Rectangle, (rek'tang-gl) *n.* [*L. rectus* and *angulus*.] A right-angled parallelogram of which the two opposite sides are equal, and all the angles are right angles.

Rectangular, (rek-tang-gū-lar) *a.* Right-angled; having one or more angles of ninety degrees.

Rectifiable, (rek'te-fi-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being corrected or set right.

Rectification, (rek'te-fi-kā'shun) *n.* Act or operation of correcting or setting right :—process of refining or purifying by repeated distillation.

Rectifier, (rek'te-fi-ēr) *n.* One who or that which rectifies.

Rectify, (rek'te-fi) *v. t.* [*L. rectus* and *facere*.] To make straight : to correct from a wrong or false state :—to refine by distillation or sublimation :—reform ; redress.

Rectilinear, (rek'te-lin'e-al) *a.* [*L. rectus* and *linea*.] Right-lined ; bounded by right lines :—also *rectilinear*.

Rectitude, (rek'te-tūd) *n.* [*L. rectitudo*.] Rightness of principle or practice according to divine or human law ; uprightness ; integrity ; equity.

Rector, (rek'tor) *n.* [*L.*] A ruler ; governor :—a clergyman who has the cure of a parish :—parson of a parish in which the tithes are not impropriate :—the head master of a public school :—the chief officer of some universities :—the superior of a religious house.

Rectorial, (rek-tō-re-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to government ; relating to a rector.

Rectorship, (rek'tor-ship) *n.* Office or rank of a rector ; rectorate.

Rectory, (rek'tor-e) *n.* A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living with all its rights, tithes, and glebes :—a parsonage-house.

Recumbency, (rē-kūm-ben-se) *n.* Posture of leaning or lying :—repose ; rest ; idle or indolent state.

Recumbent, (rē-kūm'bent) *a.* [*L. recumbens*.] Leaning ; reclining :—reposing ; inactive ; idle.

Recumbently, (rē-kūm'bent-le) *adv.* In a recumbent posture.

Recur, (rē-kur') *v. i.* [*L. recurrere*.] To come back :—to occur at a stated interval or according to some rule : to return to the mind or thoughts :—to resort ; to have recourse.

Recurrence, (rē-kūrens) *n.* Act of recurring ; return ; resort. [to time ; recurring.

Recurrent, (rē-kūr'ent) *a.* Returning from time

Recurvation, (rē-kurv-ā'shun) *n.* A bending or flexure backward.

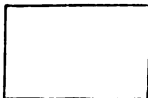
Recurve, (rē-kurv) *v. t.* To bend back.

Recurved, (rē-kurv'us) *a.* [*L. recurvus*.] Bent or curved backward.

Recusancy, (rē-kūzans-e) *n.* Non-conformity ; the tenets of a recusant.

Recusant, (rē-kūz'ant) *a.* [*L. recusans*.] Obstinate in refusal ; specifically, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion, or to conform to the rites of the established church.

Recusant, (rē-kūz'ant) *n.* One who refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the crown in matters of religion, as a papist ;—one who refused communion with the Church of England, a non-conformist.



Rectangle.

Red, (red) *a.* [*A.-S. redd, rēd*.] Of the colour of blood ; noting a simple or primitive colour, including different shades, as scarlet, crimson, vermillion, orange-red, and the like.

Red, (red) *n.* The colour of blood or a tint resembling this.

Redaction, (rē-dak'shun) *n.* [*L. redigere*.] The act of digesting or reducing to order, as literary or scientific materials :—a digest.

Redan, (rē-dan) *n.* [*F.*] A work having two faces uniting so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy.

Redargue, (red-ar'gū) *v. t.* To refute ; to convict.

Redbreast, (red'brest) *n.* A bird so called from the colour of its breast ; the robin.

Red-coat, (red'kōt) *n.* A soldier.

Red-deer, (red'dēr) *n.* The common stag.

Redden, (red'n) *v. t.* To make red ;—*v. i.* To grow red ; to blush from modesty ;—to flush from anger.

Reddish, (red'ish) *a.* Somewhat red ; moderately red. [moderate degree.

Reddishness, (red'ish-nes) *n.* Redness in a

Reddition, (red-dish'un) *n.* [*L. redditiō*.] A returning of any thing ; restitution ; surrender ;—*specifically*, representation.

Redeem, (rē-dēm) *v. t.* [*L. redimere*.] To purchase back ; to repurchase ;—hence, to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying the costs of the mortgage :—to ransom from captivity, bondage, or the like :—to deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties :—to discharge, as obligation ; to make good, as a promise ;—to make amends for ; to compensate ;—to recover by subsequent conduct, as character ;—to spend wisely, as time. [redeemed.

Redeemable, (rē-dēm-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being

Redeemer, (rē-dēm'ēr) *n.* One who redeems :—*specifically*, the Saviour of the world, JESUS CHRIST.

Redeliver, (rē-dē-liv'ēr) *v. t.* To deliver back ;—to liberate a second time.

Redelivery, (rē-dē-liv'ēr-e) *n.* Act of delivering back ;—a second delivery or liberation.

Redemise, (rē-dē-miz') *v. t.* To convey or transfer back, as an estate.

Redemise, (rē-dē-miz') *n.* The transfer of an estate back ; reconveyance.

Redemption, (rē-dēm'ahun) *n.* [*L. redemptiō*.] Act of buying back ; repurchase ;—ransom ;

release ;—the liberation of an estate from a mortgage :—the deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law ; the atonement. [serving to redeem.

Redemptory, (rē-dēm'tor-e) *a.* Paid for ransom ;

Red-gum, (red'gum) *n.* An eruption of red pimples in early infancy ; tooth-rash.

Redhaired, (red'hārd) *a.* Having hair of a red or bright sandy colour.

Red-hand, (red'hand) *n.* Bloody-hand.

Red-hot, (red'hot) *a.* Red with heat ; heated to redness.

Redintegrate, (rē-din'tē-grāt) *v. t.* [*L. re integrare*.] To renew ; to restore to a perfect state.

Redintegration, (rē-din-te-grā'shun) *n.* Restoration to a whole or sound state ; renovation.

Redistribute, (rē-dis-trib'ūt) *v. t.* To deal out or apportion again.

Red-lead, (red'led) *n.* A preparation of lead of a fine red colour, used in painting and in the arts.

Redletter-day, (red'let-ter-dā) *n.* A fortunate or auspicious day—so called because the saints'

days were marked in the old calendars with red letters.

Redly, (red'le) *adv.* With redness. [colour.]

Redness, (red'nes) *n.* Quality of being red; red.

Redolence, (red'ô-lens) *n.* Quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent.

Redolent, (red'ô-lent) *a.* [*L. redolens.*] Diffusing odour or fragrance; scented; odorous.

Redouble, (rê-dub'l) *v. t.* To double again or repeatedly; to augment greatly; to multiply;—*v. i.* To become greatly increased; to be multiplied.

Redoubt, (rê-dout') *n.* [*F.*] An inclosed work of any polygonal form without re-entering angles;—an outwork placed within another outwork.

Redoubtable, (rê-dout'a-bl) *a.* [*F.*] Formidable; terrible to foes; hence, valiant.

Redound, (rê-dound') *v. i.* [*L. re and undare.*]

To roll back, as a wave or flood;—to come back, as a result;—to conduce; to contribute.

Redraw, (rê-draw') *v. t.* To draw again, as a second bill of change;—to make a second draft or copy.

Redress, (rê-dres') *v. t.* To put in order again; to repair;—to set right, as a wrong; to make amends for; to remedy.

Redress, (rê-dres') *n.* Reformation;—deliverance from wrong; reparation; remedy.

Redressal, (rê-dres'al) *n.* Act of restoring to a right state; correction of wrong; reparation.

Redresser, (rê-dres'er) *n.* One who gives redress.

Redressible, (rê-dres'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being remedied, indemnified, or restored to a right state.

Redressive, (rê-dres'iv) *a.* Giving redress.

Redsear, (red'sêr) *v. i.* To break or crack when red-hot, as iron under the hammer.

Redshank, (red'shangk) *n.* A native bird, akin to the snipe—so called from the colour of its legs.

Redstart, (red'stärt) *n.* A small, handsome singing-bird, allied to the nightingale.

Redstreak, (red'strêk) *n.* A sort of apple.

Red-tape, (red'täp) *n.* Tape for tying up letters, documents, &c.—usually red in public and government offices;—hence, official forms; system of routine; adherence to established practice and precedent;—also written *red-tapism*.

Red-tapist, (red-täp'ist) *n.* A public or government official who adheres rigidly to the customary forms and routine of the office.

Reduce, (rê-düs') *v. t.* [*L. reducere.*] To bring back;—to change into any state;—to bring into subjection; to subdue;—to bring low; to humble;—to degrade;—to diminish in size, rank, quantity, or the like;—to bring into a certain order, class, rank, &c.;—in *arithmetic*, to change, as numbers, from one denomination into another.

Reducer, (rê-düs'er) *n.* One who reduces.

Reducible, (rê-düs'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being reduced; convertible.

Reduction, (rê-duk'shun) *n.* [*L. reductio.*] Act of reducing; subjugation;—diminution; curtailment;—in *arithmetic*, art or operation of changing numbers from one denomination to another;—process of making a copy of something on a smaller scale, preserving the proportions;—operation of separating a metal from other substances;—in *surgery*, operation of restoring a dislocated part to its former place; also, diminution of inflammation, swellings, &c.

Reductive, (rê-duk'tiv) *a.* Having the power of reducing.

Reductive, (rê-duk'tiv) *n.* [*F. reductif.*] A substance or agent which has the power of reducing.

Redundance, (rê-dun'dans) *n.* Quality of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance;—especially, superfluity of words;—also *redundancy*.

Redundant, (rê-dun'dant) *a.* [*L. redundans.*] Superfluous; superabundant; exuberant;—using more words or images than are necessary or useful. [usually; superabundantly.]

Redundantly, (rê-dun'dant-le) *adv.* Superfluously.

Reduplicate, (rê-dü'ple-kät) *v. t.* To redouble; to multiply; to repeat.

Reduplication, (rê-dü-ple-kä'shun) *n.* Act of doubling or state of being doubled.

Re-echo, (rê-ek'ô) *n.* The echo of an echo.

Re-echo, (rê-ek'ô) *v. t.* To echo back;—*v. i.* To be reverberated, as an echo; to resound.

Reechy, (rêch'e) *a.* [From *reek.*] Smoky; sooty.

Reed, (rêd) *n.* [*A.-S. hreôd, hredd.*] One of a large family of plants, with hollow, jointed stems, as the bamboo, &c.;—a musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a pastoral pipe;—the mouthpiece of instruments of the clarinet species;—a frame of parallel flat strips of wood through which the warp threads pass.

Reeden, (rêd'n) *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.

Reedy, (rêd'e) *a.* Abounding with reeds;—having the quality of a reed in tone, as a voice.

Reef, (rêf) *n.* [*D., A.-S. rœf.*] A certain portion of a sail which can be taken in and made fast to the yard or boom in a gale or storm.

Reef, (rêf) *n.* [*Ger. rîff.*] A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.

Reef, (rêf) *v. t.* To contract or reduce the extent of sail—taking in a reef or portion of it, and fastening it with the reef-points to the yard or boom.

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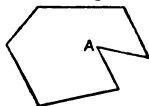
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Re-engagement, (rē-en-gāj'ment) *n.* A renewed or repeated engagement.

Re-enlist, (rē-en-list') *v. t. or i.* To enlist again.

Re-enter, (rē-en-ter') *v. t.* To enter again or anew; —in *engraving*, to cut deeper, as those incisions of the plate which the acid has not bitten in sufficiently; —*v. i.* To enter anew or again.

Re-entering, (rē-en-ter'-ing) *a.* Entering anew; entering in return or by backward movement. *Re-entering angle*, in *fortification*, the angle of a work whose point turns inward towards the defended place or special point of defence.



Re-entry, (rē-en-tre') *n.* The A Re-entering Angle. resuming or retaking a possession that one has lately foregone.

Re-establish, (rē-es-tab'lish) *v. t.* To establish anew; to fix or confirm again.

Re-establishment, (rē-es-tab'-lish-ment) *n.* Act of establishing again; state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.

Reeve, (rēv) *v. t.* To pass, as the end of a rope through a block, thimble, cleat, or the like.

Reeve, (rēv) *n.* [A.-S. *gerefa*.] A steward; —a peace officer; a magistrate; head bailiff.

Re-examine, (rē-egz-am'in) *v. t.* To examine anew.

Refectation, (rē-fek'ahun) *n.* [L. *refectio*.] Refreshment after hunger; a simple repast; a lunch.

Refectory, (rē-fek'tor-e) *n.* [L. *refectorium*.] A room of refreshment; originally, a hall in convents and monasteries where a moderate repast is taken.

Refer, (rē-fer') *v. t.* [L. *referre*.] To carry back; —to transfer, as a cause or suit, to another court for judgment; —to direct to, as an authority; —to assign to; to ascribe, as a reason; —to reduce to a particular class; —*v. i.* To have recourse; to apply; —to have relation to; to respect; —to allude; to intimate indirectly; —to offer, as testimony in evidence of character, qualification, &c.

Referable, (ref-er-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable; ascribable; imputable.

Referee, (ref-er-ē') *n.* One to whom has been referred a matter in dispute in order that he may settle it.

Reference, (ref-er-ens) *n.* Act of referring; a sending, as for decision, information, and the like; —appeal to the judgment of another; —relation; respect; —allusion; intimation.

Referment, (rē-fer-ment') *v. t.* To ferment again.

Referrible, (rē-fer-e-bl) *a.* Admitting of being referred; referable.

Refine, (rē-fin') *v. t.* To reduce to a fine or pure state; to free from impurities; —to reduce, as metals from the ore; —to purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, and the like; —*v. i.* To become pure; —to improve in delicacy, or excellence of any kind; —to affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language.

Refinement, (rē-fin'ment) *n.* Act of purifying from dross or other feculent matter; —high culture; elegance; —polish of language; nicety of speech; purity in taste; delicate sense of beauty and propriety; —purity of mind and morals; —artificial practice; subtlety; —affectation of elegance; over-nicety. [refines.]

Refiner, (rē-fin'er) *n.* One who or that which refines.

Refinery, (rē-fin'er-e) *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, and the like.

Refining, (rē-fin'ing) *n.* The act of purifying a metal from an alloy or other substance; the practice of great refinement or subtlety.

Refit, (rē-fit) *v. t.* To fit or prepare again; —to fit out or provide a second time; —*v. i.* To repair damages.

Reflect, (rē-flekt') *v. t.* [L. *reflectere*.] To bend back; especially, to cause to return after striking upon any surface; —to give back an image of; to mirror; —*v. i.* To throw back light, heat, or the like; —to turn back the thoughts upon any thing; —to revolve in the mind; to consider attentively; to contemplate; —to bring reproach; —to cast reproach.

Reflected, (rē-flek'ted) *a.* In *botany*, bent or curved backward or away from the axis.

Reflecting, (rē-flek'ting) *a.* Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface; —given to serious consideration; thoughtful; meditative.

Reflection, (rē-flek'ahun) *n.* [L. *reflexio*.] Act of reflecting or throwing back; —the return of the rays of heat or light, or the waves of sound and the like, from a surface; —shadow or image of an object given back from a mirror; —act of the mind by which it turns its views upon itself and considers its own processes; conscious thought; —meditation; contemplation of the past or of the absent; —the expression of thought; —usually plural, wise maxims; pregnant sayings; —also, censure; reproach cast.

Reflective, (rē-flekt'iv) *a.* Throwing back images; —capable of exercising thought or judgment.

Reflector, (rē-flekt'er) *n.* One who reflects or considers; —a polished surface of metal or other suitable material for reflecting light or heat.

Reflex, (rē-fleks) *a.* [L. *reflexus*.] Directed back; introspective, as a mental act or thought; —in *mechanics*, produced by resistance or reaction; —in *painting*, noting the parts of a picture illuminated by light reflected from another part.

Reflexibility, (rē-fleks-e-bil'e-ty) *n.* Quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected.

Reflexible, (rē-fleks'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Reflexive, (rē-fleks'iv) *a.* Bending or turned backward; reflective.

Refluent, (reflü-ent) *a.* [L. *refluens*.] Flowing back; returning; ebbing.

Reflux, (rē-fluks) *a.* Returning or flowing back.

Refux, (rē-fluks) *n.* A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb.

Refold, (rē-föld) *v. t.* To fold anew or again.

Reform, (rē-form') *v. t.* [L. *re* and *forma*.] To form again; to create or shape anew; —especially, to restore to a former good state; amend; improve; —*v. i.* To return to a good state; to be amended or corrected.

Reform, (rē-form') *n.* Amendment of what is defective, corrupt, or depraved; rectification; correction.

Reformation, (ref-or-mā'shun) *n.* Act of reforming; change from worse to better; —the religious movement of the sixteenth century, which resulted in the separation of the Protestant church from the Romish see; amendment; correction; rectification.

Reformative, (rē-form'at-iv) *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory. [produce reformation.]

Reformatory, (rē-form'a-tor-e) *a.* Tending to reformatory.

Reformatory, (rē-form'a-tor-e) *n.* An institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders.

Reformer, (rē-form'er) *n.* One who effects a reformation;—one of those who commenced the reformation of religion from Popery in the sixteenth century;—an advocate of political reform.

Refract, (rē-frakt') *v. t.* [*L. re and frangere.*] To bend sharply back;—to cause to deviate from a direct course, as rays of light.

Refraction, (rē-frak'shun) *n.* Act of refracting or state of being refracted;—the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density.

Refractive, (rē-frakt'iv) *a.* Serving or having power to refract; pertaining to refraction.

Refractoriness, (rē-frakt'or-e-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being refractory; perverse obstinacy.

Refractory, (rē-frakt'or-e) *a.* [*L. refractarius.*] Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience;—obstinate; unmanageable;—difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like.

Refrain, (rē-frān') *v. t.* [*F. refrēner.*] To restrain; to keep within bounds; to curb;—*v. i.* To keep one's self from action or interference; to forbear; to abstain.

Refrain, (rē-frān') *n.* The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition; repeat.

Refrangibility, (rē-fran-je-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being refrangible; disposition of rays of light to be turned out of a direct course in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

Refrangible, (rē-fran-je-bl) *a.* Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to a denser, as rays of light.

Refresh, (rē-fresh') *v. t.* [*F. rafraichir.*] To cool;—to give new strength to; to invigorate; to revive after fatigue or pain;—to cheer; to enliven;—to improve by new touches, &c.

Refresher, (rē-fresh'er) *n.* One who or that which refreshes;—an extra fee to an advocate in addition to the retaining fee.

Refreshing, (rē-fresh'ing) *a.* Cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.

Refreshing, (rē-fresh'ing) *n.* Refreshment; relief after pain, fatigue, or want.

Refreshment, (rē-fresh'ment) *n.* Act of refreshing; restoration of strength, spirit, or liveliness;—that which adds fresh strength or vigour, as rest or food;—a light repast, as distinguished from a regular meal.

Refrigerant, (rē-frij'er-ant) *a.* Cooling; allaying heat.

Refrigerant, (rē-frij'er-ant) *n.* That which cools; a cooling medicine or external application.

Refrigerate, (rē-frij'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. re and frigere.*] To allay the heat of; to cool; to refresh.

Refrigeration, (rē-frij'er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of cooling; abatement of heat; state of being cooled.

Refrigerator, (rē-frij'er-āt-or) *n.* That which refrigerates;—an apparatus for rapid cooling connected with a still, &c.;—a cooling medicine or draught;—also *refrigeratory*.

Refrigeratory, (rē-frij'er-ā-tor-e) *a.* Cooling; allaying or diminishing heat.

Refuge, (ref'uj) *n.* [*L. refugium.*] Shelter or protection from danger or distress;—a place inaccessible to an enemy; stronghold;—an expedient to secure protection or defence;—device.

Refugee, (ref'ū-jē) *n.* One who flies to a shelter to a foreign power or country for safety.

Refulgence, (rē-ful'jens) *n.* Quality of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendour; radiance.

Refulgent, (rē-ful'jent) *a.* [*L. refulgens.*] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; splendid.

Refulgently, (rē-ful'jent-le) *adv.* With great brightness.

Refund, (rē-fund') *v. t.* [*L. refundere.*] To return in payment or compensation; to repay; to restore.

Refusal, (rē-fūr'al) *n.* Act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or offered for acceptance;—the right of taking in preference to others; option.

Refuse, (re-fūr') *v. t.* [*F. refuser.*] To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command;—to decline to accept; to reject;—*v. i.* To decline;—not to comply.

Refuse, (ref'ūs) *a.* Refused; rejected;—hence, of no value; worthless.

Refuse, (ref'ūs) *n.* That which is rejected as useless; waste matter; dregs; sediment; acum; dross. [*refuted or disproved.*]

Refutable, (rē-fūt'a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being refuted.

Refutation, (ref-ū-tā'shun) *n.* Act or process of refuting or disproving;—act of proving false or erroneous;—confutation; disproof.

Refutatory, (rē-fūt'a-tor-e) *a.* Tending to refute.

Refute, (rē-fūt') *v. t.* [*L. refutare.*] To overthrow by argument; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute.

Regain, (rē-gān') *v. t.* [*F. regagner.*] To gain anew; to recover, as what has escaped or been lost. [*king; kingly; royal.*]

Regal, (rē-gal) *a.* [*L. regalis.*] Pertaining to a Regale, (rē-gāl') *v. t.* [*F. regaler.*] To entertain in a royal or sumptuous manner;—hence, to gratify; to refresh;—*v. i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

Regalement, (rē-gāl ment) *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

Regalia, (rē-gā'le-a) *n. pl.* [*L. n. pl. of regalis.*] Ensigns of royalty; regal paraphernalia;—hence, insignia of an office or order.

Regality, (rē-gāl'e-te) *n.* [*L. regalitas.*] Royalty sovereignty; kingly jurisdiction.

Regally, (rē-gāl-le) *adv.* In a royal manner.

Regard, (rē-gārd') *v. t.* [*F. regarder.*] To observe, to remark particularly;—to pay respect to;—to value; to esteem;—to keep; to observe religiously;—to consider seriously; to lay to heart;—to respect; to have relation or reference to.

Regard, (rē-gārd') *n.* Look; aspect; view;—attention of the mind with a feeling of interest;—esteem; reverence;—account; reason;—relation; reference;—eminence; distinction;—*pl.* Compliments; respects, &c.

Regardful, (rē-gārd'fūl) *a.* Taking notice; observing with care; heedful; attentive; observant.

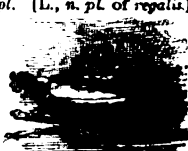
Regardfully, (rē-gārd'fūl-le) *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

Regardless, (rē-gārd'les) *a.* Not attending; heedless; negligent; careless; unconcerned.

Regardlessly, (rē-gārd'les-le) *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

Regardlessness, (rē-gārd'les-nes) *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; carelessness.

Regatta, (rē-gat'ta) *n.* [*It.*] Originally a rowing match of gondolas in Venice; a public competition in which yachts, ship boats, fishing-boats, and all kinds of row boats contend.



Regalia.

Regency, (rē'jen-sē) *n.* [*L. regentia.*] The office of a ruler; government;—*especially*, the office or dominion of a vicarious ruler;—the body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

Regenerate, (rē-jen-er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. re* and *generare.*] To produce anew;—to recreate the moral nature; to convert by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit to the love and service of God.

Regenerate, (rē-jen'er-āt) *a.* Reproduced;—born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Regeneration, (rē-jen-er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of regenerating; reproduction;—act of recreating from a natural to a spiritual state; the new birth.

Regenerative, (rē-jen'er-āt-iv) *a.* Of or belonging to regeneration; tending to reproduce or renovate.

Regent, (rē'jent) *a.* [*L. regens.*] Ruling; governing;—exercising vicarious authority.

Regent, (rē'jent) *n.* One who reigns;—one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign;—a master of arts or doctor of a certain standing, who form collectively the governing body at Oxford and Cambridge;—a vicarious authority;—a trustee or overseer.

Regentship, (rē'jent-ship) *n.* The power of governing, or the office of a regent; regency.

Regicidal, (rēj-e-sid'al) *a.* Belonging to a regicide.

Regicide, (rēj'e-sid) *n.* [*L. rex* and *cædere.*] One who murders a king; *specifically*, one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death;—the killing of a king.

Regime, (rē-zhēm') *n.* [*F. régime.*] Mode or style of rule or management; administration.

Regimen, (rēj'e-men) *n.* [*L.*] Orderly government;—any regulation to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation;—the systematic use of food and drink;—a relation of syntax between two words.

Regiment, (rēj'e-ment) *n.* [*L. regimentum.*] A body of men commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies or squadrons—usually ten.

Regimental, (rēj'e-ment'al) *a.* Belonging to or concerning a regiment.

Regimentals, (rēj'e-ment'alz) *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

Region, (rējun) *n.* [*L. regio.*] A portion of space or territory of indefinite extent; country; province; district; tract;—also, a part of the body;—place; rank.

Register, (rēj'is-ter) *n.* [*F. registre.*] A written account or entry; a memorial record;—a list;—the book in which a list, record, or register is kept;—the officer or person whose business it is to keep such an account;—that which registers or records; *specifically*, a contrivance for noting down the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process;—a sliding plate in a furnace, stove, &c., for regulating the heat;—compass of a voice or instrument;—a stop in an organ. [*to record*;—*to enrol.*]

Register, (rēj'is-ter) *v. t.* To enter in a register;

Registrar, (rēj'is-trār) *n.* [*L. registrarius.*] One who registers; a recorder; a keeper of records.

Registrant, (rēj'is-trāt) *v. t.* To enter in a register.

Registration, (rēj'is-trā'shun) *n.* Act of inserting in a register; enrolment of a birth, death, or marriage in the official register;—entering, as a deed, title, &c., in the public record office;—enrolment of the names of those qualified to vote at elections.

Registry, (rēj'is-tre) *n.* Act of recording in a register;—place where a register is kept;—facts recorded.

Regnant, (rēg'nant) *a.* [*L. regnans.*] Exercising regal authority; reigning;—prevalent.

Regraft, (rē-graft) *v. t.* To graft again.

Regrant, (rē-grant') *v. t.* To grant back.

Regrate, (rē-grāt') *v. t.* [*F. regratter.*] To remove the outer surface of, so as to give a fresh appearance;—to engross; to forestall, as the market.

Regreet, (rē-grēt') *v. t.* To greet or salute again.

Regress, (rē-gres) *n.* [*F. régrès.*] Passage back; return;—the power or liberty of returning or passing back.

Regression, (rē-gresh'un) *n.* Act of returning.

Regret, (rē-gret') *v. t.* [*F. regretter.*] To grieve over; to be sorry for;—to look back at with sorrowful longing; lament; repent; bewail.

Regret, (rē-gret') *n.* Grief; sorrow;—sorrowful longing;—pain of conscience; repentance; penitence.

Regretful, (rē-gret'fūl) *a.* Full of regret.

Reguardon, (rē-ger'don) *n.* [*F.*] A reward.

Regular, (reg'ū-lār) *a.* [*L. regulā.*] Conformed to a rule; normal;—governed by rule or principles of action; orderly;—methodical; steady or uniform in a course or practice;—periodical;—stated; accustomed;—constituted by the proper authority;—noting the monastic order in the Romish church, as distinguished from the secular.

Regular, (reg'ū-lār) *n.* A member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience;—a soldier belonging to a permanent standing army.

Regularity, (reg'ū-lār-e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being regular; method; steadiness; uniformity.

Regularly, (reg'ū-lār-le) *adv.* In a regular manner; in due order.

Regulate, (reg'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. regulare.*] To adjust by rule or established mode; to subject to governing principles or laws;—to methodize; arrange; direct; order; rule.

Regulation, (reg'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of regulating or reducing to order;—a prescribed rule or order.

Regulative, (reg'ū-lāt-iv) *a.* Regulating; tending to regulate.

Regulator, (reg'ū-lāt-or) *n.* One who regulates;—a contrivance to produce uniformity of motion or regulate it, as a watch-spring, fly-wheel, governor, &c.

Regurgitate, (rē-gur-je-tāt) *v. t.* [*L. regurgitare.*] To throw or pour back in great quantity;—*v. i.* To be thrown or poured back.

Regurgitation, (rē-gur-je-tā'shun) *n.* Act of flowing or pouring back;—the act of swallowing again.

Rehabilitate, (rē-ha-bil'e-tāt) *v. t.* To reinstate; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited.

Rehabilitation, (rē-ha-bil-e-tā'shun) *n.* Act of reinstating in a former rank, capacity, or rights.

Rehear, (rē-hēr') *v. t.* To hear again; to try a second time.

Rehearsal, (rē-hēr's'al) *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital; repetition;—narration;—especially, a private trial or performance of a play, opera, &c., preparatory to the public exhibition of it.

Rehearse, (rē-hēr's) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. rehearser.*] To repeat, as what has been already said;—to narrate; to relate;—to recite in private before a public representation.

Reif, (rēf) *n.* [A.-S. *reaf*.] Robbery; forcible theft;—plunder;—*stouthrief*. [Scot.]

Reign, (rān) *n.* [L. *regnum*.] Royal authority;—the time during which a king possesses the supreme authority;—kingdom; dominion;—prevalence.

Reign, (rān) *v. i.* To possess or exercise sovereign power;—to be predominant; to prevail.

Reimbody, (rē-im-bod'ē) *v. t.* To embody again.

Reimburse, (rē-im-burs') *v. t.* [F. *rembourser*.] To replace in a treasury or purse; to pay back; to refund;—to make up for loss or expense; to indemnify.

Reimbursement, (rē-im-burs'ment) *n.* Act of repaying or refunding; repayment.

Reimport, (rē-im-pōrt') *v. t.* To import again.

Reimportation, (rē-im-por-tā'shun) *n.* The act of importing what has been exported.

Reimpress, (rē-im-pres') *v. t.* To impress or enforce anew.

Reimpression, (rē-im-preh'un) *n.* A repeated impression or mental conviction;—a reprint.

Reimprison, (rē-im-priz'n) *v. t.* To imprison a second time, or for the same cause.

Reimprisonment, (rē-im-priz'n-ment) *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time.

Rein, (rān) *n.* [L. *retinere*.] The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which to restrain and govern the horse, &c.;—a leading string;—hence, an instrument of restraining or governing.

Rein, (rān) *v. t.* To govern by a bridle;—to restrain; to control.

Reincur, (rē-in-kur') *v. t.* To incur a second time.

Reindeer, (rān'dēr) *n.* [A.-S. *hwindēdr*.] A ruminant mammal of the deer kind, of several species, found in the colder part of both hemispheres.

Reinforce, (rē-in-fōrs') *v. t.* To strengthen with new force or support; to strengthen, as an army or a fort with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships.

Reinforcement, (rē-in-fōrs'ment) *n.* Act of reinforcing;—that which reinforces; additional force.

Reingratiate, (rē-in-grā'she-āt) *v. t.* To bring into or recommend to favour again.

Reinless, (rān'les) *a.* Unchecked; uncontrolled.

Reins, (rānz) *n. pl.* [L. *renea*.] The kidneys;—the lower part of the back;—the affections and passions.

Reinsert, (rē-in-sert') *v. t.* To insert a second time; to plant or graft again; to reintroduce.

Reinsertion, (rē-in-sert'shun) *n.* A second insertion; repetition of an advertisement.

Reinspire, (rē-in-spīr') *v. t.* To inspire anew.

Reinstate, (rē-in-stāt') *v. t.* To place again in possession or in a former state.

Reinvest, (rē-in-vest') *v. t.* To invest anew.

Reinvestment, (rē-in-vest'ment) *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or renewed investment.

Reinvigorate, (rē-in-vig'or-āt) *v. t.* To revive vigour in.

Reissue, (rē-ish'oo) *v. t.* To issue a second time.

Reissue, (rē-ish'oo) *n.* A second issue; republication.

Reiterate, (rē-it'er-āt) *v. t.* To repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly.



Reindeer.

Reiteration, (rē-it'er-ā'shun) *n.* Repetition.

Reject, (rē-jekt') *v. t.* [L. *rejecere*.] To cast from one; to throw away;—to slight; to despise;—to refuse to accept; to decline;—to refuse to grant; to deny;—to repudiate.

Rejectable, (rē-jakt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected.

Rejecter, (rē-jekt'er) *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

Rejection, (rē-jek'shun) *n.* Act of throwing away, casting off, or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant.

Rejoice, (rē-jois) *v. i.* [F. *réjoir*.] To feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to exult; to triumph;—*v. t.* To make joyful; gladden; cheer; delight.

Rejoicing, (rē-jois'ing) *n.* Act of expressing joy or gladness;—senses or experience of joy;—cause or occasion of joy;—*pl.* Public expressions of joy, triumph, &c.; festivities; fetes, &c.

Rejoicingly, (rē-jois'ing-ly) *adv.* With joy or exultation.

Rejoin, (rē-join') *v. t.* To join again; to unite after separation; to meet again; to enter again, as a company, society, &c.;—*v. i.* To answer to a reply.

Rejoinder, (rē-join'der) *n.* An answer to a reply;—in law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

Rejoin, (rē-join') *v. t.* To reunite the joints of;—to fill up the joints of, as stones in buildings.

Rejointing, (rē-join'ting) *n.* The filling up of the joints of stones in buildings when the mortar has been dislodged.

Rekindle, (rē-kind') *v. t.* To kindle again; to set on fire anew;—to excite or rouse anew.

Reland, (rē-land') *v. t. & i.* To land again; to put on shore what had been shipped;—*v. i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

Relapse, (rē-laps') *v. t.* [L. *relabi*.] To slip or slide back;—to return to a former state or practice;—generally of error or vice;—to fall back from a convalescent state, as in fever, &c.

Relapse, (rē-laps') *n.* A sliding or falling back, particularly into a bad state, either of body or morals.

Relate, (rē-lāt') *v. t.* [L. *referre*.] To recount; to narrate; to recite; to tell over;—to ally by connection or kindred;—*v. i.* To stand in some relation; to pertain; to refer.

Related, (rē-lāt'ed) *a.* Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance.

Relation, (rē-lā'shun) *n.* Act of relating or telling; account; narration of facts; narrative;—connection between things; respect; reference; regard;—kindred; alliance;—a person connected by consanguinity or affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.

Relational, (rē-lā'shun-al) *a.* Having relation or kindred;—indicating or specifying relation.

Relationship, (rē-lā'shun-ship) *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Relative, (rel'āt-iv) *a.* Having relation; respecting;—bearing on the subject in hand; pertinent;—dependent on relation or connection with something else; not self-existing; not absolute;—mutual; reciprocal;—in grammar, noting a reference to an antecedent word, sentence, or series.

Relative, (rel'āt-iv) *n.* A person connected by blood or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman.

Relatively, (rel'āt-iv-ly) *adv.* In a relative

manner; in respect to something else; not absolutely.

Relax, (rē-lāks') *v. t.* [*L. relaxare.*] To make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like;—to abate;—to remit or slacken in attention or effort;—to unbend; to ease;—to open; to loose;—to make languid or feeble, as the nerves;—to relieve from constipation;—*v. i.* To become loosened or feeble;—to abate in severity;—to remit in close attention or effort.

Relaxation, (rē-lāks'-āshun) *n.* Act of relaxing; remission of closeness, tension, rigour, or constipation;—remission from attention and effort.

Relaxative, (rē-lāks'-a-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

Relaxative, (rē-lāks'-a-tiv) *n.* A medicine that relaxes; a laxative.

Relay, (rē-lā) *n.* [*F. relais.*] A supply of fresh horses to take the place of those which have gone the previous stage;—any thing laid up in store.

Release, (rē-lēs) *v. t.* To set free from restraint or confinement;—to free from, as pain, care, trouble, grief, &c.;—to free from obligation or penalty; to absolve; to acquit;—to let go, as a legal claim; to quit.

Release, (rē-lēs) *n.* Act of letting loose or freeing—relief from care, pain, or any burden;—discharge from obligation or responsibility;—a giving up of some right or claim;—acquittance; discharge.

Relegate, (rē-lē-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. re and legare.*] To despatch; to send into exile; to banish.

Relegation, (rē-lē-gā'shun) *n.* Act of relegating; consignment; banishment; exile.

Relent, (rē-lent) *v. i.* [*F. relentir.*] To become less harsh, cruel, or the like; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

Relenting, (rē-lent'ing) *n.* Act of becoming more mild, forgiving, &c.

Relentless, (rē-lent'les) *a.* Unmoved by appeals to sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distress of others; implacable; pitiless; cruel.

Relentlessly, (rē-lent'les-le) *adv.* In a relentless manner; pitilessly; inexorably.

Relentlessness, (rē-lent'les-nes) *n.* The quality of being unmoved by pity.

Relevance, (rē-lē-vāns) *n.* State of being relevant or bearing on the subject;—pertinence; applicableness; appositeness;—also Relevancy.

Relevant, (rē-lē-vant) *a.* [*F. relevant.*] Bearing upon or properly applying to the case in hand; pertinent; applicable.

Reliable, (rē-lī'-a-bl) *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy.

Reliably, (rē-lī'-a-ble) *adv.* In a reliable manner.

Reliance, (rē-lī'-āns) *n.* Act of confiding in; dependence; trust;—rest or repose of mind resulting from conviction or assurance;—ground or basis of trust.

Relic, (rē-līk) *n.* [*F. relique.*] That which remains after loss or decay;—a corpse; *specifically*, the body or some part of the body of deceased saints or martyrs;—hence, a memorial.

Relict, (rē-līkt) *n.* [*L. relicta.*] A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

Relief, (rē-lēf) *n.* [*Eog. relieve.*] Removal of pain, distress, or other evil; a temporary abatement; partial alleviation; also, a complete and final delivery;—remedy;—succour; support;—dismissal of a sentry, picket, or guard from their post;—also, the sentry or soldiers which take their place;—in *sculpture*, prominence of

a figure above the ground on which it is formed;—in *law*, remedy; redress; indemnification.

Relievable, (rē-lēv'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being relieved.

Relieve, (rē-lēv) *v. t.* [*L. relevare.*] To cause to rise; to cause to seem to rise; to set off by contrast;—to alleviate; to assuage;—to free from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like;—to succour; to assist; to aid by alms; to support;—to release from a post or station by substitution of others;—remedy; redress.

Religion, (rē-līj'un) *n.* [*L. religio.*] The recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience;—the whole relation and duty of man toward God;—a body of truths or doctrines regarding the being and perfections of God, the requirements of His law, the nature, duties, and responsibilities of man, and a future state of rewards and punishments; revelation;—theology; divinity;—godliness; practical piety;—devotion; worship;—any system or mode of faith and worship.

Religionist, (rē-līj'un-ist) *n.* One earnestly or bigotedly devoted to a religion.

Religious, (rē-līj'us) *a.* Pertaining to religion; pious; godly;—devoted to religion; bound by monastic vows;—teaching or treating of religion;—set apart for acts or exercises of worship;—faithful; exact; strict;—conscientious; scrupulous.

Religiously, (rē-līj'us-le) *adv.* In a religious manner;—piously; devoutly;—reverently;—conscientiously; rigidly.

Relinquish, (rē-līng'kwish) *v. t.* [*L. relinquere.*] To withdraw from; to leave behind;—to give up; to renounce a claim to; forsake; abandon; forego.

Relinquishment, (rē-līng'kwish-ment) *n.* The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to; abandonment.

Reliquary, (rē-lē-kwā'-e) *n.* [*F. reliquaire.*] A small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.

Reliquidate, (rē-līk'wid-āt) *v. t.* To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

Relish, (rē-līsh) *v. t.* [*F. relécher.*] To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavour of; to enjoy;—to give a pleasing flavour to;—*v. i.* To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure;—to have a flavour; to savour.

Relish, (rē-līsh) *n.* A pleasing sensation in eating or drinking;—taste; savour; gout;—that which is used to make food more palatable, as sauce, seasoning, &c.;—zeat; piquancy;—a small quantity; bit; drop;—hence, inclination or taste for; appreciation of; critical taste.

Relishable, (rē-līsh'-a-bl) *a.* Having an agreeable taste; enjoyable.

Reluctance, (rē-lūk'tāns) *n.* State of being reluctant; aversion of mind; unwillingness; dislike.

Reluctant, (rē-lūk'tant) *a.* [*L. reluctans.*] Striving against; much opposed in heart;—granted with reluctance; unwilling; backward.

Reluctantly, (rē-lūk'tant-le) *adv.* In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.

Relume, (rē-lūm') *v. t.* [*L. re and lumen.*] To rekindle; to light again.

Relumine, (rē-lū'min) *v. t.* To light anew; to rekindle; to illuminate again.

Rely, (rē-lī) *v. i.* [*Prefix re and lie.*] To rest with confidence, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts; trust; depend; confide.

Remain, (rē-mān') *v. i.* [*L. remanere.*] To stay behind while others withdraw or are removed; to be left as not included or comprised;—to continue in a fixed place, an unchanged form or condition, an undiminished quantity; abide; last; endure.

Remain, (rē-mān') *n.* That which is left; relic;—chiefly in the plural—a dead body; a corpse;—the literary works of one who is dead.

Remainder, (rē-mān'dēr) *n.* Any thing that remains;—the part which is left after the greater portion is spent;—the sum that is left after subtraction, or the quantity after deduction;—rest; residue; remnant.

Remake, (rē-māk') *v. t.* To make anew.

Remand, (rē-mānd') *v. t.* [*L. re and mandare.*] To call back; to send back; to recommit to prison.

Remanent, (rem'an-ent) *a.* Remaining; continuing.
Remark, (rē-mārk') *n.* Act of remarking or noticing;—the expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; a casual observation.

Remark, (rē-mārk') *v. t.* [*F. remarquer.*] To take notice of; to observe; to note in the mind;—to express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to call attention to;—*v. i.* To say or observe; speak; comment; animadvert on.

Remarkable, (rē-mārk'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of or capable of being remarked or noticed;—unusual; extraordinary;—distinguished; eminent.

Remarkably, (rē-mārk'a-ble) *adv.* In a remarkable manner or degree.

Remarry, (rē-mar're) *v. i.* To marry again.

Remast, (rē-māst') *v. t.* To fit with new masts.

Remasticate, (rē-mas'te-kāt) *v. t.* To chew over and over again, as the cud.

Remediable, (rē-mē'de-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being remedied or cured.

Remediably, (rē-mē'de-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner susceptible of remedy or cure.

Remedial, (rē-mē'de-al) *a.* Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy.

Remedially, (rē-mē'de-al-le) *adv.* In a remedial manner; in a way suited to afford relief.

Remediless, (rem'ē-de-less) *a.* Incapable of being restored or prevented;—incurable, as disease;—irreparable, as loss;—irreversible, as doom.

Remedy, (rem'ē-de) *n.* [*L. remedium.*] That which cures a disease;—that which counteracts an evil of any kind;—the legal means to recover a right or to obtain redress for a wrong; reparation; relief.

Remedy, (rem'ē-de) *v. t.* To apply a remedy; to heal; to cure, as disease;—to remove, as mischief or evil; to repair; redress; relieve.

Remember, (rē-mem'ber) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. remembre.*] To bring to mind again; to recall;—to keep in mind; to preserve fresh in the memory; to bear in mind with esteem; to reward;—to celebrate; to keep as sacred; to observe;—to reverence; to obey.

Remembrance, (rē-mem'brans) *n.* Act of remembering;—memory; recollection;—that which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a memorial; a souvenir;—memorandum; note to aid the memory;—power of remembering; time within which a fact can be remembered.

Remembrancer, (rē-mem'brans-gr) *n.* One who or that which serves to bring to or keep in mind; a memento; a memorial;—a recorder.

Remind, (rē-mind') *v. t.* To put in mind; to

bring to the remembrance, notice, or consideration of.

Reminder, (rē-mind'gr) *n.* One who or that which reminds.

Reminiscence, (rem-e-nis'ens) *n.* State of being reminiscent;—the faculty of reviving old feelings and impressions, and recalling past events or incidents;—memory; recollection;—a thought, impression, event, or incident revived or recalled; a suggestion of the past;—also, a relation of what one recollects concerning the past;—*pl.* Autobiographical notes or sketches.

Reminiscent, (rem-e-nis'ent) *a.* [*L. reminiscens.*] Capable of or inclined to call to mind.

Remiss, (rē-mis') *a.* [*L. remissus.*] Not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements;—slack; dilatory; negligent; careless; inattentive.

Remissible, (rē-mis'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

Remission, (rē-mish'un) *n.* [*L. remissio.*] Act of remitting;—relaxation; moderation of intensity, as of heat, cold, labour, harsh treatment, &c.;—diminution in part, or release in full, from a penal sentence;—hence, pardon; forgiveness of sin;—relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation;—a temporary subsidence of the force of a disease.

Remissive, (rē-mis'iv) *a.* That remits; forgiving.

Remissly, (rē-mis'le) *adv.* Carelessly; negligently;—slowly; without earnestness or zeal; indolently.

Remissness, (rē-mis'nes) *n.* Slowness; negligence; want of ardour or vigour; want of punctuality.

Remit, (rē-mit') *v. t.* [*L. remittere.*] To send back; to refer;—to transfer, as a cause to another court; to send back to prison; to recommit;—to forgive; to pardon, as sin;—to relax, as a sentence;—to give up; to resign;—to transmit to a distance, as money, bills, or the like;—*v. i.* To abate in force; to grow less intense; to moderate.

Remittance, (rē-mit'ans) *n.* Act of transmitting money, bills, or the like;—the sum or thing remitted.

Remittent, (rē-mit'ent) *a.* Having remissions from time to time; temporarily ceasing or abating, as a fever;—used substantively, as "a remittent."

Remitter, (rē-mit'gr) *n.* One who remits or makes remittance;—one who pardons or forgives.

Remnant, (rem'nant) *n.* [*F. remainder.*] Residue; remainder; what remains after a part is removed, performed, &c.;—a small portion; a slight trace; a fragment.

Remodel, (rē-mod'el) *v. t.* To model or fashion.

Remonstrance, (rē-mon'strāns) *n.* Act of expostulation;—strong representation of reasons against a measure, &c.;—forcible suggestions, warnings, as of conscience, &c.;—earnest advice or reproof.

Remonstrant, (rē-mon'strant) *a.* Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory.

Remonstrant, (rē-mon'strant) *n.* One who remonstrates;—especially, an Arminian who reclaimed against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, in 1618.

Remonstrate, (rē-mon'strāt) *v. i.* [*L. remonstrare.*] To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or proceedings.

Remorse, (rē-mors') *n.* [*L. remorsus.*] The keen or gnawing pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction; regret.

Remorseful, (rē-mors'fūl) *a.* Full of compunction;—compassionate; feeling tenderly;—pitiable.

Remorseless, (rē-mors'les) *a.* Without remorse; insensible to distress; pitiless; relentless; merciless.

Remorselessly, (rē-mors'les-le) *adv.* Without Remorselessness.

Remorselessness, (rē-mors'les-nes) *n.* Insensibility to distress; savage cruelty; unrelenting severity.

Remote, (rē-mōt') *a.* [*L. remotus.*] Removed to a distance; far away—in time or place;—hence, not agreeing, according, or being related; alien; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.

Remotely, (rē-mōt'le) *adv.* In a remote manner; at a distance in space, time, consanguinity, and the like;—in a small degree; slightly; inconsiderably.

Remoteness, (rē-mōt'nes) *n.* State of being remote; distance in time, space, or consanguinity;—slightness; faintness, as of resemblance.

Remould, (rē-mōld') *v. t.* To mould or shape anew.

Remount, (rē-mount') *v. t.* To mount again;—*v. i.* To mount again; to reascend.

Removable, (rē-mōov'a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another.

Removal, (rē-mōov'al) *n.* Act of removing from a place, as a family;—act of dismissing from station, office, &c.;—act of remedying;—act of putting an end to;—departure; death.

Remove, (rē-mōov') *v. t.* [*L. remove.*] To take or put away;—to move from its place; to carry to or place at a distance;—to dismiss from a post; to displace from office;—to banish;—to carry from one court to another, as a case by appeal;—to take from this world, as by death;—*v. i.* To change place in any manner; to change residence;—to go from place to place; to emigrate.

Remove, (rē-mōov') *n.* Act of removing; removal; departure;—change of place or station;—translation or substitution of one man in place of another;—a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains on the table;—movement of a piece in chess or draughts;—distance or space through which any thing is removed; interval;—a step in any scale of gradation.

Remunerable, (rē-mūn'gr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed.

Remunerate, (rē-mūn'gr-āt) *v. t.* [*L. remunerare.*] To pay an equivalent for service, loss, expense, or sacrifice; recompense; requite.

Remuneration, (rē-mūn'gr-ā-shun) *n.* Act of remunerating; reward; recompense;—the equivalent given for services, loss, sufferings, &c.

Remunerative, (rē-mūn'gr-āt-iv) *a.* Intended to remunerate, as payment;—exercised in recompensing, as justice;—yielding a sufficient remuneration.

Renaissance, (rē-nā'sanz) *n.* [*F.*] The revival of letters and arts after the middle ages;—a style of architecture, partly classic and partly Byzantine, but with florid decorations peculiar to itself;—a style of ornamentation in sculptured, carved, or chased work, in which the subjects are classical, but the treatment less simple, chaste, and quiet.

Renal, (rē'nāl) *a.* [*L. renes.*] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

Renard, (ren'ard) *n.* [*Ger. Reinhard.*] A fox—so called in fables and in poetry;—also *Reynard*.

Renascency, (rē-nas'ens-e) *n.* The state of being renascent or of being produced again;—also *renascence*.

Renascent, (rē-nas'ent) *a.* [*L. renascens.*] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced.

Reencounter, (ren-kount'er) *n.* [*F. rencontre.*] A meeting of two persons or bodies;—a meeting in opposition or contest; action or engagement;—a sudden conflict; collision; clash.

Reencounter, (ren-kount'er) *v. i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come into collision; to skirmish;—*v. t.* To attack hand to hand.

Reend, (rend) *v. t.* [*A.-S. rendan.*] To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split;—to take from or deprive of by force;—to wound or lacerate.

Render, (ren'der) *v. t.* [*F. rendre.*] To return; to pay back; to restore;—to inflict, as a retribution;—to give on demand; to surrender;—to furnish; to contribute; to afford;—to state; to deliver, as accounts;—to cause to be or to become;—to translate from one language into another; to express fully, exactly, and forcibly the meaning and spirit of a passage or book;—to represent; to exhibit;—*v. i.* In nautical phrase, to give, yield, or slip under a strain;—to give account; to state; to explain.

Render, (ren'der) *n.* A surrender; a giving up;—a return.

Rendering, (ren'der-ing) *n.* The act of rendering; translation; version;—the act of laying the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work.

Rendezvous, (rang'dā-vōo) *n.* [*F. rendez vous.*] A place appointed for troops, or for the ships of a fleet, to assemble;—a meeting by appointment;—a sign or signal which draws men together.

Rendezvous, (rang'dā-vōo) *v. i.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops, ships, and the like;—*v. t.* To bring together at a certain place.

Renegade, (ren'ē-gād) *n.* [*Sp. renegado.*] One faithless to principle or party; an apostate from a religious faith;—a deserter;—a common vagabond.

Renew, (rē-nū') *v. t.* To make new; to revive; to repair;—to re-establish; to confirm, as a treaty;—to grant or to accept a new bill or note for the amount of a former one;—to begin again;—to repeat, either exactly or almost exactly;—to make new spiritually; to regenerate;—*v. i.* To be made new; to grow or commence again. [*renewed.*]

Renewable, (rē-nū'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being renewed.

Renewal, (rē-nū'al) *n.* Act of forming anew; revival; restoration;—regeneration;—a reload on a new note given in place of a former note.

Renewing, (rē-nū'ing) *a.* Regenerating;—quickening; reviving, as grace.

Renewing, (rē-nū'ing) *n.* Act of quickening or imparting new impulse to the regenerated soul.

Reniform, (ren'e-form) *a.* [*L. renes and forma.*] Having the form or shape of the section of a kidney.

Resistent, (ren'e-tent) *a.* [*L. resitens.*] Resisting pressure or the effect of it, as an elastic body.

Rennet, (ren'et) *n.* [*A.-S. gerianan.*] The inner membrane of the stomach of the calf, or a preparation of it, used for coagulating milk.

Rennet, (ren'et) *n.* [*F. reinette.*] A species of French apple; queen-apple.

Renounce, (rē-nouns) *v. t.* [*L. re and nunciare.*] To declare against; to disavow;—to give up; to resign;—to deny; to disclaim;—to cast off; to reject;—to quit by sacramental vow; to abjure;—*v. i.* To declare a renunciation;—in *card-playing*, to fail in following suit, when a card of the suit is in the player's hand.

Renounce, (rē-nouns) *n.* A revoke in cards.

Renouncement, (rē-nouns'ment) *n.* Act of disclaiming; renunciation.

Renovate, (ren'ō-vāt) *v. t.* [*L. re and novus.*] To make over again; to render as good as new.

Renovation, (ren-ō-vā'shun) *n.* Act of renovating; renewal;—state of being renovated or renewed.

Renovator, (ren'ō-vā-ter) *n.* One who or that which renovates or renews.

Renown, (rē-nown') *n.* [*L. re and nomen.*] The state of being much known; fame; celebrity; great reputation.

Renowned, (rē-nown'd) *a.* Celebrated for achievements, qualities, or grandeur; famous; distinguished; eminent.

Rent, (rent) *n.* [*From rend.*] A fissure; an opening made by rending;—a tear; a split;—a schism; a separation.

Rent, (rent) *n.* [*L. reddere*] A periodical profit in money, provisions, or labour, issuing out of lands and tenements; rental; revenue;—the stipulated sum paid by a tenant for the temporary use and possession of lands, moors, houses, rooms, &c.

Rent, (rent) *v. t.* To grant the possession of; to lease;—to take and hold by lease the possession of;—*v. i.* To be leased or let for rent.

Rental, (rent'al) *n.* A schedule or account of rents, with the names of the tenants, &c.; a rent-roll; also, the annual amount of rent.

Rent-day, (rent'dā) *n.* The day on which rents are due.

Renter, (rent'er) *n.* One who leases an estate; the tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.

Renter, (rent'er) *v. t.* [*F. reentrer.*] To sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to fine-draw;—to darn neatly, as a rent.

Rent-roll, (rent'rōl) *n.* A list of rents; a rental.

Renunciation, (rē-nun-se-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. renunciatio.*] Act of renouncing; a disowning; disavowal; disclaimer; abandonment.

Reopen, (rē-ō'pen) *v. t.* To open again.

Reordain, (rē-ōr-dān') *v. t.* To ordain again.

Reorder, (rē-ōr'der) *v. t.* To order a second time.

Reordination, (rē-ōr-din-ā'shun) *n.* A second ordination.

Reorganize, (rē-ōr-gan-iz) *v. t.* To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular system.

Rep, (rep) *a.* [Probably a corruption of *rib*.] Formed with a surface of a cord-like appearance.

Rep, (rep) *n.* A kind of stuff having a surface appearing as if made of small cords.

Repair, (rē-pār) *v. t.* [*F. reparer.*] To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, or partial destruction;—to fill up by substitution what has been lost;—to mend by patching;—to rebuild;—*v. i.* To go; to betake one's self; to resort.

Repair, (rē-pār) *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay; reparation; patching; mending. [*F. reparer.*] A resort; abode; haunt.

Reparer, (rē-pār'er) *n.* One who repairs or restores.

Reparable, (rep'ar-a-bl) *a.* [*L. reparabilis.*]

Capable of being repaired; retrievable; recoverable.

Reparation, (rep-ar-ā'shun) *n.* Act of repairing; restoration;—indemnification for loss or damage; restitution; compensation; amends.

Reparative, (rē-pār'a-tiv) *a.* Restoring to a sound state; tending to amend defect or make good.

Reparative, (rē-pār'a-tiv) *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

Repatee, (rep-ar-tē) *n.* [*F. repartie.*] A smart, ready, and witty reply; retort.

Repatee, (rep-ar-tē) *v. i.* To make smart and witty replies.

Repast, (rē-past') *n.* [*F. repas.*] Act of taking food;—that which is taken as food; a meal; victuals.

Repay, (rē-pā) *v. t.* To pay back;—to make return or requital for;—to refund; recompense; reward; requite.

Repayable, (rē-pā'a-bl) *a.* That is to be repaid.

Repayment, (rē-pā'ment) *n.* Act of paying back; reimbursement;—the money or other thing repaid.

Repeal, (rē-pēl) *v. t.* [*L. re and appellare.*] To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to abrogate by authority; revoke; rescind.

Repeal, (rē-pēl) *n.* Revocation; abrogation.

Repealable, (rē-pēl'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable; reversible.

Repealer, (rē-pēl'er) *n.* One who repeals or seeks a repeal.

Repeat, (rē-pēt) *v. t.* [*L. repetere.*] To do, make, attempt again; to renew; to reiterate;—to relate; to report;—to recite; to rehearse.

Repeat, (rē-pēt) *n.* Act of repeating; repetition;—in *music*, a mark or notation placed before and after a passage to indicate that it is to be repeated.

Repeatedly, (rē-pēt'ed-le) *adv.* Again and again; often; frequently.

Repeater, (rē-pēt'er) *n.* One who recites or rehearses;—a watch that strikes the hours at will, at the touch of a spring;—in *arithmetic*, a decimal in which the same figure constantly recurs.

Repeating, (rē-pēt'ing) *a.* Doing or uttering again;—striking the hours, as a watch.

Repel, (rē-pel') *v. t.* [*L. repellere.*] To drive back; to force to return;—to encounter with effectual resistance; to repulse; to oppose;—*v. i.* To act with force against; to have a negative electrical power. [tending to repel]

Repellent, (rē-pel'ent) *a.* Driving back; able or

Repeller, (rē-pel'er) *n.* One who or that which repels.

Repent, (rē'pent) *a.* [*L. repens, ppr. of repere, to creep.*] Creeping, as a plant.

Repent, (rē'pent) *v. i.* [*L. re and poenā.*] To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do;—to change the mind or course of conduct;—*v. t.* To feel pain on account of; to remember with sorrow.

Repentance, (rē-pent'ans) *n.* Act of repenting; sorrow or regret for something said or done in the past; penitence;—in *theology*, distress or agony of mind for past sin and guilt, proceeding from fear of hell, &c.; *legal repentance*,—contrition of heart for sin, as an offence against God, and a base return for his love and goodness; sorrow for sin produced from faith in Christ; *evangelical repentance*,—a thorough change of heart and mind; newness of life.

Repentant, (rē-pent'ant) *a.* Inclined to repent; sorry for sin;—expressing or showing sorrow for sin. [a penitent.]

Repentant, (rē-pent'ant) *n.* One who repents; **Repercussion**, (rē-per-kush'un) *n.* [L. *re* and *percutere*.] Act of driving back; reverberation.

Repercussive, (rē-per-kus'iv) *a.* Having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate.

Reperitory, (rep'er-tor-e) *n.* [L. *reperitorium*.] A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found;—a treasury; a magazine.

Reperusal, (rē-per-fiz'al) *n.* A second perusal.

Repetition, (rep-ē-tish'un) *n.* [L. *repetitio*.] Act of repeating;—iteration of the same acts or deeds;—act of rehearsing, as a lesson; act of reciting from memory, or the passage recited;—in music, act of playing or singing the same part a second time or *da capo*.

Repine, (rē-pin') *v. i.* To continue pining; to fret or vex one's self; to be discontented; to murmur; to envy or grieve at the good of another. [mura.]

Repiner, (rē-pin'er) *n.* One who repines or murmuring, (rē-pin'ing) *n.* Act or state of grieving, complaining, or fretting.

Repiningly, (rē-pin'ing-le) *adv.* In a fretting, grieving, or complaining manner.

Replace, (rē-plās') *v. t.* To restore to a former place, condition, and the like;—to refund; to repay;—to supply or substitute an equivalent for;—to supply the want of; to fulfil the end or office of.

Replacement, (rē-plās'ment) *n.* The act of replacing; restoration;—substitution.

Replenish, (rē-plen'ish) *v. t.* [F. *replenir*.] To fill up; to fill completely; to stock with numbers, quantities, or in abundance;—to finish; to complete.

Replenishment, (rē-plen'ish-ment) *n.* Act of replenishing;—that which replenishes; supply.

Replete, (rē-plēt') *a.* [L. *repletus*.] Filled again; completely filled; full.

Repletion, (rē-plē'shun) *n.* State of being replete; superabundant fulness; plethora.

Replevin, (rē-plev'in) *n.* [L. *replevina*.] A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained;—the writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

Replevy, (rē-plev'e) *v. t.* [L. *replevire*.] To take or get back goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law.

Replicate, (rep'le-kāt) *a.* Folded or plaited, so as to form a groove or channel.

Replication, (rep-le-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *replicatio*.] An answer; a reply;—the reply of the plaintiff in matters of fact to the defendant's plea.

Replier, (rē-pli'er) *n.* One who replies or answers.

Reply, (rē-pli') *v. i.* [L. *replicare*.] To make a return to in words or writing;—to answer a defendant's plea;—*v. t.* To return for answer; to respond to.

Reply, (rē-pli') *n.* That which is said or written in answer; rejoinder; response.

Repolish, (rē-polish') *v. t.* To polish again.

Repose, (rē-pōn') *v. t.* [L. *reponere*.] To restore; to replace in an office or rank;—*v. i.* To reply.

Report, (rē-pōrt') *v. t.* [L. *reportare*.] To bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to describe;—to utter and repeat; to circulate publicly;—to give a formal or official account

of;—to mention as having failed in duty, obedience, &c.; to denounce;—to make minutes of, as a speech or the doings of a public body;—*v. i.* To make an official return or statement;—to act as a reporter for the press.

Report, (rē-pōrt') *n.* That which is reported; a detailed description of an object or of a subject of inquiry; narrative of facts; relation;—an official statement;—a story widely circulated; rumour;—common fame; repute;—reputation;—sound; noise, as of a gun, &c.;—account of cases, pleadings, and decisions in law courts;—account of the proceedings, debates, &c., of legislative or other public bodies;—a return from an auditor, master of chancery, &c., on matters referred by the court;—statement of what has occurred in his department or hours of service from an inferior to his superior officer.

Reporter, (rē-pōrt'er) *n.* One who relates or repeats stories, rumours, &c.;—one who gives in a verbal or written account of matters referred to him for inquiry; one who draws up and publishes law pleadings and decisions, proceedings of legislative and other public bodies, and local incidents, casualties, or other matters likely to interest the public.

Reportership, (rē-pōrt'er-ship) *n.* The office of a reporter.

Reporting, (rē-pōrt'ing) *n.* Act or business of drawing up and writing out for the public press detailed accounts of any matter of public interest.

Reposal, (rē-pōz'al) *n.* Act of reposing or resting. **Repose**, (rē-pōz') *v. t.* [F. *reposer*.] To lay at rest;—to lay up; to deposit;—to place in confidence;—*v. i.* To lie; to rest upon;—to lie for rest or refreshment; to sleep;—to rest in confidence.

Repose, (rē-pōz') *n.* A lying at rest; sleep;—mental tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness.

Reposit, (rē-pōz'it) *v. t.* [L. *reponere*.] To lay up or lodge, as for safety or preservation.

Repository, (rē-pōz-e-tor-e) *n.* [L. *repositorium*.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository;—a kind of emporium; bazaar; also, a horse-bazaar.

Repossession, (rē-pōz-zes') *v. t.* To possess again.

Repossession, (rē-pōz-zesh'un) *n.* Act of possessing again; state of possessing again.

Reprehend, (rep-rē-hend') *v. t.* [L. *reprehendere*.] To accuse; to charge; to chide; to reprove.

Reprehensible, (rep-rē-hens-e-ble) *a.* Worthy of reprehension or blame; culpable; censurable.

Reprehensibly, (rep-rē-hens'e-ble) *adv.* In a reprehensible manner.

Reprehension, (rep-rē-hen'shun) *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame.

Represent, (rep-rē-zent') *v. t.* [L. *representare*.] To exhibit the counterpart or image of;—to delineate; to depict;—to act the part or character of; to personate;—to supply the place or perform the duties of;—to exhibit in language; to bring before the mind;—to serve as a sign or symbol of.

Representation, (rep-rē-zent-kā'shun) *n.* Act of describing or showing;—that which represents, as a picture, model, or other fac-simile;—a dramatic performance;—a description;—a statement of facts, reasoning, or argument;—a body of representatives.

Representative, (rep-rē-zent'a-tiv) *a.* Fitted or qualified to represent; exhibiting a likeness;—bearing the character or power of another.

Representative, (rep-ré-zent'a-tiv) *n.* One who or that which represents or exhibits the likeness of another;—an agent, deputy, or substitute;—a member of the House of Commons elected to represent a constituency.

Representatively, (rep-ré-zent'a-tiv-le) *adv.* In a representative manner; by substitution.

Repress, (ré-pres') *v. t.* [*L. reprimere.*] To press back or down effectually; to crush down or out; to quell; to subdue;—to check; to restrain; suppress.

Repression, (ré-pres'h'un) *n.* Act of repressing; that which represses; check; restraint.

Repressive, (ré-pres'iv) *a.* Having power or tending to repress.

Reprove, (ré-prév') *v. t.* [*L. re, back, and F. priu, a prayer.*] To grant on request a suspension of the execution of a sentence; to respite after sentence of death;—to grant temporary relief from any suffering, trouble, &c.

Reprive, (ré-prév') *n.* Temporary suspension of the execution of sentence, especially, the sentence of death;—interval of ease or relief; respite.

Reprimand, (rep're-mand) *v. t.* To reprove severely; to chide for a fault;—to reprove publicly and officially in execution of a sentence.

Reprimand, (rep're-mand) *n.* [*L. reprimere.*] Severe reproof; reprehension, private or public.

Reprint, (ré-print') *v. t.* To print again; to print a second or any new edition of;—hence, to renew the impression of, as on the mind or heart.

Reprint, (ré-print') *n.* A new impression of any printed work; also, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

Reprisal, (ré-priz'al) *n.* [*F. reprisailles.*] Act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation;—act of inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner in retaliation.

Reprise, (ré-priz') *n.* [*F. reprise.*] Act of taking by way of retaliation;—in *law*, any deduction, rent charge, &c., to be paid out of manor or lands.

Reproach, (ré-próch') *v. t.* [*F. reprocher.*] To censure with severity, and sometimes with contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language.

Reproach, (ré-próch') *n.* An expression of blame; censure mingled with contempt;—shame; disgrace;—a cause of censure or of shame and disgrace;—an object of blame, scorn, or derision.

Reproachable, (ré-próch'a-bl) *a.* Deserving reproach;—opprobrious; scurrilous.

Reproachful, (ré-próch'foól) *a.* Expressing censure; opprobrious;—scurrilous; abusive, as words;—bringing reproach; infamous.

Reproachfully, (ré-próch'foól-le) *adv.* In a reproachful manner; opprobriously; disgracefully.

Reprobate, (rep'rô-bât) *v. t.* [*L. reprobare.*] To disapprove with detestation or marks of dislike; to disallow; to reject;—to condemn without hope; to abandon to eternal death.

Reprobate, (rep'rô-bât) *a.* Not enduring test or trial; disallowed; rejected;—abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace;—impenitent; eternally lost.

Reprobate, (rep'rô-bât) *n.* A person morally lost.

Reprobation, (rep-rô-bâ'ahun) *n.* Act of reprobating;—act of abandoning to eternal death;—a sentence of condemnation; rejection.

Reprobatory, (rep'rô-bâ-tor-e) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or expressing reprobation; condemning.

Reproduce, (ré-prô-dûs') *v. t.* To produce again;

to bring to the memory or the imagination;—to renew the production of; to generate.

Reproduction, (ré-prô-duk'ahun) *n.* Act or process of reproducing.

Reproductive, (ré-prô-duk'tiv) *a.* Pertaining to or employed in reproduction.

Reproof, (ré-prôof') *n.* [*From reprove.*] Expression of blame; public rebuke; blame to the face; express censure;—reproach; chiding; reprimand.

Reprovable, (ré-prôov'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blameworthy; culpable.

Reprovably, (ré-prôov'a-ble) *adv.* In a reprovable manner.

Reprove, (ré-prôov') *v. t.* [*F. réprover.*] To chide to the face; to charge with a fault; to convince or convict of;—to manifest disapprobation, as by a look;—to confute; to disprove.

Reprover, (ré-prôov'er) *n.* One who reproveth.

Reprovingly, (ré-prôov'ing-le) *adv.* In a reproving manner; so as to rebuke or censure.

Reptile, (rep'til) *a.* [*L. reptare.*] Creeping, moving on the belly, or by means of small, short legs;—grovelling; low; vulgar.

Reptile, (rep'til) *n.* An animal that crawls or moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs;—a grovelling or very mean person.

Reptilian, (rep-til'e-an) *a.* Belonging to the reptiles.

Republic, (ré-pub'lik) *n.* [*L. respublica.*] A state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth. *Republic of letters*, the collective body of literary or learned men.

Republican, (ré-pub'lik-an) *a.* Placing the government in the people; democratic;—approving of democracy or of government vested in the people.

Republican, (ré-pub'lik-an) *n.* One who favours or prefers a republican form of government.

Republicanism, (ré-pub'lik-an-izm) *n.* A republican form of government;—attachment to a republic.

Republication, (ré-pub-le-kâ'ahun) *n.* A second issue or reprint of something before published.

Republish, (ré-pub'lish) *v. t.* To publish anew; to issue a new edition of an old work; to reprint.

Repudiate, (ré-pû-de-ât) *v. t.* [*L. repudiare.*] To cast off; to reject; to disavow;—to put away; to divorce;—to refuse to pay interest or principal of debts contracted by the state. [*Amer.*]

Repudiation, (ré-pû-de-â'ahun) *n.* Act of repudiating; rejection; disavowal; divorce.

Repudiator, (ré-pû-de-ât-or) *n.* One who repudiates.

Repugnance, (ré-pugnans) *n.* Act of opposing; resistance;—reluctance; unwillingness;—inconsistence; incongruity; aversion; dislike.

Repugnant, (ré-pug'nant) *a.* [*L. repugnans.*] Opposite; contrary; inconsistent; distasteful in a high degree; offensive.

Repugnantly, (ré-pug'nant-le) *adv.* With opposition; in contradiction.

Repulse, (ré-puls') *n.* [*L.*] Condition of being driven back;—act of repelling;—refusal; denial.

Repulse, (ré-puls') *v. t.* [*L. repellere.*] To repel; to beat or drive back.

Repulsion, (ré-pul'shun) *n.* Act of repelling or driving back;—in *physics*, an inherent property of matter by which the particles or atoms recede from each other, and are kept from actual contact or fusion;—feeling of aversion or dislike; repugnance.

Repulsive, (ré-pul'siv) *a.* Inclined, serving, or

able to repel; repelling;—cold; reserved; forbidding. (in a repulsive manner.)

Repulsively, (rē-puls'iv-le) *adv.* By repulsing;

Repulsiveness, (rē-puls'iv-ness) *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

Repurchase, (rē-pur'chās) *v. t.* To buy again; to buy back.

Repurchase, (rē-pur'chās) *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

Reputable, (rep'ūt-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of repute; held in esteem; honourable;—consistent with a good reputation; fitting; becoming; creditable.

Reputableness, (rep'ūt-a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being reputable. [manner.]

Reputably, (rep'ūt-a-ble) *adv.* In a reputable

Reputation, (rep'ūt-a'shun) *n.* Condition in which one is reputed to be; estimation in which one is held; fame;—esteem; credit; good name.

Repute, (rē-pūt) *v. t.* [L. *reputare*.] To account; to hold; to reckon;—to attribute.

Repute, (rē-pūt) *n.* Character attributed; established opinion; estimate;—good character; reputation.

Reputedly, (rē-pūt'ed-le) *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Request, (rē-kwest') *n.* [F. *requele*.] Act of asking; entreaty; petition;—earnest desire; urgent demand;—expression of the soul's desire toward God; supplication;—specific object of entreaty or prayer;—a state of being desired; demand; inquiry for.

Request, (rē-kwest') *v. t.* To ask; to express desire for or to; beg; solicit; entreat; beseech.

Requiem, (rē'kwe-em) *n.* A hymn or mass sung for the dead for the rest of his soul;—a grand musical composition in honour of some deceased person. [required.]

Requirable, (rē-kwī'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being

Require, (rē-kwī'r) *v. t.* [L. *requirere*.] To claim as by right and authority;—to make necessary; to claim as indispensable;—to call to account; to demand satisfaction for;—to take satisfaction for; to avenge;—to stand in want of; to need.

Requirement, (rē-kwī'r-ment) *n.* Act of requiring; demand; requisition;—an essential condition.

Requisite, (rē'kwe-zit) *a.* [L. *requiritus*.] Required; needful; indispensable; essential.

Requisite, (rē'kwe-zit) *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.

Requisiteness, (rē'kwe-zit-ness) *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity.

Requisition, (rē'kwe-zish'un) *n.* Act of requiring;—application made as of right; demand;—a written call or invitation.

Requisitionist, (rē'kwe-zish'un-ist) *n.* One who addresses or signs an invitation, call, &c.

Requit, (rē'kwīt'al) *n.* That which requites; return for any service, good or bad; compensation; recompense; retribution.

Requite, (rē'kwīt) *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *quif*.] To repay; to return an equivalent in good, or evil for evil; compensate; recompense; punish.

Requirer, (rē'kwīt'er) *n.* One who requites.

Reredos, (rē'rēdōs) *n.* [F. *arriere dos*.] A screen or partition-wall behind an altar; an altar-piece.

Reward, (rē'rāwrd) *n.* The rear-guard.

Rescind, (rē'sind) *v. t.* [L. *rescindere*.] To cut off; to annul or abrogate, as a law; repeal; reverse.

Rescission, (rē'sizh'un) *n.* [L. *rescisio*.] Act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating.

Rescribe, (rē'skrīb) *v. t.* [L. *rescribere*.] To write back; to answer;—to write over again.

Rescript, (rē'skript) *n.* [L. *rescriptum*.] Among the Romans, the answer of an emperor on some difficult question; an edict or decree;—a decretal epistle of the Pope on a question of ecclesiastical discipline.

Rescriptive, (rē'skript'iv) *a.* Pertaining to a rescript; settling questions of appeal.

Rescue, (rē'skū) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *rescous*.] To take or get back;—to liberate by forcible or illegal means;—to free or deliver from any confinement, danger, or evil.

Rescue, (rē'skū) *n.* Act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger;—the forcible liberation of a prisoner from the custody of the bailiff, police, or other officer.

Research, (rē'serch) *n.* [F. *recherche*.] Laborious and patient search, as for truth;—diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles.

Research, (rē'serch) *v. t.* To search with care; to seek diligently;—to examine anew.

Reset, (rē'sēt) *v. t.* To seat or set again.

Reseize, (rē'sēz) *v. t.* To seize again;—to take possession of, as lands which have been dis seized.

Reseizure, (rē'sēz'ūr) *n.* A second seizure; act of seizing again.

Resemblance, (rē-zem'blans) *n.* [F. *ressemblance*.] State of resembling; likeness; similarity;—similitude; representation; image.

Resemble, (rē-zem'bl) *v. t.* [F. *resembler*.] To be like to;—said of one thing as compared with another;—to be alike or similar to;—said of two or more objects with respect to one another;—to liken; to compare.

Resent, (rē-zent) *v. t.* [L. *re* and *sentire*.] To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree provoked at.

Resentful, (rē-zent'fūl) *a.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked; irritable; captious.

Resentingly, (rē-zent'ing-le) *adv.* With a sense of injury or affront;—with deep or continued anger.

Resentment, (rē-zent'ment) *n.* A deep sense of injury or affront; anger;—displeasure; indignation.

Reservation, (rez-er-vā'shun) *n.* [L. *reservatio*.] Act of keeping back; reserve; concealment in the mind;—something withheld or not disclosed; custody;—state of being kept in store, or kept ready for use;—a proviso.

Reserve, (rē-zerv) *v. t.* [L. *reservare*.] To keep in store; to withhold from present use;—to retain;—to lay up and keep for a future time.

Reserve, (rē-zerv) *n.* Act of reserving or keeping back;—a store, stock, force, troops, &c., kept at hand in case of need;—something in the mind withheld from disclosure; secret purpose or idea; exception;—restraint in personal behaviour; backwardness; caution in words and actions; modesty; sullenness; coldness.

Reserved, (rē-zervd) *a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; not frank; cautious; cold.

Reservedly, (rē-zerv'ed-le) *adv.* With reserve; cautiously; coldly;—scrupulously.

Reservedness, (rē-zerv'ed-ness) *n.* The state of being reserved; want of frankness or freedom.

Reservoir, (rez-er-vwōr) *n.* A place where any thing is kept in store; especially, a place where water is collected and kept for use.

Reset, (rē'sēt) *v. t.* To set over again, as printed matter;—to furnish with a new setting or adornment;—to receive, as stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. [Soot.]

Resetter, (rē-set'er) *n.* In *Scots' law*, one who receives or conceals, as stolen goods or a criminal.

Resettle, (rē-set'l) *v. t.* To settle again;—to instal again as a minister of the gospel.

Reshape, (rē-shāp') *v. t.* To shape or form anew.

Reship, (rē-ship') *v. t.* To ship again for retransmission to another port, as goods imported.

Reshipment, (rē-ship'ment) *n.* The act of reshipping for exportation what has been imported.

Reside, (rē-zid') *v. i.* [*L. residere.*] To dwell permanently or for a length of time;—to have one's dwelling or home;—to lie or be, as an attribute or element;—to sink;—to fall to the bottom.

Residence, (rez'e-dens) *n.* Act of dwelling in a place for some continuance of time;—the place where one resides; dwelling; abode; habitation.

Resident, (rez'e-dent) *a.* Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a time; fixed; residing.

Resident, (rez'e-dent) *n.* One who dwells in a place for some time;—a public minister at a foreign court.

Residentary, (rez-e-den'ah-e-ar-e) *n.* One who is resident;—an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Residuary, (rē-zid'ū-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to the residue or part remaining. *Residuary legatee*, the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed after deducting debts and legacies.

Residue, (rez'e-dū) *n.* [*L. residuus.*] That which remains after a part is taken;—balance or remainder of a debt or account; rest.

Residuum, (rē-zid'ū-um) *n.* [*L.*] That which is left after any process of separation or purification;—in *law*, the part of the estate of a testator which remains after payment of debts and legacies;—the remainder of a bankrupt or trust estate after payment of preferable debts and claims.

Resign, (rē-zin') *v. t.* [*L. resignare.*] To give up; to give back; to surrender in a formal manner, as an official position, charge, or trust;—to withdraw, as a claim;—to give up in confidence; to yield to, as to the judgment or guidance of others;—to submit, as to Providence.

Resignation, (rez-ig-nā'shun) *n.* Act of giving up; surrender; abdication;—submission; quiet acquiescence; Christian patience and endurance; meekness.

Resigned, (rē-zind') *a.* Submissive to the will of God; subdued; acquiescent; patient.

Resile, (rē-zil') *v. i.* [*L. resilire.*] To start back;—to draw back from a purpose, engagement, &c.

Resilience, (rē-zil'e-ens) *n.* Act of springing back or of rebounding;—also written *resiliency*.

Resilient, (rē-zil'e-ent) *a.* [*L. resiliens.*] Leaping or springing back; rebounding.

Resin, (rez'in) *n.* [*L. resina.*] A solid, inflammable substance, brittle, translucent, and yellow in colour—it exudes from certain trees in combination with essential oil and gum; and is used in preparations of varnish, soap, &c., and also in medical compounds.

Resiniferous, (rez-in-if'er-us) *a.* [*L. resina, resin, and ferre, to bear.*] Yielding resin.

Resinous, (rez'in-us) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin or resembling it; pertaining to or obtained from resin;—also *resiny*; *resinoid*.

Resinousness, (rez'in-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being resinous.

Resist, (rē-zist') *v. t.* [*L. resistere.*] To stand against;—to withstand;—to strive against; to oppose;—to baffle; to disappoint;—to counteract as a force by inertia or reaction.

Resistance, (rē-zist'ans) *n.* Act of resisting;—quality of not yielding to force or external impression; opposition; rebuff; hindrance; check.

Resistibility, (rē-zist-e-bil'e-tye) *n.* Quality of resisting; power of resistance;—quality of being resistible;—also *resistibleness*.

Resistible, (rē-zist'e-bil) *a.* Capable of being resisted or of resisting.

Resistless, (rē-zist'les) *a.* Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

Resistlessness, (rē-zist'les-nes) *n.* The state or condition of being resistless; irresistibleness.

Resolute, (rez'ō-lūt) *a.* [*F. resolu.*] Having a decided purpose; constant in pursuing a purpose; determined; firm.

Resolutely, (rez'ō-lūt-le) *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; boldly.

Resoluteness, (rez'ō-lūt-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being resolute; unshaken firmness.

Resolution, (rez'ō-lū'shun) *n.* [*L. resolutio.*] Act of separating a compound into its elements or parts;—analysis; elucidation of a doubtful or obscure question;—process of decay; dissolution;—fixed determination; settled thought or purpose;—firmness; steadiness; constancy;—that which is resolved or determined; the decision of a court or the vote of an assembly.

Resolvable, (rez'ō-lū'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being resolved.

Resolve, (rez'ōlv') *v. t.* [*L. resolvere.*] To separate the component parts of;—to reduce to simple or intelligible notions; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt;—to form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination;—in *mathematics*, to solve, as a problem; to find the answer to or the result of;—in *medicine*, to disperse or scatter;—to relax;—*v. i.* To be separated into its component parts or distinct principles;—to melt; to dissolve;—to form a resolution or purpose;—to determine unanimously or by vote.

Resolve, (rez'ōlv') *n.* Act of resolving or making clear;—fixed purpose; determination; resolution;—also, legal or official act or declaration.

Resolvedness, (rē-zōlv'ed-nes) *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness.

Resolvent, (rē-zolv'ent) *n.* That which has the power of causing solution;—in *medicine*, that which has power to disperse inflammation and prevent suppuration; a discutient.

Resonance, (rez'ō-nans) *n.* State of being resonant; a resounding; reverberated sound.

Resonant, (rez'ō-nant) *a.* [*L. resonans.*] Able to return sound; resounding; echoing back.

Resorbent, (rē-sorb'ent) *a.* [*L. resorbens.*] Swallowing up.

Resorption, (rē-sorp'shun) *n.* The act of drinking in or swallowing up again.

Resort, (rē-zort') *v. i.* [*F. ressortir.*] To go; to repair; to betake one's self;—to have recourse.

Resort, (rē-zort') *n.* Act of going to or making application;—assembly;—concourse; frequent meeting;—place frequented; haunt.

Resound, (rē-zound') *v. t.* [*L. re and sonare.*] To sound again; to echo;—to celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of;—*v. i.* To sound loudly;—to clatter; to ring;—to be loudly spoken of;—to echo.

Resource, (rē-sors') *n.* [*F. ressource.*] That to which one resorts or on which one depends for supply or support;—*pl.* Pecuniary means; available means or capabilities of any kind; contrivance; device.

Resourceless, (rē-sōr's'les) *a.* Destitute of resources.

Resow, (rē-sō') *v. t.* To sow again.

Respect, (rē-spekt') *v. t.* [*L. respicere.*] To look back upon; to esteem; to reckon worthy;—to have reference to; to relate to; to affect; to concern.

Respect, (rē-spekt') *n.* Act of respecting or noticing; consideration; attention;—act of holding in estimation; regard; honour;—proper deference;—good will; favour;—relation; reference.

Respectability, (rē-spekt-a-bil'e-te) *n.* The state of being respectable; quality which commands respect.

Respectable, (rē-spekt'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of respect; deserving regard;—moderate in degree, excellence, &c.; fair; ordinary; decent, &c.

Respectably, (rē-spekt'a-bly) *adv.* In a respectable manner; decently; fairly.

Respecter, (rē-spekt'gr) *n.* One who respects.

Respectful, (rē-spekt'fōol) *a.* Marked by respect; deferential; civil; dutiful; reverential.

Respectfully, (rē-spekt'fōol-le) *adv.* In a respectful manner; with due estimation.

Respecting, (rē-spekt'ing) *ppr.* but used as a preposition. Having relation to; regarding; concerning.

Respective, (rē-spekt'iv) *a.* [*F. respectif.*] Noticing with attention;—looking toward; having reference to; relative;—relating to particular persons or things; particular.

Respectively, (rē-spekt'iv-le) *adv.* As relating to each; particularly;—relatively;—partially.

Respell, (rē-spel) *v. t.* To spell again.

Resperse, (rē-sper's) *v. t.* [*L. re and spargere.*] To sprinkle; to disperse in small quantities.

Respiration, (rē-sper'shun) *n.* Act of sprinkling.

Respirability, (rē-spir-a-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being respirable; fitness for respiration.

Respirable, (rē-spir'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being breathed; fit for respiration.

Respiration, (rē-spir'a-shun) *n.* [*L. respiratio.*] The act of breathing;—the act of inhaling air into the lungs, and exhaling it in return;—in *physics*, the absorption of oxygen into the lungs, and the emission of carbonic acid in animals;—in plants, the inhalation of carbonic acid and the emission of oxygen.

Respirator, (rē-spi-rāt'gr) *n.* An instrument covering the mouth through which persons of weak lungs can breathe without injury.

Respiratory, (rē-spir'a-tor-e) *a.* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration.

Respire, (rē-spir') *v. i.* [*L. respirare.*] To take breath again; hence, to take rest;—to breathe;—*v. t.* To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire.

Respite, (rē-spit) *n.* [*F. repit.*] A postponement or delay;—temporary intermission; interval;—suspension of the execution of a capital sentence; reprieve;—prolongation of time for the payment of a debt, &c.;—suspension of toil; moment of repose.

Respite, (rē-spit) *v. t.* To give a respite to; to reprieve;—to relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

Resplendence, (rē-splen'dens) *n.* State of being resplendent; vivid brightness; splendour; brilliancy.

Resplendent, (rē-splen'dent) *a.* [*L. resplendens.*] Shining with brilliant lustre; very bright.

Resplendently, (rē-splen'dent-le) *adv.* With great brightness.

Respond, (rē-spond') *v. i.* [*L. respondere.*] To answer; to reply;—to correspond; to suit.

Respondent, (rē-spond'ent) *a.* Disposed or expected to respond; answering.

Respondent, (rē-spond'ent) *n.* One who answers in certain suits or proceedings; the defendant;—one who answers objections or arguments.

Response, (rē-spons') *n.* Act of responding;—an answer or reply;—the answer of the people to the priest in the Episcopalian service;—a reply to an objection in formal disputation.

Responsibility, (rē-spons-e-bil'e-te) *n.* State of being accountable or answerable;—that for which one is responsible.

Responsible, (rē-spons'e-bl) *a.* Liable to respond;—able to respond; accountable; answerable.

Responsibly, (rē-spons'e-ble) *adv.* In a responsible manner.

Responsive, (rē-spons'iv) *a.* Able or inclined to respond;—suited to something else; correspondent.

Rest, (rest) *n.* [*A.-S. rest.*] A state of quiet or repose; a cessation from motion or labour;—freedom from every thing which wears or disturbs; that on which any thing leans for support;—a place where one may rest;—a pause; an interval during which voice or sound is intermitted;—the mark of such intermission; slumber; tranquillity; peacefulness; peace.

Rest, (rest) *v. i.* To cease from action or motion;—to lie; to repose;—to stand on; to be supported by;—to sleep; to slumber;—to sleep the final sleep; to die;—to be satisfied with; to acquiesce; to depend on for decision, &c.;—to be left over;—to lean; to trust; to rely;—*v. t.* To lay at rest; to quiet;—to place, as on a support.

Rest, (rest) *n.* [*L. re and stare.*] That which is left or which remains after the separation of a part;—those not included in a description;—in banking, the balance of profits after paying dividends, kept as a reserved fund; overplus; residue.

Restaurant, (rē-tō-rang') *n.* [*F.*] A house or room for the sale of refreshments of all kinds.

Restaurateur, (rē-tō-r'a-tōor) *n.* [*F.*] The keeper of a restaurant or refreshment-room, &c.

Restful, (rest'fōol) *a.* Quiet; being at rest.

Restiform, (rest'fōrm) *a.* [*L. restis and forma.*] Formed like a rope; made up of strands.

Resting-place, (rest'ing-plāse) *n.* A place for rest; station for halting or stopping, as on a journey.

Restitution, (rē-te-tū'shun) *n.* [*L. restitutio.*] The act of restoring any thing to its rightful owner, or of giving an equivalent for loss, damage, or injury;—indemnification; compensation.

Restive, (rest'iv) *a.* [*F. retif.*] Inclined to stand still; unwilling to go, or only running back; stubborn;—uneasy.

Restively, (rest'iv-le) *adv.* In a restive manner; stubbornly; obstinately. [*being restive.*]

Restiveness, (rest'iv-nes) *n.* Quality or state of restlessness.

Restless, (rest'les) *a.* Never resting; continually moving;—passed in quietness;—discontented with one's lot, or the like; unsettled; sleepless; anxious; wandering. [*ner; quietly.*]

Restlessly, (rest'les-le) *adv.* In a restless manner.

Restlessness, (rest'les-nes) *n.* The state of being restless; uneasiness; agitation of body or mind.

Restoration, (rē-tō-rā'shun) *n.* [*L. restauratio.*] Act of bringing back to a former place, station, or condition;—revival; recovery, as of health

or spirits;—re-establishment, as of peace, concord, &c.;—renewal from a fallen or vicious state.

Restorative, (rê-stôr'â-tiv) *a.* Having power to renew strength, vigour, and the like.

Restorative, (rê-stôr'â-tiv) *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour.

Restore, (rê-stôr') *v. t.* [*L. restaurare.*] To give back; to return;—to replace; to put into its former or right place;—to rebuild; to repair;—to recover from evil; to renew;—to recover from disease; to heal; to cure;—to bring back to life; to resuscitate;—to re-establish, as friendship;—to make restitution of or satisfaction for;—to recover from error, as the text of a book; to insert, as the true words;—in the fine arts, to retouch, revarnish, as an old statue, painting, &c. [*restores.*]

Restorer, (rê-stôr'ér) *n.* One who or that which restores.

Restrain, (rê-strân') *v. t.* [*F. restreindre.*] To hold from acting or advancing; to check; to hinder;—to repress; to subdue;—to limit; to confine;—to hinder from enjoyment;—to forbear.

Restraint, (rê-strânt) *n.* Act of restraining;—abridgment of liberty; restriction; prohibition;—that which restrains.

Restrict, (rê-strikt') *v. t.* [*L. restringere.*] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine.

Restriction, (rê-strikt'shun) *n.* Act of restricting; confinement within bounds;—that which restricts; a restraint.

Restrictive, (rê-strikt'iv) *a.* Having the power to restrict; expressing limitation;—imposing restraint.

Restrictively, (rê-strikt'iv-le) *adv.* In a restrictive manner.

Result, (rê-zult') *v. i.* [*L. resultare.*] To come out or have an issue;—to proceed or spring, as a consequence;—to issue or terminate in.

Result, (rê-zult') *n.* The conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads; effect; consequence; inference; issue; event.

Resultant, (rê-zult'ant) *n.* A force which is the joint effect of two or more forces.

Resultant, (rê-zult'ant) *a.* Resulting or issuing from a combination. [*resulted.*]

Resumable, (rê-zûm'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being resumed.

Resume, (rê-zû'mâ) *n.* [*F. from résumer.*] A summing up; an abridgment or brief recapitulation.

Resume, (rê-zûm') *v. t.* [*L. resumere.*] To take back;—to enter upon or take up again;—to begin again what has been interrupted.

Resumption, (rê-zûm'shun) *n.* Act of resuming, taking back, or taking again. [*again.*]

Resurgent, (rê-sûr'jênt) *a.* [*L. resurgere.*] Rising.

Resurrection, (rez-ur-rek'shun) *n.* [*F.*] A rising again;—especially, the rising again from the dead;—the future state.

Resurrectionist, (rez-ur-rek'shun-ist) *n.* One who disinters and steals bodies from the grave for dissection.

Resuscitate, (rê-sus'e-tât) *v. t.* [*L. resuscitare.*] To revive; to recover from apparent death;—to stir up; to rekindle, as anger;—*v. i.* To come to life again.

Resuscitation, (rê-sus'e-tât'shun) *n.* Act of reviving from apparent death; state of being revived.

Resuscitative, (rê-sus'e-tât'iv) *a.* Reviving; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

Retail, (rê'tâl or rê-tâl') *v. t.* [*F. détailler.*] To cut up and dispose of in small parcels; to sell

at second hand;—to deal out or tell in small portions.

Retail, (rê-tâl') *a.* Noting sale by small quantities or parcels, as opposed to *wholesale*.

Retail, (rê-tâl') *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand.

Retailer, (rê-tâl'ér) *n.* One who sells goods at retail, or by small quantities or parcels.

Retain, (rê-tân') *v. t.* [*L. re and tenere.*] To continue to hold; to keep in possession; to keep in pay; to hire or engage;—to keep back; to withhold;—to keep from departure; to detain;—*v. i.* To continue; to remain. [*retained.*]

Retainable, (rê-tân'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being retained.

Retainer, (rê-tân'ér) *n.* One who retains;—one who is kept in service; an attendant; a dependent;—a fee paid to engage a counsellor.

Retaliate, (rê-tâl'e-ât) *v. t.* [*L. retaliare.*] To repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received; especially, to return evil for evil;—*v. i.* To return like for like.

Retaliation, (rê-tâl'e-â'shun) *n.* Act of returning like for like; requital; repayment; retribution.

Retaliatory, (rê-tâl'e-â-tôr-e) *a.* Tending to retaliation; returning like for like; requiting;—also *retaliative*.

Retard, (rê-târd') *v. t.* [*F. retarder.*] To hinder; to prevent progress;—to delay; to put off; obstruct; defer.

Retardation, (rê-târd'â'shun) *n.* Act of delaying; hindrance;—act of diminishing the velocity of a moving body or of checking motion.

Retch, (rech) *v. i.* [*A.-S. hrecan.*] To make an effort to vomit.

Retention, (rê-tên'shun) *n.* [*L. retentio.*] Act of retaining or keeping; custody;—power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.

Retentive, (rê-tên'tiv) *a.* Having the disposition to retain; gripping;—close; reticent;—having the faculty of retaining; tenacious, as memory.

Retentively, (rê-tên'tiv-le) *adv.* In a retentive manner; with a firm hold or grasp of memory.

Retentiveness, (rê-tên'tiv'nes) *n.* Quality of being retentive; power of retaining.

Reticence, (ret'e-sens) *n.* State of being reticent or observing continued silence.

Reticent, (ret'e-sent) *a.* [*L. reticens.*] Inclined to keep silent; reserved; taciturn.

Reticular, (rê-tik'û-lâr) *a.* Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices.

Reticulated, (rê-tik'û-lât-ed) *a.* [*L. reticulatus.*] Resembling net-work; netted;—having distinct veins, fibres, or lines crossing like net-work.

Reticulation, (rê-tik'û-lâ'shun) *n.* State of being reticulated or net-like; net-work.

Reticule, (ret'e-kûl) *n.* [*L. reticulum.*] A little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag.

Retiform, (ret'e-form) *a.* [*L. rete and forma.*] Having the form of a net in texture.

Retina, (ret'e-na) *n.* [*L. rete.*] The semi-transparent, internal nervous tissue of the eye which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

Retinue, (ret'e-nû) *n.* [*F., from retener.*] A body of retainers; a train of attendants on a king or illustrious personage; a suite.

Retire, (rê-tîr') *v. i.* [*F. retirer.*] To draw back or away; to keep aloof;—to retreat from action or danger;—to withdraw from a public station. —to fall back;—*v. t.* To pay up and withdraw from circulation;—to cease to retire.

Retired, (rē-tīrd') *a.* Secluded; private; secret.
Retiredness, (rē-tīrd'nes) *n.* A state of retirement; solitude.

Retirement, (rē-tīr'ment) *n.* Act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station;—state of being retired;—the place to which any one retires; retreat; seclusion; privacy.

Retiring, (rē-tīr'ing) *a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive;—assigned to one who retires from office or station, as a pension or allowance.

Retort, (rē-tōrt') *v. t.* [*L. retorquere.*] To bend or curve back;—to reverberate;—to return, as an accusation or incivility;—*v. i.* To return; to make a smart or severe reply.

Retort, (rē-tōrt') *n.* The return of a charge or incivility; a quick and witty response;—a vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat—of different forms and materials for different uses.



Retort.

Retouch, (rē-tuch') *v. t.* To improve by new touches.

Retouch, (rē-tuch') *n.* Additional effort to improve or elaborate, as an artistic or literary production; in painting, handling of the brush to renew or intensify colour, &c.

Retrace, (rē-trās') *v. t.* [*F. retracer.*] To trace back, as a line;—to renew the outline of;—to conduct back in the same path.

Retract, (rē-trakt') *v. t.* [*L. retrahere.*] To draw back;—to take back; to resume, as a gift;—to withdraw, as a statement; to recant; to abjure;—*v. i.* To take back what has been said; revoke; unsay.

Retraction, (rē-trak-tā'shun) *n.* Recalling of a statement, opinion, or concession; disavowal.

Retractile, (rē-trakt'il) *a.* Capable of being drawn back.

Retraction, (rē-trak'āhun) *n.* Act of drawing back;—recantation; disavowal;—act of withdrawing, as a claim;—in surgery, a drawing up or shortening of a part.

Retractive, (rē-trakt'iv) *a.* Able or ready to retract.

Retractor, (rē-trak'tor) *n.* [*L.*] A muscle which draws back or retracts the part on which it acts.

Retread, (rē-tred') *v. t.* To tread again; to walk over, as the same spots or scenes.

Retreat, (rē-trēt') *n.* [*F. retraite.*] Act of retiring;—place of seclusion or privacy;—place of safety or security;—the retiring of an army or of a ship or fleet from an enemy; retirement; solitude; shelter; refuge.

Retreat, (rē-trēt') *v. i.* To move back; to withdraw;—to take shelter;—to retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.

Retres, (rē-trē') *n.* Among stationers, paper manufactured slightly imperfect.

Retrench, (rē-trensh') *v. t.* [*F. retrancher.*] To cut off; to pare away;—to lessen; to abridge; to curtail;—*v. i.* To live at less expense.

Retrenchment, (rē-trensh'ment) *n.* Act of lopping off, lessening, or abridging;—diminution of expenditure; saving;—in fortification, a work constructed within another to prolong the defence.

Retribution, (ret-re-bū'āhun) *n.* A repayment;—compensation; reward;—return suitable to the merits or deserts of;—reward and punishment as distributed at the general judgment.

Retributive, (rē-trīb'ū-tiv) *a.* Rewarding for good

deeds and punishing for evil; requiring according to desert;—also *retributory*.

Retrievable, (rē-trēv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being retrieved.

Retrieve, (rē-trēv') *v. t.* [*F. retrouver.*] To gain back; to reclaim; to restore from loss or injury;—to remedy the evil consequences of.

Retriever, (rē-trēv'ēr) *n.* One who retrieves;—a dog trained to find and bring in birds that are shot.

Retrocede, (rē-trō-sēd) *v. i.* [*L. retro and cedere.*] To go back; to retreat; to give place. [*ing.*]

Retrocession, (rē-trō-sesh'un) *n.* Act of retroceding.

Retroflex, (rē-trō-fleks) *a.* [*L. retroflexus.*] Suddenly bent backward.

Retrogradation, (rē-trō-gra-dā'shun) *n.* Act of moving backward;—the apparent motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs;—a going backward; decline in excellence.

Retrograde, (rē-trō-grād) *a.* Tending backward;—declining from a better to a worse state;—apparently moving backward, as a planet.

Retrograde, (rē-trō-grād) *v. i.* [*L. retro and gradi.*] To go or move backward.

Retrogression, (rē-trō-gresh'un) *n.* [*L. retrogressus.*] The act of going backward; retrogradation. [*ward.*]

Retrogressive, (rē-trō-gresh'iv) *a.* Going backward.

Retrorse, (rē-trōrs') *a.* [*L. retrorsus.*] Turned backwards; bent in a backward direction.

Retrospect, (rē-trō-spekt) *v. i.* [*L. retro and spectare, spectrum.*] To look back; to affect what is past.

Retrospect, (rē-trō-spekt) *n.* View or contemplation of something past; review; survey.

Retrospection, (rē-trō-spek'āhun) *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past.

Retrospective, (rē-trō-spek'tiv) *a.* Tending to look back; looking back;—having reference to what is past. [*of retrospect.*]

Retrospectively, (rē-trō-spek'tiv-le) *adv.* By way

Retroversion, (rē-trō-ver'shun) *n.* A turning or falling backward.

Retting, (ret'ing) *n.* The act of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, and kindred processes; a rettery.

Return, (rē-tūrn') *v. i.* [*F. retourner.*] To go or come again to the same place or condition;—to appear or begin again after a period; to retort;—to answer;—*v. t.* To bring or send back;—to repay;—to requite;—to give back in reply;—to report officially;—to transmit; to convey.

Return, (rē-tūrn') *n.* Act of coming back to the same place or condition;—act of returning or sending back;—a payment; a remittance; an answer;—a formal account or report;—the profit on labour, on an investment, and the like;—restitution; restoration;—retribution; requital; relapse;—revolution; periodical renewal.

Returnable, (rē-tūrn'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being returned or restored.

Reunion, (rē-ūn'yun) *n.* A second union; union after separation;—an assembly of familiar friends.

Reunite, (rē-ū-nīt') *v. t.* To unite again; to join after separation or variance;—*v. i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.

Reveal, (rē-vēl') *v. t.* [*L. re and velare.*] To make known something unknown, undiscovered, or concealed—used especially of what could not be discovered without divine instruction; disclose; divulge; unveil.

Revealing, (rē-vēl'ing) *n.* Feasting with noisy merriment; carousal. [noisy festivity.]

Revel, (rev'el) *v. i.* [*D. revelen.*] To feast in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse.

Revel, (rev'el) *n.* A riotous feast; a carousal.

Revelation, (rev-ā-lā'shun) *n.* Act of disclosing what was unknown;—the communication by God of divine truth, *directly*, to prophets, apostles, and mediately through them to mankind;—inspired prophecy, doctrine, type, &c.;—the truth of God; Christ in his person, character, teaching, works, and death;—the Old and New Testaments;—the Apocalypse.

Reveller, (rev'el-er) *n.* One who revels.

Reveling, (rev'el-ing) *n.* Feasting with noisy merriment; carousal. [noisy festivity.]

Revelry, (rev'el-re) *n.* Act of engaging in a revel; **Revenge**, (rē-venj') *v. t.* [*F. revancher.*] To inflict pain, loss, or other evil in return for wrong, injury, or injustice; to avenge one's self; to wreak one's wrongs on the offender in a spiteful or malignant spirit.

Revenge, (rē-venj') *n.* A spiteful or malicious infliction of pain, injury, &c., in return for an offence, injustice, &c.; passion for vengeance.

Revengeful, (rē-venj'fōol) *a.* Full of revenge; wreaking revenge; resentful; spiteful; malicious. [revenge; vindictively.]

Revengefully, (rē-venj'fōol-le) *adv.* By way of

Revenger, (rē-venj'er) *n.* One who revenges.

Revenue, (rev'ē-nū) *n.* [*F.*] That which returns or comes back from an investment; income; annual profits from lands, &c.;—*especially*, the annual income of a state derived from taxes, custom, and excise duties, &c., and appropriated to the payment of national expenses.

Reverberate, (rē-ver'ber-āt) *v. t.* [*L. re and verbere.*] To return or send back, as sound; to echo;—to reflect, as light or heat;—*v. i.* To resound;—to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo.

Reverberation, (rē-ver'ber-ā'shun) *n.* Act of reflecting light and heat, or re-echoing sound.

Reverberatory, (rē-ver'ber-a-tor-e) *n.* A furnace or oven in which a crucible or any substance is exposed to intense heat without contact with the fire.

Reverberatory, (rē-ver'ber-a-tor-e) *a.* Producing reverberation; returning or driving back.

Revere, (rē-vēr) *v. t.* [*L. revereri.*] To regard with respect and affection; venerate.

Reverence, (rev'er-ens) *n.* Veneration; fear mingled with respect and esteem;—an act or token of respect;—obedience; courtesy;—a person entitled to be revered;—a title applied to priests or ministers. [enoe.]

Reverence, (rev'er-ens) *v. t.* To regard with reverence.

Reverend, (rev'er-ēnd) *a.* [*L. reverendus.*] Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection;—a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics.

Reverent, (rev'er-ent) *a.* [*L. reverens.*] Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission;—disposed to revere; submissive; humble.

Reverential, (rev'er-en'she-al) *a.* Proceeding from or expressing reverence.

Reverentially, (rev'er-en'she-al-le) *adv.* In a reverential manner;—solemnly; with awe.

Reverently, (rev'er-ent-le) *adv.* In a reverent manner.

Reverie, (rev'er-e) *n.* [*F.*] A waking dream; loose musing; unconscious meditation; state in which the mind abandons itself without active control over the subjects or processes of thought; to the suggestions of fancy and associations of memory, &c.;—a romantic vision; vain dream; chimera.

Reversal, (rē-vers'al) *n.* [*From reverae.*] A change or overthrowing.

Reverse, (rē-vers) *v. t.* [*L. re and vertere.*] To turn back;—to turn end for end or upside down;—to overthrow; to subvert;—to turn to the other or opposite side;—to put each in the place of the other;—in *law*, to make void; to annul.

Reverse, (rē-vers) *n.* That which appears when any thing is reverted or turned back;—that which is directly opposite or contrary;—complete change; a change from better to worse; misfortune;—the back side, as of a medal or coin.

Reverse, (rē-vers) *a.* Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction.

Reversed, (rē-verst') *a.* Turned side for side or end for end;—in *law*, annulled; repealed.

Reversible, (rē-vers'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being reversed.

Reversion, (rē-vers'hun) *n.* [*L. reversion.*] The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; the residue of an estate left to take effect after the determination of the particular grant;—hence, a right to future possession or enjoyment; succession;—in *annuities*, a payment or benefit which does not begin till after a term of years, or after a contingent event, as the lapse of a life insured.

Reversionary, (rē-vers'hun-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to or involving a reversion.

Revert, (rē-vert') *v. t.* [*L. re and vertere.*] To turn back or to the contrary; to reverse;—*v. i.* To return; to fall back;—to return to the proprietor after the determination of a particular estate.

Review, (rē-vū) *v. t.* To look back on;—to re-examine; to reconsider;—to consider critically; to revise;—to survey; to inspect;—to make a formal or official examination of, as troops, &c.

Review, (rē-vū) *n.* [*F. revue.*] A second view;—revision; re-examination with a view to amendment or improvement;—a critical examination of a new publication with remarks; criticism; critique;—an inspection of troops under arms;—a periodical pamphlet containing analyses of new publications, and critical essays on literary, scientific, political, or other topics.

Reviewal, (rē-vū'al) *n.* Act of reviewing; critique.

Reviewer, (rē-vū'er) *n.* One who reviews; one who critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merits.

Revile, (rē-vil) *v. t.* To assail with opprobrious language; to vilify; upbraid; calumniate.

Reviler, (rē-vil'er) *n.* One who reviles another.

Reviling, (rē-vil'ing) *n.* The act of treating another with abusive or reproachful language.

Revilingly, (rē-vil'ing-le) *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language.

Revisal, (rē-viz'al) *n.* Act of re-examining for correction and improvement; revision.

Revise, (rē-viz') *v. t.* [*L. re and videre.*] To look at again; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction;—to review, alter, and amend.

Revise, (rē-viz') *n.* A second proof-sheet; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

Revision, (rē-viz'h'un) *n.* Act of revising; re-examination for correction;—revisal; review.

Revisit, (rē-viz'it) *v. t.* To visit again.

Revival, (rē-viv'al) *n.* Act of reviving;—recovery from apparent death;—return from a state of languor or depression;—renewed interest in religion after indifference and decline;—renewed cultivation of, as of arts, letters, &c.;—renewed prevalence of, as a practice or law. [Ilgious revivals.]

Revivalist, (rē-viv'al-ist) *n.* An advocate of re-

Revive, (rē-viv') *v. i.* [F. *revivre*.] To return to life; to become reanimated;—to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression;—*v. t.* To bring again to life; to reanimate;—to recover from a state of neglect or depression;—to renew in the mind or memory; to awaken, as recollection;—to rouse; to quicken;—to bring again into action;—to bring again into notice.

Revivification, (rē-viv-e-fē-kā'shun) *n.* Renewal of life; restoration of life;—in chemistry, reduction of a metallic substance from a state of combination to its metallic state.

Revivify, (rē-viv'e-fi) *v. t.* To reanimate; to recall to life;—to reinvigorate.

Revocable, (rev'ō-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being recalled or revoked.

Revocably, (rev'ō-ka-ble) *adv.* So that it may be recalled or repealed; not absolutely.

Revocation, (rev'ō-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *re* and *vocare*.] Act of calling back;—repeal; reversal.

Revocatory, (rē-vōk'a-tor-e) *a.* [F. *révocatoire*.] Tending to revoke; revoking; recalling.

Revoke, (rē-vōk') *v. t.* To annul by recalling; to reverse;—repeal; rescind; abrogate;—*v. i.* In card-playing, to fail to follow suit; to renounce.

Revoke, (rē-vōk') *n.* Act of renouncing or neglecting to follow suit.

Revolt, (rē-vōlt') *v. i.* [F. *revolter*.] To turn away;—to renounce allegiance or subjection; to rise in rebellion against the government;—to be grossly offended or shocked;—*v. t.* To put to flight; to overturn;—to do violence to; to shock.

Revolt, (rē-vōlt') *n.* Act of revolting; dereliction; departure from duty; especially, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; sedition; rebellion; mutiny.

Revolution, (rev-ol-ū'shun) *n.* [L. *revolutio*.] Act of turning round on an axis; rotation;—circular motion of a body round a fixed point or centre, bringing every part of the surface or periphery back to its first place or position;—space measured by the motion of a revolving body in its orbit; also, time or period in which it returns to the same point or place;—course or time marked by the regular return of seasons, years, &c.;—any great or vital change of ideas, sentiments, &c.;—in politics, a total or radical change in the government and constitution of a country.

Revolutionary, (rev-ol-ū'shun-ar-e) *a.* Tending or pertaining to a revolution in government.

Revolutionize, (rev-ol-ū'shun-iz) *v. t.* To change completely, as by a revolution.

Revolve, (rē-volv') *v. i.* [L. *re* and *volvere*.] To turn or roll round on an axis;—to move round a centre;—to fall back;—*v. t.* To cause to turn, as upon an axis; to rotate;—to turn over and over; to reflect repeatedly upon.

Revolver, (rē-volv'er) *n.* One who or that which revolves; specifically, a fire-arm with several loading chambers or barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis and be discharged in succession by the same lock.

Revulsion, (rē-vul'shun) *n.* [L. *revulsio*.] Act of holding or drawing back;—act of drawing humours from a remote part of the body;—state of feeling aversion to; marked repugnance or hostility.

Revulsive, (rē-vuls'iv) *a.* Tending to revulsion.

Reward, (rē-wawrd') *v. t.* [F. *reuerdoner*.] To requite; to give in return, whether good or evil;—to repay; to recompense.

Reward, (rē-wawrd') *n.* That which is given in return for good or evil received; especially, return for good;—recompense;—a bribe;—a sum offered for taking a criminal, or for recovery of property lost;—requital; punishment.

Rewarder, (rē-wawrd'er) *n.* One who rewards or recompenses.

Rhadamantine, (rad-a-man'tin) *a.* [L. *Rhadamanthus*.] Judicially strict; severe.

Rhapsodical, (rap-sod'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody; unconnected.

Rhapsodist, (rap'sod-ist) *n.* One whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets;—one who writes or speaks in a disconnected manner with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

Rhapsody, (rap'sō-de) *n.* [G. *raptein* and *ōdē*.] A collection of verses; especially, one of the books of Homer sung or recited by the rhapsodists;—a wild, rambling composition or discourse.

Rhenish, (ren'ish) *a.* Of or pertaining to the river Rhine.

Rhetoric, (ret'ō-rik) *n.* [G. *rētor*.] Science of oratory; art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force;—the power of persuasion or attraction; persuasive reasoning; seductive eloquence;—in a bad sense, artificial eloquence; sophistry; declamation.

Rhetorical, (rē-tor'ik-al) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving rhetoric; oratorical.

Rhetorically, (rē-tor'ik-al-e) *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric.

Rhetorician, (ret-ō-rish'e-an) *n.* One well versed in rhetoric; a practised speaker; an orator;—one who teaches the art of rhetoric;—a sophist.

Rheum, (rōom) *n.* [G. *rein*.] An increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ;—a thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh.

Rheumatic, (rōō-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *reumatikos*.] Pertaining to rheumatism or partaking of its nature.

Rheumatism, (rōō-mat-izm) *n.* [G. *reumatismos*.] A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body, attended by stiffness and swellings.

Rheumy, (rōom'e) *a.* Full of watery humour;—affected with rheum or discharging it.

Rhinoceros, (ri-nos'gr-on) *n.* [G. *rin* and *keras*.] A pachydermatous mammal allied to the elephant, &c.,



Rhinoceros.

and having a very strong horn (sometimes two) upon the nose.

Rhinoplastic, (ri-nō-plas'tik) *a.* [G. *rin* and *plastikos*.] Forming a nose.

Rhodium, (rō-de-um) *n.* [G. *rodon*.] A metal of a white colour, hard and brittle.

Rhododendron, (rō-dō-den'dron) *n.* [G. *rodon* and *dendron*.] A genus of shrubs having handsome evergreen leaves and beautiful rose-coloured or purple flowers.

Rhomb, (rom, romb) *n.* [L. *rhombus*.] A parallelogram having its four sides equal, but with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse.

Rhombic, (rom'bik) *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

Rhomboid, (rom'boid) *n.* [G. *rhombos* and *eidos*.] A parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different.

Rhomboid, (rom'boid) *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid;—diamond-shaped;—*rhomboidal*.

Rhynchus, (ron'kus) *n.* [G. *rhynchos*.] A rattling or wheezing sound, as of disordered respiration.

Rhubarb, (rō'bārb) *n.* [L. *rhabarbarum*.] A plant of the genus *Rheum*, of several species. The fleshy and acid stalks of the common species are used in cookery. The roots of several species furnish a valuable cathartic.

Rhumb, (rum) *n.* Any given point of the compass; a line making a given angle with the meridian.

Rhumb-line, (rum'lin) *n.* The course of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

Rhyme, (rim) *n.* [A.-S. *rima*.] Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of verses;—verses in rhyme with each other; a couplet; a triplet;—poetry;—a word answering in sound to another word.

Rhyme, (rim) *v. i.* To make verses;—to accord in sound;—*v. t.* To put into rhyme.

Rhymeless, (rim'les) *a.* Wanting rhyme; not having a proper consonance in the terminal sounds.

Rhymer, (rim'gr) *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier.

Rhythm, (rithm) *n.* [G. *rhythmos*.] A dividing of time into short portions by a regular succession of motions, sounds, &c., producing an agreeable effect;—periodical recurrence of accent;—the harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

Rhythmical, (rith'mik-al) *a.* Pertaining to rhythm.

Rialto, (rē-al'tō) *n.* A bridge over the grand canal at Venice.

Riant, (ri'aut) *a.* [F.] Laughing; exciting laughter.

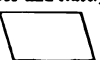
Rib, (rib) *n.* [A.-S.] One of the long bones inclosing the thoracic cavity in animal bodies;—a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship;—an arch-formed timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault;—nerve or vein of a leaf;—a prominent line or rising in cloth; a strip, as of land.

Rib, (rib) *v. t.* To furnish with ribs; to inclose with ribs; to shut in.

Ribald, (rib'ald) *n.* [It. *ribaldo*.] A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow.



Rhomb.



Ribald, (rib'ald) *a.* Low; base; filthy; obscene.

Ribaldry, (rib'ald-re) *n.* The talk of a ribald; low, vulgar language; obscenity.

Riband, (rib'and) *v. t.* To adorn with ribbon.

Ribbed, (ribd) *a.* Furnished or encircled with ribs;—made with rising lines and channels.

Ribbon, (rib'on) *n.* [F. *ruban*.] A fillet of fine cloth;—a narrow strip or shred;—a piece of silk worn as an ornament by women, or as a badge by members of masonic or other societies, or as part of the insignia of an order of knighthood;—*pl.* The reins by which a horse is guided.

Ribbon, (rib'on) *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons;—to mark with stripes resembling ribbons.

Ribbonism, (rib'on-izm) *n.* The principles and practices of a secret association of the kind for the purpose of violence and assassination.

Ribstone-pippin, (rib-stōn-pip'in) *a.* A native variety of apple of a delicious flavour.

Rice, (ris) *n.* [A. *ariz*.] A plant cultivated in all warm climates, and its seed, which forms an important article of food.

Rice-paper, (ris'pā-per) *n.* A thin paper brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles.

Rich, (rich) *a.* [A.-S. *ric*, Go. *reika*, Icel. *rik*.] Wealthy; opulent;—abounding in material possessions;—well supplied; plentiful;—affording abundant supplies; productive or fertile. —composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; splendid; sumptuous;—highly seasoned or flavoured;—vivid; bright;—sweet and harmonious;—abounding in humour; exciting amusement.

Riches, (rich'es) *n. pl.* [F. *richesse*.] That which makes one rich;—wealth; affluence; plenty; abundance.

Richly, (rich'le) *adv.* In a rich manner; plentifully; abundantly;—gayly;—fully; amply; really.

Richness, (rich'nes) *n.* The state of being rich;—opulence; wealth;—finery; splendor;—fecundity; fruitfulness;—fulness; abundance;—extent or perfection of any good quality, gift, ingredient, &c.

Rick, (rik) *n.* [A.-S. *hredc*.] A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, sheltered with a covering of some kind.

Rickets, (rik'ets) *n. pl.* [G. *rachitis*.] A disease which affects children, and characterized by a bulky head, a crooked spine, depressed ribs, short stature, together with clear and often premature mental faculties.

Rickety, (rik'et-e) *a.* Affected with rickets;—feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak.

Ricochet, (rik'ō-shā) *n.* [F.] Rebound or skipping of a body projected obliquely on a flat surface;—the rebound of a ball striking the ground in front of the target on to the target.

Rid, (rid) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *red*, A.-S. *hreddan*.] To free; to deliver; to clear; to disencumber;—to drive away by violence; to destroy.

Riddance, (rid'ans) *n.* The act of ridding; deliverance; a clearing up or out;—freedom, escape.

Riddle, (rid'l) *n.* [A.-S. *hriddel*.] A sieve with coarse meshes for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, gravel from sand, &c.

Riddle, (rid'l) *v. t.* To separate, as grain from chaff with a riddle;—to perforate with balls like a riddle.

Riddle, (rid'1) *n.* [A.-S. *reðels*.] Something that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma;—any thing ambiguous or puzzling.

Riddle, (rid'1) *v. t.* To solve; to unriddle;—*v. i.* To speak obscurely or enigmatically.

Ride, (rid) *v. i.* [A.-S. *ridan*.] To be carried on the back of, as a horse;—to be borne in a carriage;—to be borne on or in the water;—to rest on something;—to practise riding;—to manage a horse well;—*v. t.* To sit on so as to be carried;—to manage insolently at will.

Ride, (rid) *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle;—a road cut in a wood, pleasure grounds, or public parks for the diversion of riding.

Rider, (rid'ər) *n.* One who rides;—one who breaks a horse;—a mounted robber;—a trooper;—an addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its completion; an additional clause.

Riderless, (rid'ər-less) *a.* Having no rider.

Ridge, (rij) *n.* [A.-S. *hrycg*.] The back or top of the back;—a protuberance; a hump;—any steep elevation or eminence;—a range of hills or mountains; also, the highest part thereof;—the roof of a house rising in an acute angle; also, the longitudinal summit of the roof;—the strip of ground thrown up by the plough between the furrows.

Ridge, (rij) *v. t.* To form a ridge of; to make into a ridge or ridges;—to wrinkle.

Ridgy, (rij'e) *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

Ridicule, (rid'e-kül) *n.* [L. *ridiculus*.] The expression of laughter mingled with contempt;—contemptuous laughter; derision;—wit which provokes laughter; railery; banter; mockery.

Ridicule, (rid'e-kül) *v. t.* To laugh at with expressions of contempt; deride; banter; mock.

Ridiculous, (re-dik'ü-lus) *a.* Fitted to excite ridicule; contemptuous and laughable; ludicrous; droll; absurd; preposterous.

Ridiculously, (re-dik'ü-lus-le) *adv.* In a ridiculous manner; absurdly; preposterously.

Ridiculousness, (re-dik'ü-lus-nes) *n.* Quality of being ridiculous; absurd incongruity.

Riding, (rid'ing) *n.* The act of one who rides. [Corrupted from *trithing*.] One of the three jurisdictions into which the county of York is divided.

Riding-habit, (rid'ing-hab-it) *n.* Dress worn by ladies on horse-back.

Riding-master, (rid'ing-mas-ter) *n.* A person who instructs in the art of riding.

Riding-school, (rid'ing-skool) *n.* A school or circus where the art of riding is taught.

Rife, (rif) *a.* [A.-S. *ryf*.] Prevailing; prevalent; abounding.

Rifely, (rif'le) *adv.* Prevalently; frequently.

Rifeness, (rif'nes) *n.* Quality of being rife; frequency; prevalence.

Rifraff, (rif'raf) *n.* [It. *rifferaffa*.] Sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society.

Rifle, (rif'1) *v. t.* [F. *rifler*.] To seize and bear away by force;—to strip; to pillage; to plunder;—to groove; to channel.

Rifle, (rif'1) *n.* [Ger. *riefelen*.] A gun the inside of whose barrel is formed with spiral grooves or channels.

Rifle-ball, (rif'1-bawl) *n.* The bullet of a rifle.

Rifle-corps, (rif'1-kör) *n.* A regiment of soldiers specially trained to the use of the musket; body

of sharpshooters;—hence, any body of soldiers armed with the rifle;—also, a regiment of volunteers armed with the rifle.

Rifleman, (rif'1-man) *n.* A man armed with a rifle.

Rife-pit, (rif'1-pit) *n.* A pit dug for the shelter and protection of sharpshooters.

Riflar, (rif'1-ər) *n.* One who rifles; a robber.

Rift, (rif) *n.* [From *rive*.] An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure.

Rift, (rif) *v. t.* To cleave; to rive; to split;—*v. i.* To burst open; to split;—to belch. [Scot.]

Rig, (rig) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ortgan*.] To dress; to clothe;—to furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling.

Rig, (rig) *n.* Dress; clothing;—the peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel;—a sportive trick; a frolic.

Rigger, (rig'ər) *n.* One whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship;—a cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery.

Rigging, (rig'ing) *n.* Dress; tackle; especially, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship.

Riggish, (rig'ish) *a.* Wanton; lewd.

Right, (rit) *a.* [A.-S. *riht*.] Straight; most direct;—upright; erect;—according with truth and duty; just; equitable; lawful;—becoming; proper; true; actual; correct; not mistaken;—not left, but its opposite;—being on the same side as the right hand;—well placed or adjusted; orderly.

Right, (rit) *adv.* In a right manner; in a straight line; directly;—according to truth and justice;—according to fact;—in a great degree; very; extremely.

Right, (rit) *n.* That which is right or correct;—the perfect standard of truth, justice, purity, and duty; uprightness; integrity;—purity; holiness; truth;—adherence to fact; freedom from error;—justice; equity;—propriety; decorum;—a just claim; legal title;—property; interest;—social title or privilege;—sovereign claim; prerogative;—legal power;—that which is on the right side, or opposite to the left;—the outward surface.

Right, (rit) *v. t.* To set upright; to make straight;—to do justice to; to relieve from wrong;—*v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

Right-angle, (rit'ang-gl) *n.* An angle of ninety degrees, or an angle measured by a quadrant.

Right-angled, (rit'ang-gld) *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.

Righteous, (rit'yus) *a.* [A.-S. *rihts*.] Just; upright; honest; Right-angle. incorrupt;—justified; accepted of God;—also, merited; equitable; just, as punishment.

Righteously, (rit'yus-le) *adv.* In a righteous manner; equitably; justly.

Righteousness, (rit'yus-nes) *n.* The quality of being righteous; exact rectitude; purity; godliness; virtue;—as applied to God, the holiness and perfection of his nature;—the way or means by which a sinner is made right with God; justification;—the cause of it; Christ;—justice between man and man; equity; honesty; fair dealing.

Righter, (rit'ər) *n.* One who sets right.

Rightful, (rit'foöl) *a.* Consonant to justice;—

having the right or just claim;—being by right or lawful authority judge, &c.

Rightfully, (rit'fōol-le) *adv.* According to the right; according to law or justice.

Rightfulness, (rit'fōol-nes) *n.* State of being rightful.

Rightly, (rit'le) *adv.* According to justice; honestly; uprightly;—properly; fitly;—according to truth or fact; exactly.

Rightness, (rit'nes) *n.* Straightness; correctness; exactness; rectitude; righteousness.

Right-round, (rit'round) *adv.* Completely round.

Rightward, (rit'wawrd) *adv.* Toward the right hand or right side; to the right.

Rigid, (rij'id) *a.* [*L. rigidus.*] Stiff; not easily bent;—strict in opinion, practice, or discipline;—severe; inflexible; rigoroua.

Rigidity, (re-jid'e-te) *n.* Want of pliability;—stiffness of appearance or manner;—strictness; severity.

Rigidly, (rij'id-le) *adv.* In a rigid manner.

Rigorous, (rig'or-us) *a.* Manifesting rigour; severe; stiff; stern; harsh; strict; exact.

Rigorously, (rig'or-us-le) *adv.* In a rigorous manner; severely; austerly; strictly; exactly.

Rigour, (rig'or) *n.* [*L. rigere.*] The state of being rigid;—a convulsive tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever;—severity of climate or season;—stiffness of opinion or temper;—austerity;—voluntary submission to abstinence or mortification;—exactness without allowance or indulgence; strictness.

Rill, (ril) *n.* [*Ger. rille.*] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

Rill, (ril) *v. i.* To flow in a small stream.

Rim, (rim) *n.* [*A.-S. rima.*] The border, edge, or margin of something circular or curving.

Rim, (rim) *v. t.* To furnish with a rim.

Rime, (rim) *n.* [*A.-S. & Icel. hrím.*] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour.

Rime, (rim) *v. i.* To congeal into hoar frost.

Rimy, (rim'e) *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

Rind, (rimd) *n.* [*A.-S. rind, hrind.*] The external covering of flesh; the skin;—the external cover of fruit; peel;—bark;—the external coat of a nut.

Ring, (ring) *n.* [*A.-S. hring.*] A circle or circular line;—a circle of gold worn as an ornament;—a circle of iron or other metal to which things are attached;—a circle of persons formed for a dance or other sports; also, the area for wrestling, boxing, &c.; hence, *the ring*, pugilism; prize-fighting.

Ring, (ring) *v. t.* To surround with a ring or as with a ring; to encircle. [*A.-S. hringan.*]

To cause to sound, as a metallic body;—to produce by ringing, as a sound or peal;—to repeat often;—*v. i.* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body;—to chime; to resound; to tinkle;—to be filled with report or talk.

Ring, (ring) *n.* A loud sound or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated;—a chime or set of bells harmonically tuned.

Ring-bolt, (ring'bólt) *n.* An iron bolt with an eye at its head and a ring through the eye.

Ringdove, (ring'dav) *n.*



Ringdove.

n. A species of pigeon, so called from white upon the neck which forms a portion of a ring about it; the cushat.

Ring, (ring'gr) *n.* One who rings chimes on bells.

Ring-fence, (ring'fens) *n.* A fence encircling a field or estate within one entrance.

Ring, (ring'ing) *n.* Act or art of making music with bells; chiming of a set of bells.

Ringleader, (ring'léd-er) *n.* The leader of a ring; especially, the leader of an association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise.

Ringlet, (ring'let) *n.* [Diminutive of *ring.*] A small ring; a circle;—a curl; especially, a curl of hair.

Ringworm, (ring'wurm) *n.* A vesicular eruption of the skin, forming rings, slightly discoloured.

Rink, (ringk) *n.* [*A.-S. hringc.*] A course; a race;—in curling, the ring or circle on the ice to which the stones are played.

Rinse, (rins) *v. t.* [*Icel. hrinsa.*] To cleanse with a second application of water after washing;—to cleanse by the introduction of water.

Riot, (ri'ot) *n.* [*F. riote.*] Wanton or unrestrained behaviour;—noisy festivity; excessive feasting;—tumult; uproar;—any public disturbance of the peace.

Riot, (ri'ot) *v. i.* To revel; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or other sensual indulgence;—to be highly excited;—to raise an uproar or sedition.

Rioter, (ri'ot-er) *n.* One who engages in a riot.

Riotous, (ri'ot-us) *a.* Involving or engaging in riot;—luxurious;—tumultuous; unruly;—seditious.

Riotously, (ri'ot-us-le) *adv.* In a riotous manner; luxuriously;—turbulently; seditiously.

Riotousness, (ri'ot-us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being riotous.

Rip, (rip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. rýpan.*] To divide or separate the parts by cutting or tearing;—to take out or away by cutting or tearing;—hence, to disclose—with up.

Rip, (rip) *n.* A rent made by ripping; a tear.

Ripe, (rip) *a.* [*A.-S.*] Ready for reaping; having attained perfection, as grain, fruit, &c.;—fit for use;—characterized by completeness or finish; perfected;—ready for action; prepared;—resembling ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness.

Ripely, (rip'le) *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time.

Ripen, (rip'n) *v. i.* To grow ripe;—to approach or come to perfection;—to be prepared;—*v. t.* To make ripe;—to mature;—to bring to perfection.

Ripeness, (rip'nes) *n.* The state of being ripe or brought to perfection; maturity; completeness.

Ripple, (rip'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *rip.*] To become fretted on the surface, as water; to be covered with small waves or undulations;—*v. t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water. [*Ger. rípfeln.*] To separate the seed from flax.

Ripple, (rip'l) *n.* The fretting or dimpling of the surface of water;—a little wave or undulation;—a kind of comb through which flax plants are passed to remove the seed vessels.

Rise, (riz) *v. i.* [*A.-S. rísan, Go. rísan, Icel. rísa.*] To move from a lower position to a higher; to ascend;—to get up from a chair or after a fall;—to get out of bed;—to spring; to grow

up;—to break forth above the horizon; to become apparent;—to originate; to proceed from;—to swell or mount up;—to increase in size, force, value, price, or the like;—to become excited or hostile;—to attain to a better social position;—to increase in interest or power;—to come to mind;—to be suggested;—to come to hand;—to come to life;—to close a session.

Rise, (riz) *n.* Act of rising; ascent;—distance through which any thing rises;—an acclivity; a steep; an elevation;—spring; origin;—increase, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, &c.;—increase of sound;—elevation of the voice.

Riser, (riz'er) *n.* One who rises.

Risibility, (riz-e-bil'i-te) *n.* Quality of being risible.

Risible, (riz-e-bl) *a.* [*L. risibilis.*] Having the faculty of laughing;—capable of exciting laughter; ludicrous; laughable; ridiculous.

Rising, (riz'ing) *n.* The act of rising from a sitting or recumbent position;—appearance above the horizon;—rebellious against lawful authority;—a tumour on the body;—resurrection from the dead;—closing of a session.

Risk, (risk) *n.* [*F. risque.*] Danger; peril;—the hazard of loss;—the degree of liability to loss;—a venture; a doubtful undertaking.

Risk, (risk) *v. t.* To expose to danger or possible injury or loss; to endanger; to hazard;—to venture;—to try an issue; to undertake.

Risorial, (re-zō're-al) *a.* [*L. risus.*] Laughing; producing laughter.

Rite, (rit) *n.* [*L. ritus.*] Formal act of religion or solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage.

Ritual, (rit'ū-al) *a.* [*L. ritualis.*] Pertaining to rites; ceremonial;—prescribing rites.

Ritual, (rit'ū-al) *n.* The manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion;—a book containing the rites to be observed.

Ritualism, (rit'ū-al-izm) *n.* Prescribed forms of religious worship;—observance of forms in religion. [voted to a ritual.]

Ritualist, (rit'ū-al-ist) *n.* One skilled in or devoted to ritual.

Ritualistic, (rit'ū-al-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or in accordance with the ritual; adhering to rituals.

Rival, (rī'val) *n.* [*L. rivalet.*] One in pursuit of the same object as another; competitor.

Rival, (rī'val) *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority.

Rival, (rī'val) *v. t.* To stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object in opposition to;—to strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

Rivalry, (rī'val-re) *n.* Act of rivalling;—strife; endeavour to equal or excel another.

Rive, (riv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. reafan.*] To rend asunder by force; to split; to cleave;—*v. i.* To be split asunder.

River, (riv'er) *n.* [*F. rivière.*] A stream of water larger than a brook flowing in a channel toward the ocean;—a copious flow; abundance.

River-god, (riv'er-god) *n.* In mythology, the tutelary divinity of a river; a naiad.

River-horse, (riv'er-hors) *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers.

Rivet, (riv'et) *n.* [*F.*] A pin of metal clinched at one or both ends.

Rivet, (riv'et) *v. t.* To fasten with rivets;—to clinch;—to fasten firmly; to make firm or strong.

Rivulet, (riv'ū-let) *n.* [*L. rivulus.*] A small river or brook; a streamlet.

Roach, (rōch) *n.* [*A.-S. reohha.*] A gregarious fresh-water fish of the carp family. It is of a silver white colour, with a greenish back.



Road, (rōd) *n.* [*A.-S. rād.*] An open way; a public track for travelling;—a place where vessels may ride at anchor;—act or state of travelling;—route; passage; course.

Roadstead, (rōd'sted) *n.* A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore.

Roadster, (rōd'ster) *n.* A vessel riding at anchor in a road;—a horse for riding or driving.

Road-way, (rōd'wā) *n.* Course of a public road; highway.

Roam, (rōm) *v. i.* [*A.-S. rumian.*] To walk or move about from place to place;—*v. t.* To range or wander over; stroll; ramble.

Roamer, (rōm'er) *n.* One who roams; a wanderer; a rover.

Roaming, (rōm'ing) *n.* The act of rambling or wandering from place to place.

Roan, (rōn) *a.* [*F. rouan.*] Having a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white—said of a horse;—also, having a shade or tinge of red.

Roan, (rōn) *n.* The colour of a roan horse;—a roan horse;—a kind of leather for bookbinding, made from sheep-skin, in imitation of morocco.

Roan-tree, (rōn'trē) *n.* Native tree of the genus *Pyrus*; the mountain ash; wild service tree.

Roar, (rōr) *v. i.* [*A.-S. rarian.*] To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast;—to cry aloud, as in distress; to bawl; to squall, as a child;—to make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, vehicles, and the like.

Roar, (rōr) *n.* The sound of roaring; cry of the lion or other beast;—cry of distress;—any loud noise, as of the wind, sea, cannon, &c.; outcry; clamour.

Roarer, (rōr'er) *n.* One who or that which roars; a riotous fellow;—a broken-winded horse.

Roaring, (rōr'ing) *n.* Cry of a lion or other beast;—sound of billows, tempest, &c.;—outcry of distress;—a disease of the bronchial tubes in horses.

Roast, (rōst) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hrostan.*] To cook, dress, or prepare, as meat before the fire;—to dry and parch by heat;—to heat to excess;—to jeer; to banter;—*v. i.* To be cooked before a fire; to be roasted.

Roast, (rōst) *n.* That which is roasted, as a piece of beef, mutton, &c.

Roast, (rōst) *a.* Roasted.

Roasting, (rōst'ing) *n.* The act of roasting, as meat;—the protracted appliance of heat to dissipate the volatile parts of ores;—teasing, bantering, or rallying.

Rob, (rob) *v. t.* [*A.-S. reafan.*] To take away from by force; to plunder; to steal from;—to defraud; to withhold what is due.

Robber, (rob'er) *n.* One who commits robbery; one who takes property feloniously and by violence.

Robbery, (rob'er-ry) *n.* The crime of stealing

by force; act of taking away or defrauding by violence, injustice, or oppression; plunder; pillage.

Robe, (rôb) n. [F.] An outer garment for man or woman, especially, one of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make; a dress of state, office, and the like.

Robe, (rôb) v. t. To invest with a robe; to array.

Robin, (rôbin) n. [L. *rubens*.] A singing bird having a reddish breast; the ruddock; robin red-breast.

Robust, (rô-bust) a. [L. *robustus*.] Evincing strength; strong; muscular;—sound; vigorous;—requiring strength and vigour;—rough; rude.

Robustious, (rô-bust'yus) a. Strong; vigorous;—violent; boisterous in contempt or ridicule.

Robustly, (rô-bust'le) adv. With great strength; in a robust manner.

Robustness, (rô-bust'ness) n. The quality of being robust; strength; soundness.

Roe, (rôk) n. The monstrous bird well-known in the mythology of the Arabians.

Rochet, (rôch'et) n. [F.] A surplice, but with tight sleeves, worn by bishops.

Rock, (rôk) n. [F. *roche*.] A large mass of stony material;—any natural deposit of stony material, whether consolidated or not;—a solid or firm foundation;—defence; fortress; strength. [Ger. *rocken*.] A distaff used in spinning.

Rock, (rôk) v. t. [Ger. *rücken*.] To move backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath;—to put to sleep by rocking; to quiet;—v. i. To be moved backward and forward; to reel; to totter.

Rockier, (rôk'ër) n. One who rocks;—the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

Rocket, (rôk'et) n. [It. *rocchetta*.] An artificial fire-work which, being tied to a stick and fired, is projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion.

Rockiness, (rôk'e-ness) n. The state of being rocky.

Rocking, (rôk'ing) n. Act of moving backwards and forwards;—mass of metal forming the bed of a road.

Rock-oil, (rôk'oil) n. Petroleum.

Rock-salt, (rôk'sawlt) n. Chloride of sodium or common salt occurring in rock-like masses.

Rock-work, (rôk'wurk) n. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of natural masses of rock.

Rocky, (rôk'e) a. Full of rocks;—formed of rocks;—resembling a rock;—unfeeling; obdurate.

Rod, (rôd) n. [A.-S. *rod*.] The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch or the stem of a shrub;—any long slender stick; a wand; an instrument of punishment or correction;—discipline; chastisement;—a sceptre; hence, power; authority;—a measure of length containing sixteen and a half feet; a perch; a pole.

Rodent, (rô'dent) a. [L. *rodens*.] Gnawing.

Rodent, (rô'dent) n. An animal that gnaws, as a rat.

Rodomontade, (rôd'ô-mont-âd) n. [It. *rodomonte*.] Vain boasting; vaunting; bluster; rant.

Rodomontade, (rôd'ô-mont-âd) v. i. To boast; to brag; to bluster.

Roe, (rô) n. A species of deer; roebuck.

Roe, (rô) n. [Ger. *rogen*.] The eggs of a fish.

Roebuck, (rô'buk) n. [A.-S. *rôh*.] A small

species of deer having erect cylindrical branched horns forked at the summit.

Rogation, (rô-gâ'hun) n. [L. *rogatio*.] Litany; supplication. *Rogation days*, the three days before the festival of Ascension, being days of special supplication.

Rogue, (rôg) n. [F. *rogue*, Ger. *rauch*.] A vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond;—a dishonest person; a knave; a cheat;—a sly fellow; a wag; also, a term of fondness or endearment.

Roguery, (rôg'er-e) n. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud;—waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

Roguish, (rôg'ish) a. Vagrant; vagabond;—fraudulent; dishonest; knavish;—waggish.

Roguishly, (rôg'ish-le) adv. Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly;—archly.

Roguishness, (rôg'ish-ness) n. Quality or state of being roguish; knavery; mischievousness; archness.

Roister, (rois'ter) v. i. [W. *rhysiar*.] To bluster; to swagger;—also *roist*.

Roisterer, (rois'ter-er) n. A bold, blustering, turbulent fellow;—also *roister*.

Roll, (rôl) v. t. [F. *rouler* and Ger. *rollen*.] To cause to revolve; to move by turning on an axis;—to form into a spherical or cylindrical body;—to bind or involve by winding;—to drive or impel forward with a swift and easy motion;—to press or level with a roller;—to move on or by small wheels;—to beat with rapid strokes, as a drum;—v. i. To move by turning on a surface; to revolve upon an axis;—to keep falling over and over;—to perform a periodical revolution;—to turn; to move circularly;—also, to rock or move from side to side;—to run on wheels;—to be formed into a cylinder or ball;—to spread under a rolling-pin;—to wallow; to tumble.

Roll, (rôl) n. Act of rolling or state of being rolled;—that which rolls; a roller;—a cylindrical twist of tobacco;—cloth wound into a cylindrical form;—bread made from dough rolled up;—the beating of a drum with rapid strokes. [F. *role*, L. *rotulus*.] An official or public list; register; catalogue;—in *antiquity*, a book consisting of sheets of parchment, skin, &c., rolled up;—a chronicle; a history.

Roller, (rôl'ër) n. That which rolls; a cylinder of wood, stone, metal, &c., used in husbandry and the arts;—a long and broad bandage used in surgery.

Rollie, (rôl'ik) v. i. [Modification of *rollic*] To move in a careless, swaggering manner.

Rolling-pin, (rôl'ing-pin) n. A cylindrical piece of wood to roll out paste or dough with.

Rolling-press, (rôl'ing-press) n. An engine by which cloth is calendered, waved, and tabled.

Rolly-polly, (rôl'e-pôl'e) n. [Said to be from *roll* and *pool*.] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins;—a roll of paste or dough inclosing fruit or preserves.

Romaic, (rô-mâ'ik) n. [G. *Romaïkos*.] The modern Greek language.

Romaic, (rô-mâ'ik) a. Of or relating to modern Greece or its language.

Roman, (rô'man) a. Pertaining to Rome or to the Roman people;—pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion;—upright; erect;—said of the letters ordinarily used, as distinguished from *italic*;—expressed in letters, as I, IV, i, iv, &c., as distinguished from the Arabic numerals, 1, 4, &c.

Roman, (rô'man) *n.* A native, citizen, or permanent resident of Rome.

Roman Catholic, (rô-man-kath'ô-lik) *n.* A member or adherent of the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the visible head.

Roman Catholic, (rô-man-kath'ô-lik) *a.* Pertaining to the Church of Rome; popish.

Romance, (rô-mans') *n.* [*F. roman.*] A narrative or fable of knight-errantry in the middle ages; a ballad or chivalrous adventures in love and war, sung by the Troubadours;—hence, work of fiction treating of the olden times and of great personages and events; a historical novel;—a vain dream; foolish conceit;—an invention; a lie.

Romance, (rô-mans') *v. i.* To write or tell romances; to deal in extravagant stories.

Romancer, (rô-mans'ér) *n.* One who writes romances;—one who invents fictitious stories.

Romanesque, (rô-man-esk') *n.* In *historical painting*, the portrayal of fabulous or fanciful subjects;—a style of drawing and colouring natural objects or scenery in imaginary or fantastic forms and not from the life;—any of the forms of architecture derived from the Roman, as Byzantine, Lombard, Saxon, &c.

Romanism, (rô-man-izm) *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome;—also written *Roman Catholicism*.

Romanist, (rô'man-ist) *n.* An adherent to the Roman Catholic religion; a Roman Catholic.

Romanize, (rô-man-iz) *v. t.* To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions;—*v. i.* To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

Romantic, (rô-man'tik) *a.* Pertaining to romance; fictitious; fanciful;—characterized by novelty, strangeness, or variety; extravagant; wild.

Romantically, (rô-man'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a romantic manner.

Romanticness, (rô-man'tik-nes) *n.* The state of being romantic; wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.

Romish, (rôm'ish) *a.* [*From Rome.*] Belonging or relating to Rome or to the Roman Church.

Romp, (romp) *n.* A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play;—rude play or frolic.

Romp, (romp) *v. i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

Rompish, (romp'ish) *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp.

Rompishness, (romp'ish-nes) *n.* The quality of being rompish; rudeness; boisterousness.

Rondeau, (ron'dô) *n.* [*F.*] A species of lyric poetry composed to contain a refrain or repetition;—a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, usually in three parts, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of the other strains;—written also *rondo*.

Ronion, (run'yun) *n.* [*F. rogne.*] A mangy or scabby animal;—a fat bulky woman.

Rood, (rôod) *n.* The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods; a measure of length containing forty perches or poles.

Rood, (rôod) *n.* [*A.-S. rôd, rod, cross.*] A representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it;—in a Roman Catholic church generally of a life size, and erected at the junction of the nave with the choir or chancel.

Roof, (rôof) *n.* [*A.-S. hrôf.*] The cover or upper part of any building, house, barn, &c.;—classified according to the material of which it

is formed, as wood, slate, tile, brick, stone, &c.;—in *carpentry*, the frame-work of timber which forms the interior of a roof;—that which resembles the interior of a roof;—a vault; an arch;—an overhanging canopy;—the upper part of the mouth; the palate.

Roof, (rôof) *v. t.* To cover with a roof;—to inclose in a house; to shelter.

Roofing, (rôof'ing) *n.* Act of covering with a roof;—materials of or for a roof;—hence, the roof itself.

Roofless, (rôof'les) *a.* Having no roof;—having no house or home; unsheltered.

Rooflet, (rôof'let) *n.* A small roof or shelter.

Roof-tree, (rôof'trê) *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof;—the roof itself;—hence, house; home.

Rook, (rôok) *n.* [*Go. hrjukjan.*] A gregarious bird resembling the crow;—a cheat; a trickish gambler.

Rook, (rôok) *v. i.* To squat or sit close;—*v. t.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating.

Rookery, (rôok'ér-e) *n.* A place where rooks congregate and build their nests;—an overcrowded, dilapidated cluster of buildings.

Rooky, (rôok'e) *a.* Inhabited by rooks;—dark; gloomy.

Room, (rôom) *n.* [*A.-S. rûm.*] Space set apart or appropriated to any purpose;—an apartment in a house;—possibility of admission; freedom to act;—place unobstructed;—place or stead left by another;—*pl.* Suite of apartments;—lodgings.

Roominess, (rôom'e-nes) *n.* State of being roomy; spaciousness; space.

Roomy, (rôom'e) *a.* Having ample room; spacious; wide.

Roost, (rôost) *n.* [*A.-S. hrôst.*] The pole on which birds rest at night; a perch;—a collection of fowls roosting together.

Roost, (rôost) *v. i.* To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole or tree; to perch.

Root, (rôot) *n.* [*Dan. rod, L. radix.*] That part of a plant which is under ground, and which supports and sends nourishment upwards to the stem, branches, &c.;—a plant of which the root is edible, as beetroot, &c.;—any thing which grows like a root;—the bottom; foundation;—the original or first cause of any thing;—durable impression; permanent effect;—that factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity.

Root, (rôot) *v. i.* To enter the earth, as roots;—to be firmly fixed or established;—to sink deep;—*v. t.* To plant and fix in the earth; to impress deeply in the mind; to ground and settle.

Root, (rôot) *v. i.* [*A.-S. wrôtan.*] To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine;—*v. t.* To turn up with the snout; to tear up by the root; to eradicate.

Rooted, (rôot'ed) *a.* Fixed; permanent; deep.

Rootedly, (rôot'ed-le) *adv.* Deeply; in or from the heart.

Rootlet, (rôot'let) *n.* A radicle; a little root.

Rope, (rôp) *n.* [*A.-S. rôp.*] A large, stout line or cord of several strands twisted together;—a row or string consisting of a number of things united.



Rook.

Rope, (röp) *v. i.* To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread.

Rope-dancer, (röp'dans-er) *n.* One who walks or dances on a rope extended through the air.

Rope-maker, (röp'mäk-er) *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage.

Ropery, (röp'er-e) *n.* A place where ropes are made;—also, the tricks or practices of a rogue.

Rope-walk, (röp'wawk) *n.* A long covered walk or building where ropes are manufactured.

Rope-yarn, (röp'yärn) *n.* Threads or small lines of yarn twisted into strands.

Ropiness, (röp'e-nes) *n.* Quality of being ropy.

Ropy, (röp'e) *a.* [From *rope*.] Stringy; adhesive; viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

Rorqual, (rör'kwäl) *n.* [Norw. *roryqualus*.] A cetaceous mammal resembling the common whale.

Roseaceous, (röz-ä'älhë-us) *a.* [L. *roseacea*.] Composed of petals arranged like those of the rose;—pertaining to the rose.

Rosary, (röz'ar-e) *n.* [L. *rosarium*.] A bed of roses or place where roses grow;—a series of prayers and a string of beads by which they are counted.

Roscid, (rös'sid) *a.* [L. *roscidus*.] Formed of dew; abounding in dew; dewy.

Rose, (röz) *n.* [L. *rosa*.] A well-known plant and flower of many species;—a rosette.

Roseate, (röz'é-ät) *a.* [L. *roseeus*.] Full of roses; rosy;—of a rose colour; blooming.

Rose-bug, (röz'bug) *n.* A species of beetle which feeds on the blossoms of the rose;—also *rose-chaffer*.

Rose-coloured, (röz'kul-örd) *a.* Having the colour of a rose;—uncommonly beautiful;—hence, exaggerated; extravagantly praised;—also *rose-hued*; *rosed*.

Rosemary, (röz'mä-re) *n.* [L. *ros* and *marinus*.] A plant growing in south-eastern Europe, also in Asia Minor and China. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste.

Roseary, (röz'er-e) *n.* A nursery for rose bushes.

Roset, (röz'et) *n.* [F. *rosette*.] A red pigment used by painters.

Rosette, (röz-zet) *n.* [F.] An imitation of a rose made of ribbon;—in architecture, an ornament in the form of a rose.

Rose-water, (röz'waw-ter) *n.* Water tintured with roses by distillation.

Rose-water, (röz'waw-ter) *a.* Having the odour of rose-water;—affectedly nice; sentimental.

Rose-window, (röz'win-dö) *n.* A circular window with mullions diverging from the centre.

Rose-wood, (röz'wööd) *n.* The wood of several different kinds of trees growing in warm climates. It is much used in cabinet-work.

Rosicrucian, (röz-e-kroö'she-an) *n.* [L. *ros* and *crux*.] One of a sect of hermetical philosophers about the close of the 17th century. They made pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature.

Rosin, (roz'in) *n.* [F. *resine*.] Resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from turpentine.

Rosin, (roz'in) *v. t.* To rub with rosin.

Rosiness, (röz'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being rosy or resembling the rose in colour;—red bloom. [its qualities.]

Rosiny, (roz'in-e) *a.* Like rosin or partaking of

Rostral, (ros'tral) *a.* [L. *rostralis*.] Resembling or pertaining to the beak.

Rostrate, (ros'trät) *a.* [L. *rostratus*.] In botany and conchology, having a process resem-

bling the beak of a bird; beaked;—furnished or adorned with beaks, as a ship.

Rostrum, (ros'trum) *n.* [L.] The beak or bill of a bird;—the beak of a ship;—in ancient Rome, an elevated place in the forum for public speakers;—hence, platform; pulpit; tribune.

Rosy, (röz'e) *a.* Resembling a rose in colour, form, or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.

Rot, (rot) *v. i.* [A.-S. *rotian*.] To be decomposed; to go to decay;—*v. t.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

Rot, (rot) *n.* The process of rotting; decay; putrefaction; a fatal distemper incident to sheep;—a form of decay which attacks timber—usually called *dry-rot*;—a disease very injurious to the potato.

Rotary, (röt'ar-e) *a.* [L. *rotä*.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; rotatory.

Rotate, (röt'ät) *v. i.* [L. *rotare*.] To revolve or move round a centre;—*v. t.* To cause to revolve.

Rotation, (röt-tä'shun) *n.* [L. *rotatio*.] Act of rotating or turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis;—return or succession in a series;—vicissitude;—course or time by which officials or others relieve each other in turn.

Rotatory, (röt-tä-tor-e) *a.* Turning on an axis, as a wheel;—going in a circle; following in succession.

Route, (röt) *n.* [F. *route*.] A frequent repetition of words, or forms of speech, so as to fix them in the memory;—a part, song, or lesson learnt by memory;—the recitation or delivery of a lesson, part, &c., from memory without attention to the sense, connection, &c.;—a mechanical mode of thinking or speaking.

Rotten, (rot'n) *a.* Having rotted; putrid; decayed;—not sound in principle; treacherous; faithless;—offensive to the smell; stinking.

Rottenness, (rot'n-nes) *n.* The state of being rotten.

Rotten-stone, (rot'n-stön) *n.* A soft stone used for polishing and for cleaning metallic substances.

Rotund, (röt-tund) *a.* [L. *rotundus*.] Round; circular; spherical;—complete; entire.

Rotunda, (röt-tun'dä) *n.* [L. *rotundus*.] Any building that is round outside and inside.

Rotundity, (röt-tund'é-te) *n.* State of being rotund; roundness; sphericity; circularity.

Roue, (röö'ä) *n.* [F.] A debauchee; a rake.

Rouge, (röözh) *n.* [F.] A cosmetic used for giving a red colour to the cheeks or lips.

Rouge, (röözh) *v. i.* To paint the face or cheeks with rouge;—*v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.

Rough, (ruf) *a.* [A.-S. *hredh*.] Rugged; stony;—not wrought or finished; coarse; unpolished, as a diamond;—harsh to the ear; discordant;—grating; jarring;—violently agitated; boisterous, as the sea;—stormy; tempestuous, as wind, &c.;—hairy; shaggy;—coarse in manners; rude; uncivil;—harsh in temper; severe;—harsh in treatment; violent;—hard-featured; not delicate;—dreadful; terrible.

Rough, (ruf) *n.* A rude, coarse fellow;—state of being coarse, unfinished, and the like.

Rough, (ruf) *v. t.* To render rough; to roughen.

Rough-cast, (ruf'kast) *v. t.* To form or mould rudely;—to plaster with a mixture of lime and gravel.

Rough-cast, (ruf'kast) *n.* A rude model;—a mix-

ture of lime with gravel, used for covering buildings.

Rough-draft, (ruf'draft) *n.* First drawing; unfinished sketch;—outline of proceedings;—first copy of a speech, deed, &c.

Roughen, (ruf'n) *v. t.* To make rough;—*v. i.* To grow or become rough.

Rough-hew, (ruf'hū) *v. t.* To hew coarsely;—to give the first form or shape to a thing.

Roughing, (ruf'ing) *n.* Act of plastering with a thin or first coat of plaster.

Roughly, (ruf'ly) *adv.* In a rough manner; unevenly; harshly; rudely.

Roughness, (ruf'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being rough; unevenness; harshness; rudeness.

Rough-rider, (ruf'rid-er) *n.* One who breaks horses. [armed with points.]

Rough-shod, (ruf'shod) *a.* Shod with shoes.

Rough-work, (ruf'wuk) *v. t.* To work coarsely or without regard to nicety and finish.

Rouleau, (rōo-lō) *n.* [F.] A little roll; a roll of coins in paper.

Round, (round) *a.* [L. *rotundus*.] Cylindrical; globular; spherical; circular;—whole; total; not fractional or divisional, as a sum;—smooth; flowing;—plain; fair; candid;—quick; brisk;—bold; positive; decided;—plump; well developed.

Round, (round) *n.* A circular body; a globe; a sphere;—revolution;—a series of events ending where it began; a cycle;—a course of action or conduct performed by a number of persons in turn;—walk by a guard or officer to visit the posts, sentries, &c.;—the beat of a policeman, watchman, &c.;—a circular dance;—rotation; succession;—the step of a ladder;—a short, vocal piece, in which three or four voices follow each other in a species of fugue in unison;—a general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops.

Round, (round) *adv.* On all sides; around;—by or in a circuit; back to the starting point.

Round, (round) *prep.* On every side of; about.

Round, (round) *v. t.* To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical;—to surround; to encircle; to encompass;—to make protuberant; to raise into relief;—to remove the edge or angles of; to smooth; to polish;—to make full, smooth, and flowing;—*v. i.* To become round or full in form;—to go round, as a guard.

Roundabout, (round-a-bout) *a.* Indirect; going round; loose;—ample; extensive;—encircling.

Roundel, (round'el) *n.* [F. *rondele*.] A round form or figure;—a roundelay.

Roundelay, (round'e-lā) *n.* A poem in which certain parts are repeated in an equivocal sense;—an air in three parts, in which the first strain is repeated in the others;—round or country dance.

Round-hand, (round'hand) *n.* A style of penmanship in which the letters are made full and round.

Roundhead, (round'hed) *n.* A Puritan—so called in the time of Charles I. from the practice among them of cropping the hair close round.

Roundhouse, (round'hous) *n.* A constable's prison; guard-room;—a cabin or apartment in the after-part of the vessel.

Roundish, (round'ish) *a.* Somewhat round.

Roundlet, (round'let) *n.* A little circle.

Roundly, (round'le) *adv.* In a round form or manner;—openly; boldly; plainly;—briskly; earnestly.

Roundness, (round'nes) *n.* Circularity; rotundity;—fulness; plumpness;—smoothness of flow;—plainness; boldness.

Round-table, (round'tā-bl) *n.* A huge circular marble table round which King Arthur and his knights sat in social fellowship.

Round-tower, (round'tow-er) *n.* A cylindrical tower with a conical top of great antiquity, frequent in Ireland.

Roup, (roup) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hrepan*.] To cry or shout; hence, expose for sale by auction.

Roup, (roup) *n.* An outcry; a sale of goods by auction. [Scot.]

Rouse, (rouz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *rdæsan*.] To wake from sleep or repose;—to excite to lively thought or action;—to put into motion; to agitate;—to startle or surprise;—*v. i.* To awake from sleep or repose;—to be excited to thought or action. [festival; a drinking frolic.]

Rouse, (rouz) *n.* [Icel. *rúss*.] A carousal; a Rout, (rout) *n.* [F., L. *ruptus*.] A fashionable assembly or large evening party;—a tumultuous crowd; a rabble;—an uproar; a noise.

Rout, (rout) *n.* [It. *rotta*.] Defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops defeated.

Rout, (rout) *v. t.* To defeat and throw into confusion; to overthrow and scatter in flight;—*v. i.* To assemble in tumultuous crowds;—to bellow, as cattle. [A.-S. *hrustan*.] To snore.

Route, (rōot) *n.* [F.] The course or way which is travelled or to be passed; a course; a march.

Routine, (rōot'en) *n.* [F.] A round of business, amusements, or pleasure daily or frequently pursued;—any regular course of action adhered to by force of habit, system of performing official duties without regard to altered circumstances or conditions.

Rove, (rōv) *n.* A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.

Rove, (rōv) *v. i.* [Dan. *rover*.] To wander; to ramble; to range or pass without certain direction;—*v. t.* To wander over. [Perhaps from *revet*.] To draw through an eye or aperture; to card, as wool.

Rover, (rōv'er) *n.* A wanderer;—a fickle or inconstant person;—a robber or pirate; a free-booter.

Roving, (rōv'ing) *n.* Rambling; wandering;—act of passing a cord through an eye.

Row, (rō) *n.* [A.-S. *rdæ*.] A series of persons or things in a continued line, a rank; a file;—an excursion taken in a boat with oars.

Row, (rō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *rdæcan*.] To impel along the surface of water by oars;—to transport by rowing;—*v. i.* To labour with the oar;—to be moved by oars.

Row, (row) *n.* A riotous, noisy disturbance.

Rowdy, (row'de) *n.* One who engages in rows or riots; a riotous, turbulent fellow.

Rowel, (row'el) *n.* [F. *rouelle*.] The wheel of a spur formed with sharp points;—a little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits.

Rowler, (rō'er) *n.* One who rows or manages an oar.

Rowlock, (rō'lok) *n.* The part of a boat's gunwale, usually indented and plated, on which the oars rest in rowing;—*pl.* Wooden or metallic pins between which the oars work.

Royal, (rōy'al) *a.* [F.] Kingly; regal; pertaining to the crown;—becoming a king or queen; magnificent;—noble; illustrious; august; majestic; magnanimous.

Royal, (roy'al) *n.* A large kind of paper, usually 20 by 25 inches;—a small sail above the top-gallant-sail;—the third shoot of a stag's head.

Royalism, (roy'al-izm) *n.* Attachment to the cause of royalty or to the system of monarchical government.

Royalist, (roy'al-ist) *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to kingly government.

Royally, (roy'al-le) *adv.* In a kingly manner.

Royalty, (roy'al-te) *n.* [F. *royauté*.] State of being royal; kingship; kingly office;—the person of a sovereign;—rights of a king;—royal prerogative;—*pl.* *Royalties*, emblems of kingly authority; regalia;—the bounds of a royal burgh. [Scot.]

Rub, (rub) *v. t.* [Ger. *reiben*.] To move with pressure or friction; to clean; to scour;—to spread a substance thinly over the surface of; to smear;—*to rub down*, to comb or curry, as a horse;—*to rub off*, to remove by friction, as rust, &c.;—*to rub out*, to erase;—*to rub upon*, to touch hard; to tease by sarcastic remarks, &c.;—*to rub over*, to gloss; to polish;—*to rub up*, to burnish;—*v. i.* To move along the surface with pressure;—*to fret*;—*to chafe*;—to move or pass with difficulty.

Rub, (rub) *n.* Act of rubbing; friction;—a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch;—something grating to the feeling; sarcasm; joke.

Rubber, (rub'er) *n.* One who or that which rubs, —a coarse file;—a whetstone;—a contest in some games of chance, as whist, &c.;—*pl.* Overshoes made of India-rubber;—a disease in sheep. [friction; polishing.]

Rubbing, (rub'ing) *n.* The act of scouring by Rubbish, (rub'ish) *n.* [From *rub*.] Waste matter; any thing worthless; debris; mixed mass; hence, incongruity; absurdity.

Rubble, (rub'l) *n.* Water-worn or rough stones, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry.

Rubescence, (röö-be'sent) *a.* [L. *rubescens*.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red colour.

Rubound, (röö-be-kund) *a.* [L. *rubicundus*.] Inclining to redness.

Ruboundity, (röö-be-kund'it-e) *n.* State of being red; redness. floridness.

Rubify, (röö-be-fi) *v. t.* To make red; to redden.

Rubigo, (röö-bi'gö) *n.* [L.] A kind of rust on plants; mildew.

Ruble, (röö'bl) *n.* [Russ. *rubl*.] The standard silver coin of Russia, worth 3s. 4d. sterling.

Rubric, (röö'brik) *n.* [L. *rubrica*.] That part of any work which in early manuscripts and typography was coloured red; hence, the title of a statute—anciently written in red letters;—the directions and rules for the conduct of the church service; an episcopal injunction;—that which is established or settled, as by authority.

Rubric, (röö'brik) *v. t.* To print or adorn with red.

Rubrical, (röö'brik-al) *a.* Coloured in red; placed in red lines;—pertaining to the rubric;—also *rubric*.

Rub-stone, (rub'stön) *n.* Stone for scouring, polishing, or sharpening; whetstone.

Ruby, (röö'be) *n.* [L. *rubeus*, red, reddish, from *ruber*, red.] A precious stone or mineral of various shades of red, of which the most prized is carmine red;—redness; red colour;—a blain; a carbuncle;—a printing type smaller than nonpareil.

(Ruby type.)

Ruby, (röö'be) *a.* Having the colour of the ruby; red.

Ruck, (ruk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wigan*.] To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease; to cover;—*r. i.* To be drawn into wrinkles or folds;—to lie covered or close.

Ruck, (ruk) *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or plait.

Rudd, (rud) *n.* [A.-S. *rud*, red.] A freshwater European fish of the carp family—it has red irises.

Rudder, (rud'er) *n.* [A.-S. *rodher*.] The instrument by which a ship is steered;—that which resembles a rudder in directing or governing the course.

Ruddiness, (rud'e-ne) *n.* State of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh colour.

Ruddle, (rud'l) *n.* [A.-S. *rud*.] A species of red earth;—red ochre; a sieve; a riddle.

Ruddock, (rud'ok) *n.* [A.-S. *ruddoc*.] A native bird; redbreast or robin.

Ruddy, (rud'e) *a.* [A.-S. *rud*.] Of a red colour; red;—of a lively flesh colour;—bright yellow, as gold.

Rude, (rööd) *a.* [L. *rudis*.] Rough; uneven; rugged; coarse; uncivil;—impetuous; violent;—boisterous;—ignorant; untought; savage; barbarous;—shapeless; clumsy.

Rudely, (rööd'le) *adv.* In a rude manner; coarsely; unskillfully; uncivilly; violently.

Rudeness, (rööd'nes) *n.* The condition of being rude; unevenness; coarseness; unskillfulness; incivility; violence; impetuosity; boisterousness.

Rudiment, (rööd'e-ment) *n.* [L. *rudis*.] An element or first principle of any art or science;—elementary book,—the original or beginning of any thing; first form or shape;—in *botany*, the germen, ovary, or seed bud;—an imperfect organ.

Rudiment, (rööd'e-ment) *v. t.* To instruct in first principles or elementary rules; to ground.

Rudimental, (rööd-e-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to rudiments or consisting in first principles; initial;—imperfectly developed;—also *rudimentary*.

Rue, (röö) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hredwan*.] To lament; to regret; to grieve for;—*v. i.* To feel compassion;—to repent.

Rue, (röö) *n.* [W. *rhue*.] A plant having a strong odour and a bitter taste;—sorrow.

Rueful, (röö'foöl) *a.* Causing one to rue or lament; woful; sorrowful;—lugubrious.

Ruefully, (röö'foöl-le) *adv.* In a rueful manner; mournfully.

Ruefulness, (röö'foöl-nee) *n.* Sorrow; mournfulness;—expression of dejection and unavailing regret.

Ruff, (ruf) *n.* A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted;—a native fish allied to the perch;—a bird allied to the woodcock and sandpiper;—a species of pigeon;—in *cards*, act of trumping cards of another suit.

Ruff, (ruf) *v. t.* To ruffle;—to trump cards of another suit;—to applaud by beating the floor with the feet.



Rudd



Ruff

Ruffian, (ruffe-an) *n.* [*F. ruffien.*] A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime. [*ous.*]

Ruffian, (ruffe-an) *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.

Ruffianism, (ruffe-an-izm) *n.* Act or conduct of a ruffian.

Ruffianly, (ruffe-an-le) *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious.

Ruffle, (ruffl) *v. t.* [*Ruff.*] To make into a ruff; to draw into plaits or folds;—to furnish with ruffles;—to disturb the surface of;—to discompose; to agitate;—*v. i.* To play loosely; to flutter;—to grow rough or boisterous.

Ruffle, (ruffl) *n.* A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to a garment; a frill;—a state of being ruffled or disturbed.

Ruffle, (ruffl) *n.* A low, vibrating beat of a drum not so loud as a roll.

Ruffling, (ruff'ling) *n.* Disturbance; commotion;—a particular beat of a regimental drum.

Rufous, (roo'fus) *a.* [*L. rufus.*] Reddish; brownish-red.

Rug, (rug) *n.* [*A.-S. rûg.*] A coarse, nappy, woollen fabric, used for protecting a carpet; a coverlet for a bed, and a travelling wrap, &c.;—a rough, shaggy dog.

Rug, (rug) *v. t.* To pull roughly and hastily.

Rugged, (rug'ed) *a.* [*From rug.*] Full of asperities on the surface;—rough; uneven; shaggy; harsh; crabbed;—stormy;—rough to the ear;—surlly; violent; rude.

Ruggedly, (rug'ed-le) *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

Ruggedness, (rug'ed-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being rugged; roughness;—harshness;—coarseness; rudeness;—violence; boisterousness.

Rugose, (roo'gôs) *a.* [*L. ruga.*] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles.

Rugosity, (roo'gôs-e-te) *n.* State of being rugose or wrinkled.

Ruin, (roo'in) *n.* [*L. ruina.*] That change of any thing which destroys it, or unfits it for use;—fall; overthrow; defeat;—mischief; bane;—destruction; decay;—perdition; eternal misery;—the remains of a demolished or decayed city, castle, work of art, &c.

Ruin, (roo'in) *v. t.* To bring to ruin; to demolish;—to subvert; to destroy;—to injure; to impoverish;—to hurt; to impair, as health;—to defeat; to spoil;—to bring to everlasting misery.

Ruinous, (roo'in-us) *a.* Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished;—destructive; baneful; pernicious;—composed of ruins; injurious; mischievous.

Ruinously, (roo'in-us-le) *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

Rulable, (rool'a-bl) *a.* Accordant or conformable to rule; capable of being ruled.

Rule, (rool) *n.* [*F. regle.*] Government; sway;—supreme command; control;—a prescribed law or ordinance; precept; injunction;—a canon; a directory;—regulation; maxim; habitual practice;—standard; exemplar;—an instrument by which straight lines are drawn; ruler;—also, an instrument for measuring short lengths in carpentry; or for performing various operations in mensuration.

Rule, (rool) *v. t.* To exercise authority over; to govern; to control; to manage;—to keep in check; to subdue;—to mark with lines by a ruler;—*v. i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority;—to decide; to order

by rule; to enter a rule;—to stand or maintain a level, as prices.

Ruler, (rool'er) *n.* An instrument with straight edges or sides, either flat or cylindrical, for drawing lines; a rule;—one who rules; a governor.

Ruling, (rool'ing) *a.* Deciding; determining;—predominant; reigning; prevailing; prevalent.

Rum, (rum) *n.* [Said to be a West Indian word.] A spirit distilled from cane-juice or molasses.

Rumble, (rum'bl) *n.* A seat for servants behind a carriage;—a low, heavy sound; a rumbling.

Rumble, (rum'bl) *v. i.* [*Ger. rummeln.*] To make a low, heavy, continued sound.

Rumbling, (rum'bling) *n.* A dull, heavy, continued sound, as distant thunder.

Ruminant, (roo'me-nant) *a.* [*L. ruminans.*] Chewing the cud.

Ruminant, (roo'me-nant) *n.* An animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind.

Ruminate, (roo'min-ât) *v. i.* To chew the cud;—to muse; to meditate; to ponder;—*v. t.* To chew over again;—to muse on; to meditate.

Rumination, (roo'min-â-shun) *n.* Act of ruminating or chewing the cud;—meditation or reflection.

Rummage, (rum'aj) *n.* [*F. remuage.*] A searching carefully by looking into every corner and by turning things over.

Rummage, (rum'aj) *v. t.* To search or examine thoroughly;—to remove, as goods or luggage, from one place to another;—*v. i.* To search a place narrowly.

Rummer, (rum'er) *n.* [*D. roemer.*] A drinking cup; a large glass; a punchbowl.

Rumour, (roo'mur) *n.* [*L. rumor.*] Current report; flying or popular story; bruit;—fame; reputation. [*late a story.*]

Rumour, (roo'mur) *v. t.* To report; to tell or circulate.

Rump, (rump) *n.* [*Ger. rumpf.*] The end of the back-bone of an animal with the parts adjacent;—the buttocks;—the fag end or remnant of any thing.

Rumple, (rum'pl) *v. i.* [*D. rompelen.*] To make uneven; to wrinkle; to crease;—to crumple.

Rumple, (rum'pl) *n.* An irregular fold or plait.

Rumpus, (rum'pus) *n.* A disturbance.

Run, (run) *v. t.* [*A.-S. rennan.*] To go with a lighter or more rapid gait than by walking;—to hasten; to hurry;—to retreat;—to steal off;—to contend in a race;—to go from one state to another;—to proceed;—to press for payment, as upon a bank;—to flow; to descend, as a stream;—to proceed along a surface; to spread;—to move on wheels or runners;—to go back and forth from place to place, as a train, a packet, and the like;—to continue in operation;—to have a course or direction;—to tend; to incline;—to spread and blend together;—to continue without falling due, as a promissory note or bill;—*v. t.* To cause to run, in the various senses of the word;—to thrust;—to drive or force;—to melt; to fuse;—to mould; to cast;—to cause to be drawn; to mark out;—to keep going or sailing between places; to ply; to pour forth;—to smuggle;—to be exposed to the risk of; to hazard;—to sew by passing the needle back and forth in a continuous line.

Run, (run) *n.* Act of running;—motion; flow;—course; process;—will; unconstrained liberty;—currency; prevalence;—a small stream, a brook;—a pressure on a bank or treasury for

payment of its notes;—a range of ground for feeding stock;—the distance sailed by a ship; voyage;—the utmost part of a ship's bottom;—the greatest degree of swiftness in marching.

Runaway, (run'a-wā) *n.* One who flees from danger or restraint; a fugitive;—a deserter.

Runaway, (run'a-wā) *a.* Fleeing from danger or restraint;—accomplished by or during flight.

Bundle, (run'dl) *n.* [Eng. *round*.] A round; a step of a ladder;—a cylinder with spokes in it, by which it may be turned.

Rune, (róon) *n.* [Icel. & Go. *rūna*.] One of the letters or characters of the old Teutonic and Scandinavian alphabets;—*pl.* Teutonic or Scandinavian verses or rhymes.

Rung, (rung) *n.* [Ger. *runge*.] A floor timber in a ship;—one of the rounds of a ladder;—a round, heavy staff; a cudgel. [Scott.]

Runic, (róo'nik) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Runes, or the language and letters of the Teutonic and Scandinavian races.

Runlet, (run'let) *n.* [Diminutive of *run*.] A little stream; a brook;—a small barrel;—also *rundlet*.

Runner, (run'er) *n.* One who runs; a racer; a messenger;—a letter-carrier;—a slender branch running along the ground, and forming at its extremity roots and a young plant.

Running, (run'ing) *n.* The act of going, moving, or passing with speed;—that which runs or flows;—the discharge of an ulcer or other sore.

Running, (run'ing) *a.* Moving with rapidity;—flowing;—kept in training or entered for a race;—still going on; current;—discharging pus.

Runt, (runt) *n.* [Scott.] Any animal small below the natural size;—stalk or stem of the colewort.

Rupce, (róo-pé) *n.* [Hind. *rūpiyah*.] A coin and money of account in the East Indies worth about 2s. sterling.

Rupture, (rup'tūr) *n.* [L. *ruptura*.] Act of breaking or bursting;—state of being broken or violently parted;—breach of peace or concord;—hernia.

Rupture, (rup'tūr) *v. t.* To part by violence; to break; to burst.

Rural, (róor'al) *a.* [L. *ruralis*.] Pertaining to the country;—pertaining to farming or agriculture.

Ruralize, (róor'al-iz) *v. i.* To go into or dwell in the country;—to rusticate.

Rurally, (róor'al-le) *adv.* In a country manner or style; as if in the country.

Ruse, (róoz) *n.* [F. *reuser*.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

Rush, (rush) *n.* [Go. *raus*.] A plant of the genus *Juncus*, of many species, growing in wet ground.

Rush, (rush) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hriscian*.] To move or drive forward with violence and rapidity;—to enter with eagerness, or without due deliberation or preparation.

Rush, (rush) *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste;—an impetuous or violent onset;—heavy flow or current of water, wind, &c.

Rushing, (rush'ing) *n.* Act of moving forward with impetuous force;—rapid and violent course;—tumultuous movement.

Rusk, (rusk) *n.* [Ger. *ruskea*.] A kind of light cake or biscuit; a hard, brittle kind of bread for stores. [the Russians.]

Russ, (rus) *n.* A Russian;—the language of Russet, (rus'et) *a.* [L. *rustus*.] Of a reddish-brown colour;—homespun; rustic; coarse.

Russet, (rus'et) *n.* A kind of apple of a russet colour;—a country dress homespun and dyed red.

Russety, (rus'et-e) *a.* Of a russet colour; russet.

Russia-leather, (rush'e-a-let'h-gr) *n.* A soft leather made in Russia, impregnated with an oil obtained from birch bark—used in book-binding.

Russian, (rush'e-an) *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia.

Russian, (rush'e-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Russia.

Rust, (rust) *n.* [A.-S. *rust*.] An oxide of iron which forms a rough reddish coat on the surface of metal; any metallic oxide;—any foul matter concreted externally; mildew;—loss of power; inactivity;—a dust-like fungus which forms on grain.

Rust, (rust) *v. i.* To be oxidized on the surface;—to become dull by inaction;—to contract mildew;—*v. t.* To cause to contract rust, to corrode;—to impair by inactivity.

Rustic, (rus'tik) *a.* [L. *rusticus*.] Pertaining to the country; rural;—rude; unpolished;—simple; artless.

Rustic, (rus'tik) *n.* An inhabitant of the country;—peasant; husbandman; swain; hind.

Rustically, (rus'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a rustic manner; rudely.

Rusticate, (rus'te-kāt) *v. i.* To dwell in the country;—*v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from the town or college for a time.

Rustication, (rus-te-kā'hun) *n.* Residence in the country;—in universities, punishment of an undergraduate by banishing him for a term from his hall or college.

Rusticity, (rus-tis'e-te) *n.* State of being rustic; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity.

Rustily, (rus'te-le) *adv.* In a rusty state.

Rustiness, (rus'te-nes) *n.* The state of being rusty.

Rustle, (rus'l) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hristlan*.] To make a quick succession of small sounds like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.

Rustle, (rus'l) *n.* A quick succession of small sounds made by rubbing; a rustling.

Rusty, (rust'e) *a.* Covered or affected with rust;—impaired by inaction or neglect;—covered with foul matter;—hoarse; grating.

Rut, (rut) *n.* [F. *rut*.] The copulation of animals, especially of deer.

Rut, (rut) *v. i.* To seek copulation;—*v. t.* To cut, as lines or furrows with a spade;—to cut, as tracks in roads by wheels.

Rut, (rut) *n.* [L. *rupta* (sic. *via*).] A track worn by a wheel;—a furrow digged with a spade.

Ruth, (róoth) *n.* [From *ruē*.] Sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness.

Ruthful, (róoth'fóol) *a.* Full of ruth; pitiful; full of sorrow; merciful; tender.

Ruthfully, (róoth'fóol-le) *adv.* In a ruthful manner.

Ruthless, (róoth'les) *a.* Having no ruth or pity.

Ruthlessly, (róoth'les-le) *adv.* In a ruthless manner; cruelly.

Ruthlessness, (róoth'les-nes) *n.* The state of being ruthless; want of compassion.

Rutlish, (rut'ish) *a.* Lustful; libidinous.

Rutty, (rut'e) *a.* [From *rut*.] Full of ruts.

Rye, (ri) *n.* [A.-S. *ryge*.] A hardy esculent plant closely allied to wheat; also, the grain or fruit of this plant.

S.

S (es), the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, and thirteenth consonant, is sometimes called a semi-vowel. It has two distinct articulations or sounds—a hard, hissing sound, as in sand, sin, thus; and a softer humming or buzzing sibilant sound, as in muse, wise, pronounced like z, mûz, wiz. In some words it is silent, as isle (il).

Sabaoth, (sa-bā'oth) *n. pl.* [H. *səbōth.*] Armies; hosts—used only in the phrase, *Lord of Sabaoth*.

Sabbatarian, (sab-a-tā're-an) *n.* [From *Sabbath*.] One who regards the seventh day of the week as holy;—one who holds extreme views as to the binding obligation of the Sabbath, or Judaical or Pharisaic views as to the mode of its observance;—a strict observer of the Sabbath.

Sabbatarian, (sab-a-tā're-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarianism.

Sabbath, (sab'ath) *n.* [H. *shabbāth.*] The seventh day of the week, the observance of which as a day of rest or worship, was enjoined upon the Jews in the decalogue; among Christians, the first day of the week, the day on which Christ arose from the dead;—the seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival;—intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

Sabbatic, (sab-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath.

Sabbatism, (sab-at-izm) *n.* Intermission of labour, as upon the Sabbath; rest; heavenly rest.

Sabellian, (sa-bel'e-an) *n.* A follower of Sabellius, who maintained that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, operations, or offices of one God, the Father.

Sabian, (sā-be-an) *a.* Relating to the religion of Saba in Arabia, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies.

Sable, (sā'bl) *n.* [D. *sabel*, Ger. *zobel*.] A carnivorous animal of the weasel family, found in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia;—the fur of the sable;—in heraldry, the colour black represented by lines crossing each other.  [black.]

Sable, (sā'bl) *a.* Of the colour of the sable's fur.

Sabot, (sā'bō) *n.* [F., Sp. *zapato*.] A kind of wooden shoe.

Sabre, (sā'ber) *n.* [F. *sabre*.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade curved toward the point; a cavalry sword.

Sabre, (sā'ber) *v. t.* To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.

Sabretache, (sā-ber-tash') *n.* A leathern case suspended from the sword-belt, worn by cavalry.

Sac, (sak) *n.* A bag or receptacle for a liquid; cyst.

Saccharine, (sak'ka-rin) *a.* [L. *saccharum*.] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar.

Saccharometer, (sak-ka-rom'et-er) *n.* [G. *sakchar* and *metron*.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.

Sacerdotal, (sas-er-dō't'al) *a.* [L. *sacerdos*.] Pertaining to priests or to the order of priests; priestly.

Sacerdotalism, (sas-er-dō't'al-izm) *n.* The system, spirit, or character of the priesthood.

Sachem, (sā'kem) *n.* A chief of a tribe of the American Indians; a sagamore.

Sachet, (sa-shā') *n.* A scent-bag or perfume-cushion.

Sack, (sak) *n.* [A.-S. *sacc*.] A bag; a large pouch; a large strong and coarse bag for carrying wool, cotton, flour, coals, &c.;—a measure of three bushels.

Sack, (sak) *n.* [L. *sagum*.] A loose garment for men or women, worn like a cloak about the shoulders.

Sack, (sak) *n.* [Sp. *seco*, F. *sec*.] Any dry wine; sherry; canary;—a drink or beverage warmed and spiced made of sherry, canary, &c.

Sack, (sak) *n.* [Arm. *sacq*, Sp. *sacar*, F. *sacquer*, to pillage.] The pillage or plunder, as of a town or city; devastation; ravage.

Sack, (sak) *v. t.* To put in a sack; to bag;—to plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to ravage.

Sackbut, (sak'but) *n.* [F. *saquebute*.] A brass wind instrument of music; a trombone;—in *Scripture*, a kind of harp or lyre.

Sackcloth, (sak'kloth) *n.* Cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth;—in *Scripture*, a garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification. (hold.)

Sackful, (sak'fool) *n.* As much as a sack will **Sacking**, (sak'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *sæcing*.] Cloth of which sacks or bags are made;—coarse canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed;—the act of taking by storm and pillaging.

Sacrament, (sak'ra-ment) *n.* [L. *sacramentum*.] A solemn oath;—a sacred doctrine; a mystery;—one of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ to be observed by his followers; baptism; the Lord's supper;—an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

Sacramental, (sak-ra-ment'al) *a.* Belonging to or constituting a sacrament; solemnly binding. **Sacramentally**, (sak-ra-ment'al-le) *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

Sacramentarian, (sak-ra-men-tār'e-an) *a.* Belonging to sacraments; especially, noting a theory of the efficacy of the administration of sacraments, to confer grace and salvation; holding the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

Sacred, (sā'kred) *a.* [L. *sacer*.] Holy; pertaining to the worship or service of God; set apart from secular uses and consecrated to God;—proceeding from God; divine;—treating of religion; religious; pious;—entitled to reverence; venerable;—erected in memory of; dedicated to;—halloved;—religiously binding; inviolable;—dedicated, as a temple to a heathen deity, idol, &c. **Sacredly**, (sā'kred-le) *adv.* In a sacred manner; religiously;—inviolably; strictly.

Sacredness, (sā'kred-nes) *n.* State or quality of being sacred;—holiness; sanctity; inviolableness.

Sacrifice, (sak're-fiz) *v. t.* To make an offering of; to present by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or

thanksgiving to some divinity;—to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something;—*v. i.* To make offerings to God or to a deity of things consumed on the altar.

Sacrifice, (sak're-fis) *n.* [*L. sacrificium.*] The offering of any thing to God or to a god;—any thing consecrated to a divinity;—destruction or surrender of any thing made for the sake of something else; the thing devoted or given up.

Sacrificer, (sak're-fiz-er) *n.* One who sacrifices or immolates.

Sacrificial, (sak-re-fah'e-al) *a.* Relating to or consisting in sacrifice;—performing sacrifices.

Sacrilege, (sak're-lej) *n.* [*F.*] The crime of profaning sacred things;—church robbery; alienation of church lands or property to secular or common purposes.

Sacrilegious, (sak-re-lə'je-us) *a.* Violating sacred things; involving sacrilege; profane; impious.

Sacrilegiously, (sak-re-lə'je-us-le) *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege.

Sacrilegiousness, (sak-re-lə'je-us-nee) *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to sacrilege.

Sacrist, (sak'rist) *n.* A sexton; a sacristan;—a **Sacristan**, (sak'rist-an) *n.* [*L.*] An officer of the church who has the care of its utensils or movables; a sexton.

Sacristy, (sak'ris-te) *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; vestry.

Sad, (sad) *a.* [*A.-S. sād.*] Sorrowful; affected with grief;—melancholy;—serious; grave;—dejected; downcast; calamitous; distressing;—sombre;—naughty; troublesome.

Sadden, (sad'n) *v. t.* To make sad; to make melancholy or sorrowful;—*v. i.* To become sad or sorrowful;—to be downcast or dejected.

Saddle, (sad'l) *n.* [*A.-S. sadul.*] A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on; something resembling a saddle in form, use;—a part of the backbone of an animal with the ribs on each side.

Saddle, (sad'l) *v. t.* To put a saddle upon;—to fix as a charge or burden upon; to encumber.

Saddle-horse, (sad'l-hors) *n.* Horse for riding, as distinguished from one for driving.

Saddler, (sad'ler) *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles and other harness for horses.

Saddlery, (sad'ler-e) *n.* Materials for making saddles and harness; the articles for sale in a saddler's shop;—the trade of a saddler.

Sadducean, (sad-ü-sē'an) *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees;—denying the resurrection and a future state; sceptical; infidel; irreligious.

Sadducee, (sad-ü-sē) *n.* [*From Sādōk*, the founder of the sect.] One of a sect among the Jews who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels.

Sad-iron, (sad'ī-urn) *n.* An instrument for ironing clothes; a flat iron.

Sadly, (sad'le) *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully;—gravely; seriously;—grievously; severely.

Sadness, (sad'nee) *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness;—seriousness;—melancholy; gloomy look, as of the face; heaviness; dejection.

Safe, (sāf) *a.* [*Norm. F. sau.*] Free from harm, injury, or risk;—conferring safety; securing from harm;—sure; certain;—kept in good care; preserved.

Safe, (sāf) *n.* A place for safety; a fire-proof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, or the like;—a case of wood or metal,

with wire-gauze panels, to keep meat, butter, &c., fresh and cool.

Safe-conduct, (sāf'kon-duk't) *n.* That which gives a safe passage; a convoy or guard through an enemy's country;—a written warrant to pass free in a foreign land; a passport.

Safeguard, (sāf'gārd) *n.* That which defends or protects;—a convoy or guard;—a passport.

Safely, (sāf'le) *adv.* In a safe manner;—without injury;—in close custody;—without risk.

Safeness, (sāf'nees) *n.* Condition of being safe; freedom from harm or danger; security; safety.

Safety, (sāf'te) *n.* Condition or state of being safe; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss;—freedom from danger or hazard;—security; close custody.

Safety-belt, (sāf'te-belt) *n.* A belt to enable a person to float in water.

Safety-lamp, (sāf'te-lamp) *n.* A lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire-gauze to give light in mines, without setting fire to inflammable gases.

Safety-valve, (sāf'te-valv) *n.* A valve fitted to the boiler, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.

Saffron, (sāf'run) *n.* [*A. & Safety-lamp.* Per. *za'fardn.*] A bulbous plant of the genus *Crocus*, having flowers of a deep yellow colour.

Saffron, (sāf'run) *a.* Having the colour of saffron flowers; deep yellow.

Sag, (sag) *v. i.* [*A.-S. & Ger. eigan.*] To lean, incline, bend from an upright or horizontal position;—to shake; to stagger;—to give way; to yield;—to lurch or tend to leeward, as a ship;—*v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

Sagacious, (sa-gā'she-us) *a.* [*L. sagax.*] Quick of scent, as a hound;—quick of thought; acute in penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious.

Sagaciously, (sa-gā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a sagacious manner.

Sagacity, (sa-gas'e-te) *n.* Quickness of scent;—acuteness; readiness of apprehension; faculty of discerning and distinguishing between ideas, and of detecting motives;—soundness of judgment; worldly wisdom; shrewdness.

Sage, (sāj) *n.* [*F. seuge.*] A plant of several species employed in cookery as a condiment.

Sage, (sāj) *a.* [*F. from L. sagire.*] Having nice discernment and powers of judging;—wise; prudent;—grave; sober;—well-devised; judicious.

Sage, (sāj) *n.* A wise man; a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

Sagely, (sāj'le) *adv.* Wisely; prudently.

Sagger, (sag'er) *n.* A cylindrical clay pot in which earthenware is baked in the kiln;—*seggar*.

Sagging, (sag'ing) *n.* A bending or sinking under pressure;—drifting to leeward, as of a ship.

Sagittarius, (saj-it-ā're-us) *n.* [*L.*] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac which the sun enters about November 22d—usually represented on celestial globes by a figure, half



Sagittarius.

man, half horse, in the act of shooting an arrow from a bow.

Sagitate, (saj'it-ät) *a.* Shaped like an arrow-head.

Sago, (sä'gō) *n.* [Malay. and Jav. *adgu*.] A dry granulated starch, imported from the East Indies—the prepared pith of several different palms.

Sagoin, (sa-goin') *n.* A monkey of S. America having a long hairy tail, which is not prehensile.

Said, (sed) *a.* Before mentioned; already spoken of or specified; aforesaid—used chiefly in legal style.

Sail, (säl) *n.* [A.-S. *sægel*.] A sheet of canvas or other substance spread to the wind to assist the progress of a vessel in the water;—a vessel; a ship of any kind;—a journey or excursion upon the water.

Sail, (säl) *v. i.* To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water;—to be conveyed in a vessel;—to set sail; to begin a voyage;—to move smoothly through the air, as a bird;—to float in the air, as a balloon;—to swim;—*v. t.* To pass or move in a ship, by sails;—to cross, or navigate the sea;—to fly through;—to direct the motion of a vessel.

Sail-cloth, (säl'kloth) *n.* Duck or canvas used in making sails.

Sailer, (säl'er) *n.* A ship or vessel—with qualifying words descriptive of speed or manner of sailing.

Sailing, (säl'ing) *n.* Act of a person or thing that sails;—art or method of directing a ship's way on the ocean; navigation;—act of setting sail;—movement through the air.

Sailing-master, (säl'ing-mas-ter) *n.* An officer in a ship of war who superintends the navigation of the vessel.

Sail-loft, (säl'loft) *n.* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

Sail-maker, (säl'mäk-er) *n.* One who makes sails by profession for sale;—an officer in ships who repairs or alters sails, and has charge of the sail-room.

Sailer, (säl'er) *n.* One who follows the business of navigating ships; mariner; seaman; tar.

Sail-room, (säl'room) *n.* Cabin on board ship, in which spare sails and materials are kept.

Saint, (sänt) *n.* [F.] A holy or godly person;—one of the blessed in heaven;—one canonized by the Romish church.

Saint, (sänt) *v. t.* To make a saint of; to beatify; to canonize;—*v. i.* To act with a show of piety.

Sainted, (sänt'ed) *a.* Consecrated; sacred; holy; pious;—gone to heaven.

Saintlike, (sänt'lik) *a.* Resembling a saint—saint of persons;—becoming a saint in acts or conduct.

Saintly, (sänt'le) *a.* Like a saint; becoming a holy person.

Sake, (säk) *n.* [A.-S. *säc*.] Final cause; end; purpose; reason; account; regard.

Saker, (säk'er) *n.* A bird of the genus *Falco*.

Salacious, (sal-ähe-us) *a.* [L. *salax*.] Lustful; lecherous; hence, exciting; stimulating.

Salaciously, (sal-ähe-us-le) *adv.* Lustfully.

Salad, (sälad) *n.* [F. *salade*.] Uncooked herbs dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten as a relish.

Salad-oil, (sälad-oil) *n.* Olive oil used in dressing salads or other culinary purposes.

Salam, (sa-läm) *n.* [A. *salām*.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect in the East.

Salamander, (sal-a-man'der) *n.* [L. G. *salaman-dra*.] A genus of batrachian reptiles having some affinities with lizards but more with frogs—formerly supposed able to live in fire;—a large iron poker



which, being made red hot, is used for lighting fires, and for glazing cooked meats.

Salamandrine, (sal-a-man'drin) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

Salary, (sal'a-re) *n.* [L. *salarium*.] recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services; pay; hire.

Salary, (sal'a-re) *v. t.* To fix or pay a salary to

Sale, (säl) *n.* [A.-S. *sellan*.] Act of selling; the transfer of property for money;—opportunity of selling; demand; market;—public exposition of goods; auction.

Saleable, (säla-bl) *a.* [From *sale*.] Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in good demand.

Saleably, (säla-ble) *adv.* In a saleable manner.

Salesman, (säls'man) *n.* One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

Salework, (sälw'urk) *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carefully done.

Salic, (sälik) *a.* [From the *Salian* Franks.] Designating a law by which, as in France, males only can inherit the throne;—also written *Salique*.

Salient, (säle-ent) *a.* [L. *salien*.] Moving by leaps;—shooting out or up; projecting; springing;—prominent; conspicuous.

Salify, (säle-fi) *v. t.* [L. *sal* and *facere*.] To form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid.

Saline, (sal-in') *a.* [L. *salinus*.] Consisting of or containing salt;—partaking of the qualities of salt.

Saline, (sal-in') *n.* A salt spring or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

Saliva, (sa-li'va) *n.* [L.] The alkaline liquid secreted by certain glands in the mouth; spittle.

Salivant, (säle-vant) *n.* Medicine which produces or excites salivation.

Salivary, (säle-vär-e) *a.* Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva.

Salivate, (säle-vät) *v. t.* [L. *salivare*.] To produce an abnormal secretion of saliva, as by mercury;—to purge by the salival glands.

Salivation, (säle-vä'hun) *n.* Act or process of producing an excessive excretion of saliva;—a continued unnatural flow of spittle; pyalism.

Sallet, (sälet) *n.* [F. *salade*.] A light kind of helmet; a head-piece.

Sallow, (sälo) *n.* [A.-S. *salig*.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*, allied to the willow.

Sallow, (sälo) *a.* Yellowish;—of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a dark yellow.

Sallowness, (sälo-ness) *n.* Paleness tinged with a dark yellow.

Sally, (säle) *n.* A leaping forth;—an issuing of troops to attack besiegers;—excursion; digression;—a flight of fancy, wit, or the like;—act of levity.

Sally, (säle) *v. i.* [L. *salire*.] To leap or rush out; to issue suddenly, as troops to attack besiegers.

Sally-port, (säle-pört) *n.* A postern gate or a passage under ground for troops in a sortie.

Salmagundi, (sal-ma-gun'de) *n.* [*F. salmigondis.*]

A dish of salted, preserved, or highly spiced ingredients;—an olio or medley.

Salmon, (sam'un) *n.* [*L. salmo.*] A fish of a yellowish red colour, found in the northern seas, and which ascends rivers to spawn.

Salmon-trout, (sam'un-trout) *n.* A small fish resembling the common salmon;—also called *sea-trout*.

Saloon, (sa-loon) *n.* [*F. & Sp. salon.*] A lofty, spacious hall;—a state-room; a public reception room;—a gallery for works of art;—a public dining room;—principal cabin in a passenger vessel;—refreshment room in a theatre.

Saloon-deck, (sa-loon/dek) *n.* Light, airy deck above the quarter or poop deck.

Salt, (sawlt) *n.* [*A.-S. sealt.*] The chloride of sodium, used for seasoning food and for the preservation of meat, &c.;—that which preserves from corruption;—that which gives flavour or zest;—taste; savour;—piquancy; wit;—a salt-cellar;—an old sailor;—a combination of an acid with a base.

Salt, (sawlt) *a.* Furnished, impregnated with, or containing salt; prepared with or tasting of salt;—pungent; bitter;—colloquially, dear; costly.

Salt, (sawlt) *v. t.* To sprinkle or season with salt. [*jumping; dancing.*]

Saltant, (sal'tant) *a.* [*L. saltans.*] Leaping;

Saltation, (sal-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. saltatio.*] A leaping or jumping;—beating or palpitation.

Saltatory, (sal-tā-tor-e) *a.* Leaping or dancing; used in leaping or dancing.

Salt-cellar, (sawlt'sel-ar) *n.* A small dish for salt at table. [*salt;—dry-salter.*]

Salter, (sawlt'er) *n.* One who salts; one who sells **Saltgrade**, (sal'te-grād) *a.* [*L. saltus and gradi.*] Having feet or legs formed for leaping.

Salting, (sawlt'ing) *n.* The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt;—a salt-marsh.

Saltish, (sawlt'ish) *a.* Tinctured with salt; somewhat salt;—also *salty*.

Saltishly, (sawlt'ish-le) *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltiness.

Saltless, (sawlt'les) *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid; wanting savour or relish.

Salt-mine, (sawlt'min) *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

Saltiness, (sawlt'nes) *n.* Quality of being salt or impregnated with salt;—taste of salt.

Salt-pan, (sawlt'pan) *n.* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained or made.

Saltpetre, (sawlt-pē'ter) *n.* [*L. sal petre.*] A salt consisting of nitric acid and potassa;—also *nitre*.

Salt-radical, (sawlt'rad-e-kal) *n.* A substance capable of forming a salt with a metal or body which may take the place of a metal.

Salts, (sawlt) *n. pl.* In chemistry, combinations of acids with alkaline or salifiable bases;—in medicine, saline cathartics, as Epsom, Rochelle, &c.

Salt-springs, (sawlt'springz) *n. pl.* Water springs containing medicinal salts.

Salt-water, (sawlt'wawt'er) *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

Salt-work, (sawlt'wurk) *n.* A house or place where salt is made; a saltern.

Salubrious, (sa-lū'bre-us) *a.* [*L. salubris.*] Favourable to health; promoting health; wholesome; salutary. [*salubrious manner.*]

Salubriously, (sal-lū'bre-us-le) *adv.* In a salutary manner.

Salubrity, (sal-lū'bre-te) *n.* Quality of being salu-

bricious; wholesome; healthfulness;—mildness, as of the air, season, &c.

Salutarily, (sal'ū-tār-il-e) *adv.* Favourably to health; healthfully; wholesomely.

Salutary, (sal'ū-tār-e) *a.* [*L. salutaris.*] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health;—promotive of public safety; beneficial; advantageous.

Salutation, (sal-ū-tā'shun) *n.* Act of paying respect by the customary words or actions; act of greeting; address; welcome; congratulation.

Salute, (sal-ūt) *v. t.* [*L. salutare.*] To address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet; to hail;—to kiss;—to honour, (by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colours, by shouts, or the like).

Salute, (sal-ūt) *n.* Act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting;—a kiss;—a discharge of cannon or small arms, lowering the colours or beating the drums.

Salvable, (sal'va-bl) *a.* [*L. salvare.*] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.

Salvage, (sal'vāj) *n.* [*F.*] The compensation allowed to persons who assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril;—that property saved.

Salvation, (sal-vā'shun) *n.* Act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or calamity;—redemption of man from sin and death;—gift of eternal life; saving grace;—the gospel;—ascription of praise and glory.

Salve, (salv, sāv) *n.* [*A.-S. sealf.*] An adhesive composition applied to wounds or sores; plaster;—a remedy; aid.

Salve, (salv, sāv) *v. t.* To heal by application or medicaments; to apply salve to;—to remedy.

Salver, (salv'er) *n.* [*Sp. salra.*] A piece of plate standing on a foot or tripod; a plate or waiter on which any thing is presented.

Salvo, (sal'vō) *n.* [*L. salvo jure.*] An exception; reservation;—a general discharge of fire arms intended for a salute.

Salvor, (sal'vor) *n.* One who saves a ship or cargo at sea.

Samaritan, (sa-mar'e-tan) *a.* Of or pertaining to Samaria;—denoting the alphabet in use among the Jews before the Babylonian captivity.

Samaritan, (sa-mar'e-tan) *n.* Native or inhabitant of Samaria;—the language of Samara.

Sambo, (sam'bō) *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; a negro.

Same, (sām) *a.* [*A.-S.*] Not different or other; identical;—of like kind, sort, or dimension; similar; equal;—just mentioned before; afore-said.

Same, (sām) *adv.* [*A.-S. sam.*] Together.

Sameness, (sām'nes) *n.* State of being the same; identity; correspondence; similarity; monotonous.

Samel, (sām'e-l) *n.* [*Turk. sam-yeli.*] A hot wind that blows in Arabia; the simoon.

Samlet, (sam'let) *n.* Young of the salmon before it takes to the sea; part;—also *salmonet*.

Sampan, (sam'pan) *n.* A Chinese boat from 12 to 15 feet long, usually impelled by a bow or stern scull.

Sampfire, (sam'fir) *n.* [*F. l'herbe de Saint Pierre.*] A fleshy herb which grows on rocks near the sea-shore, used in the form of a pickle as an article of diet.

Sample, (sam'pl) *n.* [*L. exemplum.*] A part presented for inspection or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; specimen; example.

Sampler, (sam'pler) *n.* One who distributes things into samples for inspection;—a pattern work.

—a piece of needle-work executed as a specimen of skill.

Sampling, (sam'pling) *n.* Act of making up samples of goods for sale;—act of tasting or comparing samples.

Samsu, (sam'shoo) *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from rice by the Chinese.

Sanability, (san-a-bil'e-te) *n.* The state of being sanable or curable.

Sanable, (san'a-bl) *a.* [*L. sanabilis.*] Capable of being healed or cured; remediable; curable.

Sanative, (san'a-tiv) *a.* [*L. sanare.*] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; sanatory.

Sanatory, (san'a-tor-e) *a.* [*L. sanare.*] Conducive to health; healing;—*sanitary.*

Sanctification, (sangk-te-fe-ka'shun) *n.* Act of making holy; state of being sanctified;—act of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.

Sanctifier, (sangk'te-fi-er) *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; specifically, the Holy Spirit.

Sanctify, (sangk'te-fi) *v. t.* [*L. sanctus and facere.*] To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a religious use; to consecrate;—to purify; to make free from sin;—to render productive of holiness or piety.

Sanctimonious, (sangk-te-mō'ne-us) *a.* Possessing sanctimony;—making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious.

Sanctimoniously, (sangk-te-mō'ne-us-le) *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.

Sanctimoniousness, (sangk-te-mō'ne-us-nes) *n.* State of being sanctimonious.

Sanctimony, (sangk'te-mon-e) *n.* [*L. sanctimonia.*] Holiness; devoutness; especially, artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness.

Sanction, (sangk'shun) *n.* [*L. sanctio.*] Solemn or ceremonious ratification; approbation and acceptance;—confirmation; countenance; support.

Sanction, (sangk'shun) *v. t. or i.* To give validity or authority to; confirm; authorize; countenance.

Sanctity, (sangk'te-te) *n.* [*L. sanctitas.*] State or quality of being sacred;—state of being pure, godly, and devout;—state of being solemnly binding.

Sanctuary, (sangk'tū-ar-e) *n.* [*L. sanctuarium.*] A sacred place; holy ground;—the most sacred part of the Jewish tabernacle and temple; holy of holies;—in Roman Catholic churches, the site of the high altar;—a house consecrated to the worship of God;—a sacred asylum; place of protection for fugitives from justice.

Sand, (sand) *n.* [*A.-S., Ger. sand.*] Fine particles of stone, especially of silicious stone, but not reduced to powder or dust;—*pl.* Tracts of land consisting of sand.

Sand, (sand) *v. t.* To sprinkle or cover with sand.

Sandal, (san'dal) *n.* [*G. sandalon.*] A kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot with parallel openings across the instep.

Sandal-wood, (san'dal-wood) *n.* [*A. sandal.*] The wood of a low tree, having a general resemblance to the privet—it has a yellow colour and great fragrance.

Sand-ball, (sand'baw) *n.* A ball of soap mixed with sand for use at the toilet.



Sandal.

Sand-bank, (sand'bank) *n.* A bank of sand thrown up by the sea.

Sand-blind, (sand'blind) *a.* Having a defective vision so that motes or specks float before the eyes like particles of sand.

Sand-coloured, (sand kul'grd) *a.* Of the colour of sand; yellowish.

Sand-drift, (sand'drift) *n.* Sand driven by the wind;—deposit of drifted sand.

Sanded, (sand'ed) *a.* Covered with sand;—marked with small spots; having a sandy colour.

Sand-eel, (sand'el) *n.* A small eel-like fish. It buries itself in the moist sand after the retiring of the tide.

Sanderling, (san'der-ling) *n.* A small wading bird allied to the dotterel and sand-piper.

Sandiness, (sand'e-nes) *n.* State of being sandy, or of having a sandy colour.

Sand-paper, (sand'pā-per) *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance for smoothing and polishing.

Sand-piper, (sand'pī-per) *n.* A native longirostral and wading bird of the snipe family.

Sand-stone, (sand'stōn) *n.* A rock formed of sand more or less firmly united.

Sandwich, (sand'wich) *n.* Two thin pieces of bread and butter, with



Sand-piper.

a thin slice of meat between them—a favourite dish of the Earl of Sandwich.

Sandy, (sand'e) *a.* Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered with sand;—not firm or stable;—resembling sand in colour;—also, sandiah.

Sane, (sān) *a.* [*L. sanus.*] Sound; healthy;—not disordered in intellect; of sound reason.

Saneness, (sān'nes) *n.* State of being sane or of sound mind.

Sanguinary, (sang'gwin-ar-e) *a.* [*L. sanguis.*] Bloody; attended with much bloodshed;—eager to shed blood; bloodthirsty.

Sanguine, (sang'gwin-a) *a.* [*L. sanguineus.*] Having the colour of blood; red;—characterized by abundance of blood;—cheerful; ardent;—full of hope; lively; confident.

Sanguinely, (sang'gwin-le) *adv.* In a sanguine manner; ardently; confidently; hopefully.

Sanguineness, (sang'gwin-nes) *n.* Redness; floridness, as of the skin;—fulness of blood; plethora;—confidence;—ardour; eagerness of expectation.

Sanguineous, (sang'gwin'e-us) *a.* Abounding with blood; plethoric;—bloody; pertaining to blood;—constituting blood;—blood-red; crimson.

Sanhedrim, (san'hē-drim) *n.* [*H. sanhedrin.*] The great council of the Jews, which consisted of seventy members, with the high priest as president—it had jurisdiction of cases civil and religious, with power of life and death.

Sanicle, (san'e-kl) *n.* [*L. sanicula.*] A plant of several species; black snake-root.

Sanious, (sā'ne-us) *a.* [*L. saniosus.*] Thin and serous with a slight bloody tinge.

Sanitary, (san'e-tār-e) *a.* [*L. sanitas.*] Pertaining to or designed to secure health; hygienic.

Sanity, (san'e-te) *n.* [*L. sanitas.*] Condition of being sane; soundness or healthiness of body or mind.

Sans-culotte, (sang-ku-lot') *n.* [*F.*] A ragged fellow—a name of reproach given in the French revolution to the extreme republican party.

Sanskrit, (san'skrit) n. [Skr. *sanskṛita*.] The ancient language of Hindoستان, in which is embodied the religion, laws, and philosophy of the Brahmans.

Sap, (sap) n. [A.-S. *sap*.] The juice of plants of any kind;—the alburnum of a tree; sapwood.

Sap, (sap) v. t. [F. *saper*.] To subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; to undermine;—to pierce with saps;—v. i. To proceed by undermining.

Sap, (sap) n. An approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, &c.

Sapid, (sap'id) a. [L. *sapidus*.] Possessing savour; exciting the organs of taste; palatable.

Sapidity, (sap'id-nes) n. Taste; savour; power of stimulating the palate; savouriness;—also *sapidly*.

Sapience, (sā'pe-ens) n. Quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

Sapient, (sā'pe-ent) a. [L. *sapiens*.] Having wisdom; discerning; sage;—in an ironical sense, knowing; would-be wise.

Sapiently, (sā'pe-ent-le) adv. Wisely; sagaciously;—in an ironical sense, knowingly;—stupidly.

Sapless, (sap'les) a. Destitute of sap; not juicy;—dry; old; withered.

Sapling, (sap'ling) n. [From *sap*.] A young tree.

Saponaceous, (sap-ō-nā'she-us) a. [L. *sapo*.] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

Saponification, (sa-pon-e-fe-kā'shun) n. Act of converting into soap or state of being converted into soap.

Saponify, (sa-pon-e-fi) v. t. [L. *sapo* and *facere*.] To convert into soap.

Sapor, (sā'por) n. [L.] Taste; relish; flavour; savour.

Saporific, (sap'or-if-ik) a. [L. *sapor* and *facere*.] Having the power to excite or please the palate.

Sapper, (sap'er) n. [F. *sapeur*.] One who saps or mines;—officer or private of the Royal Engineers, called *sappers* and *miners*.

Sapphic, (sap'hik) a. Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess;—noting a metre invented by Sappho, in which three lines of five feet each are followed by an Adonic line of two feet.

Sapphire, (sā'fir) n. [G. *sappheiros*.] Pure, crystallized alumina, a precious stone next in hardness to the diamond.

Sapphirine, (sā'fir-in) a. Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire.

Sappiness, (sap'o-nes) n. State or quality of being sappy or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

Sappy, (sap'e) a. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent;—hence, young; weak.

Saraband, (sā'rā-band) n. [Sp. *sarabanda*.] A Spanish dance to an air in triple time;—the air itself.

Saracen, (sā'rā-sen) n. [A. *sharki*.] An adherent or propagator of Mohammedanism in countries further west than Arabia.

Saracenic, (sā'rā-sen'ik) a. Of or pertaining to the Saracens;—noting a kind of architecture; Moorish arabesque.

Sarcast, (sār'kazm) n. [G. *sarkazein*.] A satirical remark uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt;—a keen reproach; taunt; scoffing gibe. [scornfully severe; taunting.]

Sarcastic, (sār-kas'tik) a. Bitterly satirical.

Sarcastically, (sār-kas'tik-al-le) adv. In a sarcastic manner.

Saracenet, (sār'snet) n. [L. *saracenicum*.] A

species of fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.;—also written *saracenet*.

Sarcocarp, (sār'kō-kārp) n. [G. *sarx* and *karpos*.] The fleshy parts between the epicarp and the endocarp, as in the plum, peach, &c.

Sarcology, (sār'kolō'je) n. [G. *sarx* and *logos*.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

Sarcophagus, (sār-kō-fa-gus) n. [G. *sarkophagos*.] A species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins;—so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it;—hence a coffin or tomb of this stone; a stone coffin;—a monumental chest or vase of stone or bronze erected over graves;—an article of domestic furniture in the shape of a sarcophagus.

Sarcosis, (sār-kō'sis) n. [G.] Generation or growth of flesh;—a fleshy tumour.

Sardine, (sār'din) n. A Mediterranean fish of the herring family;—prepared with olive oil as a delicacy.

Sardine, (sār'din) n. A precious stone, probably a carnelian;—also *sardius*.

Sardinian, (sār-din'e-an) a. Pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia or Sardinia in Italy.

Sardonic, (sār-dō'n'ik) a. [G. *sardonion*.] Forced, heartless, or bitter;—said of a laugh or smile concealing bitterness of heart; mocking.

Sardonix, (sār'dō-niks) n. [G. *sardonix*.] A silicious stone or gem;—a variety of chalcedony.

Sark, (sār'k) n. [A.-S. *syrice*.] A shirt. [Scott.]

Sarking, (sār'king) n. [Scott.] Thin boards for lining, to be used under slates, and for similar purposes.

Sarment, (sār'ment) n. [L. *sarmentum*.] A prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of the strawberry.

Sarsaparilla, (sār-sa-pār-il'a) n. [Sp. *sarsa* and *parrilla*.] A plant of the genus *Simulax*, valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and demulcent qualities.

Sartorius, (sār-to're-us) n. [L.] The muscle which throws one leg across the other, reaching from above the hip to below the knee; tailor's muscle.

Sash, (sash) n. [It. *scassa*.] A silken band;—an ornamental belt or band, worn by officers round the waist or over the shoulders, by clerical over their cassocks, and by females round the waist.

Sash, (sash) n. [F. *chassis*.] The frame of a window in which the panes of glass are set.

Sash, (sash) v. t. To furnish with sashes or frames for glass;—to dress with a sash.

Sasin, (sā'sin) n. A kind of antelope found in India, remarkable for its swiftness and beauty.

Sasine, (sā'sēn) n. [F. *sasine*.] In law, act of conveying or giving possession of feudal property;—infestment;—also, the instrument of deed of conveyance.

Sassafras, (sās'a-fra) n. [L. *saxi/fragra*.] A tree of the laurel family whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

Satan, (sā'tan) n. [H. *śātān*.] The grand adversary of man; the devil.

Satanic, (sā-tan'ik) a. Having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; devilish; infernal.

Satanically, (sā-tan'ik-al-le) adv. In a Satanic manner; diabolically.

Satchel, (sach'el) n. [L. *sacculus*.] A little sack or bag;—a school-boy's bag.

Sate, (sāt) v. t. [L. *satiare*.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; glut; surfeit.

Satellite, (sat'el-lit) *n.* [*L. satelles.*] A small planet revolving round another; a moon;—an obsequious dependent or follower.

Satiable, (sā'she-a-bl) *a.* That may be satiated.

Satiate, (sā'she-āt) *v. t.* [*L. satiare.*] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full;—to gorge; surfeit; glut.

Satiated, (sā-she-āt) *a.* [*L.*] Filled to satiety; glutted.

Satiety, (sa-ti'e-te) *n.* [*L. satietas.*] The state of being satiated or glutted; fulness of gratification even beyond desire; repletion; surfeit.

Satin, (sat'in) *n.* [*It. & L. seta.*] A glossy silk cloth of a thick, close texture and overshot woof.

Satinet, (sat-in-et') *n.* [*From satin.*] A thin satin;—a certain kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woollen filling.

Satiny, (sat'in-e) *a.* Like or composed of satin.

Satire, (sat'ir) *n.* [*F. L. satira.*] A composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem, essay, or discourse;—keenness and severity of remark; trenchant wit; sarcasm; irony; ridicule.

Satirical, (sa-tir'ik-al) *a.* Belonging to, or conveying, satire;—censorious; poignant; sarcastic; bitter; abusive. [*manner.*]

Satirically, (sa-tir'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a satirical

Satirist, (sat'ir-ist) *n.* One who writes satire.

Satirize, (sat'ir-iz) *v. t.* To make the object of satire; to censure with keenness or severity.

Satisfaction, (sat-is-fak'shun) *n.* [*L. satisfactio.*] The act of pleasing to the full; gratification of desire; complete enjoyment;—state of mind arising from full gratification of wishes or possession of the object of desire; contentment;—release from a state of suspense, doubt, or uncertainty; conviction; state of assurance;—recompense; indemnification;—hence, atonement;—payment; discharge, as of a debt, &c.;—challenge from a person who thinks himself insulted or aggrieved by another, that they should meet in fair fight or duel.

Satisfactorily, (sat-is-fak'tor-e-le) *adv.* In a manner to give satisfaction;—in a manner to impress belief or conviction;—agreeably;—comfortably.

Satisfactory, (sat-is-fak'tor-e) *a.* Giving satisfaction; yielding content;—making amends or recompense;—atoning;—agreeable; pleasing to both parties.

Satisfy, (sat'is-fi) *v. t.* [*L. satis and facere.*] To gratify fully the desire of; to make content;—to answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, or the like;—to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to;—*v. i.* To give satisfaction or content;—to feed or supply to the full;—to make payment; to atone.

Sative, (sat'iv) *n.* [*L. serere.*] Sown in garden. [*of a province.*]

Satrap, (sa'trap) *n.* [*G. satrapēs.*] The governor

Saturable, (sat'ur-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being saturated.

Saturate, (sat'ur-āt) *v. t.* [*L. saturare.*] To penetrate, impregnate, or soak.

Saturation, (sat'ur-s'ahun) *n.* [*L. saturatio.*] Act of saturating; complete penetration or impregnation;—the solution of a body in a solvent, until the solvent can absorb or neutralize no more of it.

Saturday, (sat'ur-dā) *n.* [*A.-S. Saterdag.*] The seventh or last day of the week.

Saturn, (sat'urn) *n.* [*L. Saturnus.*] One of the oldest and principal deities, the father of

Jupiter;—one of the planets of the solar system.

Saturnalia, (sat-ur-nā'le-a) *n. pl.* [*L.*] Among the Romans, the festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained license;—hence, a period or occasion of general excess.

Saturnalian, (sat-ur-nā'le-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Saturnalia;—intemperate; riotously merry.

Saturnian, (sat-ur-ne-an) *a.* [*L. Saturnius.*] Pertaining to Saturn and his mild reign;—primitive; distinguished for simplicity, purity, and peacefulness.

Saturnine, (sat'ur-nin) *a.* [*F. saturnien.*] Born under the influence of the planet Saturn;—pneumatic; dull; heavy; grave.

Satyr, (sat'er, sāt'er) *n.* [*G. satyros.*] One of a class of sylvan deities, part man and part goat, characterized by riot and lasciviousness.

Satyric, (sat'ir-ik) *a.* Pertaining to satyrs.

Sauce, (saus) *n.* [*F. sauc.*] A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.

Sauce, (saus) *v. t.* To accompany with something to give a higher relish;—to give zest, flavour, or interest to;—to be impudent or saucy to.

Sauce-boat, (saus'bōt) *n.* China or earthenware dish in which sauce is served at table.

Sauce-pan, (saus'pan) *n.* A small metallic pot, more broad than deep, with a long handle, used for frying and stewing.

Saucer, (saus'er) *n.* [*F. saucière.*] Formerly a round basin in which sauce was served;—small, round, flat, china dish in which a tea or coffee-cup is set.

Saucily, (saus'e-le) *adv.* In a saucy manner; impudently.

Sauciness, (saus'e-nes) *n.* Quality of being saucy; impudence; impertinence; petulance; insolence.

Saucy, (saus'e) *a.* [*Eng. sauc.*] Bold to excess;—pert; petulant; insolent to superiors, especially in language;—expressive of impudence, as a look.

Saunter, (sān'ter) *n.* A loitering walk; a stroll;—a road or place for sauntering.

Saunter, (sān'ter) *v. i.* [*F. sainte terre.*] To wander about idly; to lounge; to stroll; ramble.

Saunterer, (sān'ter-er) *n.* One who saunters or wanders about idly.

Sauntering, (sān'ter-ing) *n.* Act or habit of wandering about; walking lazily or loitering.

Saurian, (saw're-an) *a.* [*G. sauros.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a saurian.

Saurian, (saw're-an) *n.* An animal of the order of reptiles which includes all that are covered with scales and have four legs, as the lizard, alligator, &c.

Sausage, (saus'āj) *n.* [*F. saucisse.*] An article of food made of meat minced and seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical skin—usually the intestine of an animal.

Sauterne, (sō-tern') *n.* A kind of French wine.

Savage, (sav'āj) *a.* [*F. sauvage.*] Pertaining to the forest;—wild; untamed;—uncivilized; unpolished;—cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

Savage, (sav'āj) *n.* A human being in his native state;—a man of unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

Savagely, (sav'āj-le) *adv.* In a savage manner; cruelly; inhumanly.

Savageness, (sav'āj-nes) *n.* State or quality of being savage.

Savagery, (sav'j-re) *n.* State of being savage; barbarism;—an act of cruelty; barbarity.

Savanna, (sav-an'na) *n.* [Sp. *savana*.] An extensive open plain or meadow.

Savant, (sā-vāng') *n.* [F.] A man versed in literature or science.

Save, (sāv) *v. t.* [*L. salvare*.] To make safe; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind;—to keep from being spent or lost; to lay up;—to spare;—to hinder from occurring;—to catch; to be in time for;—to preserve from eternal death;—to keep in temptation; to deliver from the power and pollution of sin;—to keep up; to maintain, as appearances;—to keep out of account; to except;—*v. i.* To hinder expense; to be economical.

Save, (sāv) *prep.* Except; not including.

Save-all, (sāv-awl) *n.* [From *save* and *all*.] Any contrivance intended to prevent waste or loss.

Saver, (sāv'er) *n.* One who saves, preserves, or rescues;—one frugal in expenses; an economist.

Saving, (sāv'ing) *a.* Avoiding unnecessary expenses; frugal; economical;—incurring no loss, though not gainful;—securing everlasting salvation.

Saving, (sāv'ing) *prep.* With the exception of; in favour of; excepting.

Saving, (sāv'ing) *n.* Exception; reservation;—escape from expense;—economy; frugality;—*pl.*, money laid by; sums saved by industry and carefulness.

Savingly, (sāv'ing-le) *adv.* With frugality or economy; so as to be saved from eternal death.

Savings-bank, (sāv'ingz-bangk) *n.* A bank in which small savings or earnings are deposited.

Saviour, (sāv'yer) *n.* [*L. salvator*.] One who saves or delivers from destruction or danger;—*speci-fically*, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

Savour, (sāv'ur) *n.* [*L. sapor*.] Quality affecting the organs of taste or smell;—taste; odour;—relish; rich or high flavour;—in *Scripture*, character; reputation;—cause; occasion.

Savour, (sāv'ur) *v. i.* To have a particular smell or taste;—to partake of the quality or nature of;—to have the intellectual taste of; to indicate the presence or influence of;—*v. t.* To like; to taste with pleasure; to relish;—to delight in; to favour.

Savourily, (sāv'ur-e-le) *adv.* In a savoury manner;—with an agreeable relish, pleasing taste, or smell.

Savouriness, (sāv'ur-e-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being savoury.

Savourless, (sāv'ur-les) *a.* Having no savour; insipid.

Savoury, (sāv'ur-e) *a.* Having savour or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell.

Savoy, (sa-voy') *n.* A variety of the common cabbage having curled leaves, for winter use.

Saw, (saw) *n.* [*A.-S. sage*.] An instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade with a series of sharp teeth on one edge.

Saw, (saw) *v. t.* [*Ger. sage*.] To cut or separate with a saw;—to form by cutting with a saw;—*v. i.* To use a saw; to practise sawing;—to be cut with a saw.

Saw, (saw) *n.* [*A.-S. sac*.] A saying; proverb.

Sawdust, (saw'dust) *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood made by the attrition of a saw.

Saw-file, (saw'fil) *n.* A three-cornered file, used for sharpening saw-teeth.

Saw-fish, (saw'fah) *n.* A cartilaginous fish allied

to the sharks and the rays. It has a long beak or snout, with teeth arranged along both edges.

Saw-mill, (saw'mil) *n.* A mill for sawing timber or marble, &c.

Saw-pit, (saw'pit) *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below and the other above.

Sawyer, (sāv'yer) *n.* [From *saw*.] One who saws timber into planks or boards or wood for fuel.

Saxatile, (saks'a-til) *a.* [*L. saxum*.] Pertaining to rocks; growing on or dwelling in rocks.

Saxifrage, (saks'e-frāj) *n.* [*L. saxi/fraga*.] A plant which embraces many species, growing naturally on or among rocks—used as a specific for dissolving stone in the bladder.

Saxon, (saks'un) *n.* [*A.-S. Sæxa, Sæxan*.] One of a people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; an Anglo-Saxon.—the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon.

Saxon, (saks'un) *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons to their country, or to their language; Anglo-Saxon.

Saxonism, (saks'un-izm) *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language.

Say, (sā) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sægan*.] To utter in words; to speak;—to rehearse; to recite;—to announce, as a decision or opinion;—to confess; to testify;—to allege; to assert;—to urge in reply; to answer.

Say, (sā) *n.* A speech; something said.

Say, (sā) *n.* [*F. soie*.] A thin silk;—a kind of serge used for linings, aprons, &c.

Saying, (sā'ing) *n.* A verbal utterance, spoken or written expression of thought;—a proverbial expression; adage; maxim.

Scab, (skab) *n.* [*A.-S. scabb*.] An incrustation over a sore or wound;—a contagious disease of sheep;—a mean, low fellow.

Scabbard, (skab'ard) *n.* [*O. Eng. scauberk, lat. scabpr*.] The case in which the blade of a sword, &c., is kept; a sheath.

Scabbed, (skab'ed) *a.* Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs;—hence, mean; paltry; vile.

Scabbiness, (skab'e-nes) *n.* State of being scabby.

Scabby, (skab'e) *a.* Affected with scabs; full of scabs;—diseased with the scab or mange; mangy.

Scabrous, (skab'rus) *a.* [*L. scaber*.] Harsh; hard, short, rigid points; rough; rugged.

Scaffold, (skaf'old) *n.* [*F. échafaud, Ger. schafot*.] A temporary gallery erected for exhibitions or shows, and for spectators;—a temporary structure of timber, boards, &c., for supporting workmen and materials in building, &c.;—a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.

Scaffold, (skaf'old) *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold;—to prop up; to support.

Scaffolding, (skaf'old-ing) *n.* A structure for temporary support; a scaffold;—materials for scaffolds.

Scaglia, (skal'ye-ā) *n.* [It.] A variety of chalk of a reddish colour.

Scagliola, (skal'ye-ō'la) *n.* [It. *scagliuola*.] An imitation of marble, formed by studding the surface of gypsum mixed with glue, with splinters of stone of different colours.

Scalable, (skal'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being scaled.

Scalade, (ska-lād) *n.* [F.] A storm or assault.

on a besieged place with ladders to mount the walls.

Scald, (skawld) *v. t.* [Norm. *F. eschalder.*] To burn with hot liquid;—to expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.

Scald, (skawld) *n.* A burn or injury to the skin and flesh by some hot liquid or by steam.

Scald, (skawld) *n.* [Originally *scall.*] Scurf on the head; scab.

Scald, (skawld) *n.* [Icel.] A singer of heroic poems, &c., among the Norsemen.

Scalded, (skawld'ed) *a.* Burned by boiling liquor, steam, &c.;—exposed to boiling heat.

Scaldie, (skawld'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of the ancient Scandinavian nations.

Scale, (skāl) *n.* [A.-S. *scēla.*] The dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing—chiefly in the plural.

Scale, (skāl) *n.* [A.-S. *scēalu.*] One of the small, thin, membranous or bony pieces which cover fishes and reptiles;—a thin layer or leaf of metal or other material.

Scale, (skāl) *n.* [L. *scala.*] A ladder; series of steps;—act of mounting or storming a place by ladders;—a mathematical instrument of brass or wood marked by lines or degrees at regular intervals;—rule; measure;—in music, gamut, or graduating series of all the tones, from the key-tone to its octave;—hence, gradation; scheme of comparative rank.

Scale, (skāl) *v. t.* [L. *scala.*] To climb as by a ladder; to clamber up. [From *scale*, a balance.] To measure; weigh. [From *scale*, the covering of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales;—to take off in thin layers;—*v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers or laminae.

Scaled, (skāld) *a.* Having scales; squamous.

Scaleless, (ska-lēn') *a.* [G. *skalenlos.*] Having the sides and angles unequal—said of a triangle.

Scaleless, (ska-lēn') *a.* A triangle having its sides and angles unequal.

Scaliness, (skāl'e-nez) *n.* [From *scaly.*] The state of being scaly; roughness.

Scaling-ladder, (skāl'ing-lad-dēr) *n.* Ladder for enabling troops to scale or mount a wall, &c., in storming a besieged place.

Scall, (skāl) *n.* Scab; scabbiness; leprosy.

Scallop, (skol'ap) *n.* [Norm. *F. escallop.*] A marine shell-fish or bivalve mollusc, often used for food;—a curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle;—a kind of dish for baking oysters in;—also *scallop*.

Scallop, (skol'ap) *v. t.* To mark or cut the edge or border of into segments of circles;—to cook in the shell, as oysters.

Scalloped, (skol'apt) *a.* Made, cut, or marked, with segments of circles.

Scalp, (skalp) *n.* [D. *shelp*, *schulp.*] Skull; bones that inclose the brain. [L. *scalperr.*] That part of the integument of the head usually covered with hair; hence, the skin of the head with the hair torn off by North American Indian warriors as a token of victory.

Scalp, (skalp) *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head.

Scalpel, (skal'pel) *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, *scalprum.*]



Scallop-shell.

A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

Scaly, (skāl'e) *a.* Covered or abounding with scales; rough;—resembling scales or layers.

Scamble, (skam'bl) *v. i.* [D. *schampelen.*] To be busy; to scramble; to be awkward.

Scammony, (skam'un-e) *n.* [L. *scammonia.*] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*, used as an ingredient in purgative medicines, as Colocynth pills, &c.

Scamp, (skamp) *n.* A scoundrel; a mean villain.

Scamper, (skam'per) *v. i.* [F. *escamper.*] To run with speed; to hasten escape.

Scamper, (skam'per) *n.* A run; a hasty flight.

Scan, (skan) *v. t.* [L. *scandere.*] To mount by steps; specifically, to go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed;—to examine point by point; to scrutinize.

Scandal, (skan'dal) *n.* [L. *scandalum.*] Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, heinous, or flagrant; imputed disgrace;—defamatory speech or report; detraction; calumny; shame; disgrace.

Scandalize, (skan'dal-iz) *v. t.* To give offence to; to excite the reprobation of;—to reproach; to defame; disgrace; vilify; traduce.

Scandalous, (skan'dal-us) *a.* Giving offence; disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy;—defamatory; libellous.

Scandalously, (skan'dal-us-le) *adv.* In a manner to give offence; shamefully; censoriously.

Scandalousness, (skan'dal-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being scandalous, disgraceful, or of giving offence.

Scanning, (skan'ing) *n.* Act of examining or measuring with a critical eye;—act of measuring verse with regard to the number of feet, and the length or quantity of the syllables in each foot.

Scansion, (skan'ahun) *n.* The act of scanning.

Scansores, (skan-sō'rez) *n. pl.* [L. *scandere.*] A genus of birds having the toes arranged to facilitate climbing and perching, as parrots, &c.

Scansorial, (skan-sō're-al) *a.* Climbing or adapted for climbing.

Scant, (skant) *v. t.* [Dan. *skannel.*] To stint; to limit;—to make small, narrow, or scanty;—*v. i.* To fail or become less.

Scant, (skant) *a.* Scarcely sufficient; bare; narrow;—parsimonious; saving or sparing.

Scant, (skant) *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.

Scantily, (skant'e-le) *adv.* In a scanty manner; not fully or plentifully;—sparingly; niggardly.

Scantiness, (skant'e-nes) *n.* Narrowness; want of sufficiency; bareness; scarcity.

Scantling, (skant'ling) *n.* [F. *échantillon.*] A pattern;—a certain proportion;—a small quantity;—in carpentry, the dimensions of a piece of timber in breadth and thickness;—a piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size.

Scantness, (skant'nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being scant.

Scanty, (skant'e) *a.* [From *scant.*] Wanting extent;—narrow; small;—poor; bare; hardly sufficient;—niggardly.

Scape, (skāp) *v. t.* or *i.* To escape—used only in poetry.

Scape, (skāp) *n.* Escape from hurt or danger;—evasion;—loose act; freak; escapade.

Scape-goat, (skāp'gōt) *n.* In the *Mosaic ritual*, a goat upon whose head were symbolically

placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness.

Scapegrace, (skáp'grās) *n.* A graceless fellow.

Scapement, (skāp'ment) *n.* A mechanism for transmitting the motive power in a clock or watch to the pendulum or balance-wheel; escapement.

Scaphoid, (akaf'oid) *a.* [G. *skaphe*, a boat, and *eidēs*, likeness.] Resembling a boat in form.

Scapular, (skap'ū-lār) *n.* [L. *scapula*.] Pertaining to the shoulder or to the scapula.

Scapular, (skap'ū-lār) *n.* A part of the habit of certain religious orders in the Roman Catholic Church, consisting of two bands of woollen stuff worn over the gown, of which one crosses the shoulders, and the other the breast.

Scar, (skār) *n.* [Norm. F. *escarre*, Dan. *skar*.] A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a blemish; — a bare and broken place; — a cliff or precipice.

Scar, (skār) *v. t.* To mark with a scar or scars.

Scarabeus, (akār-a-bē'us) *n.* [L.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of which the beetle is the type.

Scaramouch, (akār-a-mouch) *n.* [It. *scaramuccio*.] A buffoon or clown in the old Italian comedy characterized by boastfulness and poltroonery.

Scarce, (skāra) *a.* [Norm. F. *eschars*, D. *scharach*.] Not plentiful or abundant; — few in number or scattered; infrequent; deficient; uncommon.

Scarcely, (skār'sle) *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; scantily; barely; but just; — also written *scarce*.

Scarcity, (skār's-e-ty) *n.* Condition of being scarce; deficiency; want; penury; dearth; — rareness; rarity; infrequency; — also written *scarce*.

Scare, (skār) *v. t.* [Icel. *skirra*.] To terrify suddenly; to make afraid; affright; alarm.

Scarecrow, (skār'krō) *n.* Any thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from cornfields; — hence, any thing terrifying without danger.

Scarf, (skārf) *n.* [A.-S. *scarf*.] A light article of dress worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck; — a thin shawl.

Scarf, (skārf) *v. t.* [Ger. *scharben*.] To cut a joint in timber; to unite two pieces of timber by letting the end of one into the end of the other.

Scarfing, (skārf'ing) *n.* Mode of joining two pieces of timber longitudinally or end to end, by cutting equal portions off the thickness of each, but from opposite sides, so that the joint is of equal thickness and depth with the main pieces.

Scarf-skin, (skārf'skin) *n.* The outer thin integument of the body; the cuticle; the epidermis.

Scarification, (skār-e-fo-kā'shun) *n.* Incision of the skin for the purpose of blood-letting; — in dentistry, separating the gum from the tooth with a lancet.

Scarifier, (skār'e-fi-er) *n.* One who scarifies; — the instrument used for scarifying; — an implement for stirring and loosening the soil.

Scarify, (skār'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *scarificare*.] To cut the skin off; to make small incisions in by a lancet or cupping instrument; — to stir the surface soil of.

Scarlatina, (skār-la-tē'na) *n.* Scarlet fever.

Scarlet, (skār'let) *n.* [L. *scarlatum*.] A bright

red colour of many shades; — cloth of a scarlet colour.

Scarlet, (skār'let) *a.* Of the colour called scarlet; of a bright red colour. *Scarlet fever*, a contagious febrile disease with inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash.

Scarlet-lake, (skār'let-lāk) *n.* A red paint prepared from cochineal.

Scarp, (skārp) *n.* [F. *escarpe*.] A perpendicular slope; — the slope of the ditch nearest the parapet.

Scarp, (skārp) *v. t.* To cut down perpendicularly.

Scarry, (skār'e) *a.* Marked with scars; disfigured.

Scath, (skāth) *n.* [A.-S. *sceth*.] Damage; harm.

Scathe, (skāth) *v. t.* To do harm to; to injure; to damage; to waste; to destroy.

Scathless, (skāth'les) *a.* Without waste or damage.

Scatter, (skāt'er) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scatteran*.] To strew about; to sprinkle around; — to cause to separate in different directions; to disperse; — to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow; — to spread thinly, as seed; — to dissipate; to waste; — *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated.

Scattering, (skāt'er-ing) *n.* Act of dispersing or distributing around; — a sprinkling.

Scatteringly, (skāt'er-ing-le) *adv.* In a scattered or dispersed manner; thinly; loosely; sparsely.

Scour, (skaur) *n.* A precipitous bank or rock.

Scavenger, (skāv'en-jer) *n.* [A.-S. *scaveng*.] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city.

Scene, (sēn) *n.* [G. *szenē*.] The structure or which a spectacle or play is exhibited; stage; — one of the alides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; — a division of a play subordinate to an act; — place, time, circumstances, &c., in which the action of a story, play, or the like, is laid; — spectacle; exhibition; view; — a dramatic or striking exhibition of passionate feeling; a pathetic interview or the like; — action done for effect.

Scenery, (sēn'er-e) *n.* The paintings and hangings representing the scenes of a play; — the disposition of the characters, actions, and incidents in a work of fiction; — the appearance of a locality; the prominent points or features of a landscape; also, the pictorial representation of a landscape.

Scenic, (sēn'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the scenery of a theatre; theatrical; dramatic.

Scenographic, (sēn-ō-graf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

Scenography, (sēn-ō-gra-fe) *n.* [G. *skēnē* and *graphein*.] The representation of a body in a perspective plane; or a description of it, in all its dimensions, as it appears to the eye.

Scent, (sent) *v. t.* [F. *sentir*.] To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; — to imbue with odour; to perfume.

Scent, (sent) *n.* Odour; smell; — power of smelling; sense of smell; — chase followed by the scent; track.

Scentful, (sent'fūl) *a.* Odorous; yielding much scent or perfume; — quick in smell; of keen scent.

Scentless, (sent'les) *a.* Having no scent; — odorous.

Sceptic, (skēp'tik) *n.* [G. *skeptikos*.] One who doubts or disbelieves; one who calls in question

or denies any fact, truth, or doctrine :—a Pyrrhonist ; one who doubts the certainty of truth or knowledge in the universe :—one who doubts the existence of God ; atheist :—one who doubts the truth of revelation ; unbeliever ; rationalist.

Sceptical, (skep'tik-al) *a.* Doubting ; questioning ; disbelief ; denying the existence of God or the truth of revelation ;—suspicious ; captious.

Sceptically, (skep'te-kal-e) *adv.* In a doubting manner ; with a disposition to doubt or disbelieve.

Scepticism, (skep'te-sizm) *n.* Doubt ; unbelief ; infidelity :—act or habit of calling in question, or denying, as a fact, truth, or system of doctrines :—in *theology*, doubt of the being of God ; atheism ; denial of the facts and doctrines of Christianity.

Sceptre, (sep'ter) *n.* [G. *skeptron*.] A staff borne by kings on state occasions as a badge of authority ; a royal mace :—royal power or authority.

Sceptre, (sep'ter) *v.t.* To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

Schedule, (sed'ül) *n.* [L. *schedula*.] A written or printed scroll of paper ; a document ; especially, a smaller document attached to the principal deed, bill, &c. ; a supplementary clause ;—an official list or inventory.

Schedule, (sed'ül) *v.t.* To note and enter in a list ; to inventory.

Schematism, (skēm'a-tizm) *n.* [G. *schematismos*.] Particular form or disposition of a thing ; outline ; figure ; especially, the aspect of the heavenly bodies.

Scheme, (skēm) *n.* [G. *schēma*.] A combination of things connected and adjusted by design :—a system ; a plan :—a project ; a design ; a contrivance ;—representation of the aspects of the heavenly bodies ;—lineal or mathematical diagram.

Scheme, (skēm) *v.t.* To plan ; to contrive ; to project :—*v.i.* To form a plan or project ; to contrive.

Schemer, (skēm'er) *n.* One who schemes or contrives.

Scheming, (skēm'ing) *n.* Act of planning or contriving :—intriguing ; plotting.

Schemingly, (skēm'ing-le) *adv.* By scheming or contriving :—by intrigue or cunning ; artfully.

Schism, (sizm) *n.* [G. *schisma*.] Division or separation ; specifically, permanent division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians.

Schismatic, (siz-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to schism ; tending to schism :—also written *schismatical*.

Schismatic, (siz-mat'ik) *n.* One who separates from an established church or other religious body on account of a diversity of opinions.

Schismatically, (siz-mat'e-kal-e) *adv.* In a schismatical manner.

Schist, (shist) *n.* [G. *schistos*.] A rock having a slaty structure.

Schistous, (shist'us) *a.* Admitting of division by natural cleavage into flags, slabs, or slates :—also *schistose* :—*schistose mica*, mica slate.

Scholar, (skol'ar) *n.* [F. *écolier*, from L. *schola*.] One who attends a school ; one who learns ; a pupil :—a man of letters :—one of high attainments in literature or philosophy :—a man of books ; one who has theoretical, as distinguished from practical knowledge :—one who receives a learned or college education :—in

universities, one entered on the foundation of a college ; a bursar :—one who learns easily ; an adept.

Scholarly, (skol'ar-le) *a.* Like a scholar ; becoming a scholar :—also *scholar-like*.

Scholarship, (skol'ar-ship) *n.* Character and qualities of a scholar ; attainments in science or literature :—a foundation for the support of a student.

Scholastic, (skō-las'tik) *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools.

Scholastic, (skō-las'tik) *a.* [G. *scholastikos*.] Pertaining to a scholar or schools :—pertaining to the schoolmen or philosophers and divines of the middle ages ; pedantic ; formal.

Scholasticism, (skō-las'te-sizm) *n.* The method or subtleties of the schools of philosophy.

Scholiast, (skō'le-ast) *n.* [G. *scholiastēs*.] A commentator or annotator.

Scholiastic, (skō-le-ast'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuits.

Scholium, (skō'le-um) *n.* [G. *scholion*.] A marginal annotation ; comment :—usually a grammatical or philological note.

School, (skōól) *n.* [G. *scholē*.] A house or building for discipline, instruction, teaching, and learning :—state of being instructed ; tuition :—time, hours, or exercises of instruction ;—pupils ; scholars :—place of elementary instruction :—place of gratuitous instruction or founded by royal, public, or other grants :—place for instruction in classical literature, science, and other branches of a higher education :—one of the mediæval seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology :—the disciples or followers of a teacher ; a sect in philosophy, theology, science, &c. :—also, a system or practice.

School, (skōól) *n.* [O. Eng. *scull*, from A.-S. *scōl*, a multitude.] A shoal or compact body, as of fish.

School, (skōól) *v.t.* To train in an institution of learning :—to tutor ; to chide and admonish.

School-fellow, (skōól'fel-ō) *n.* One bred at the same school and at the same time as another.

School-house, (skōól'hous) *n.* A house appropriated for the use of schools or for instruction.

Schooling, (skōól'ing) *n.* Instruction in school ; tuition :—reproof ;—compensation for instruction.

Schoolman, (skōól'man) *n.* A university professor or writer in the school of philosophy and divinity prevalent in the middle ages :—a subtle logician :—a dialectician.

Schoolmaster, (skōól'mas-ter) *n.* A man who presides over and teaches a school :—that which disciplines or guides.

Schoolmistress, (skōól'mis-tree) *n.* A woman who governs and teaches a school.

Schooner, (skōón'er) *n.* [D. *schöner*.] A small, sharp-built vessel, usually having two masts, with fore-and-aft sails.

Schorl, (shorl) *n.* [Sw. *skorl*, Dan. *skiör*, brittle.] Black tourmaline.

Schottische, (shot'tsē) *n.* A dance, being a variation of the polka in common time ; the music appropriate to the dance :—also *Schottische*.

Sciagraphy, (si-ag'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *scia* and *graphein*.] The art or science of projecting



Schooner.

or delineating shadows as they fall in nature; the art of dialling.

Sciatic, (si-at'ik) *n.* [*L. sciatica.*] Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve; — a rheumatic affection of the hip joint.

Sciatic, (si-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the hip.

Science, (s'ens) *n.* [*L. scientia.*] Knowledge; comprehension or understanding; — certain knowledge; the whole body of truths or facts known and believed respecting mind and matter; — systematic arrangement of the truths or facts known under classes or heads; — statement of the laws of mind or matter in definite terms or formulas; — theoretical knowledge, as distinguished from practical; — knowledge of the principles and rules of invention, construction, mechanism, &c., as distinguished from art; — any art or species of knowledge, as opposed to literature.

Scientific, (si-en-tif'ik) *a.* [*L. scientia and facere.*] Agreeing with the principles of science; — producing certain knowledge, as a demonstration; — well versed in science.

Scientifically, (si-en-tif'ik-al-e) *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the principles of science.

Scimitar, (aim'e-tär) *n.* [*Turk.*] A short sword with a convex edge or recurved point; — also *Cimeter*.

Scintillant, (sin'til-ant) *a.* [*L. scintillans.*] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

Scintillate, (sin'til-ät) *v. i.* [*L. scintillare.*] To emit sparks or fine igneous particles; — to sparkle, as the fixed stars.

Scintillation, (sin-til-ä-hun) *n.* Act of emitting sparks or of twinkling; — a spark; — the tremulous beam of light from the larger fixed stars.

Sciolism, (si'ö-lizm) *n.* The knowledge of a sciolist; superficial science.

Sciolist, (si'ö-list) *n.* [*L. sciolus.*] One who knows superficially; a smatterer.

Scion, (s'ion) *n.* [*Norm. F.*] A shoot or twig of a plant, especially when cut for ingrafting in a stock; — a descendant; an heir.

Scirrhoty, (skir-os'e-te) *n.* A morbid induration, as of a gland.

Scirrhus, (skir'us) *a.* Proceeding from scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

Scirrhus, (skir'us) *n.* [*L. scirrhus.*] An indolent induration, particularly of the glands.

Scissile, (sis'il) *a.* [*L. scissilis.*] Capable of being cut or divided.

Scission, (sizh'un) *n.* [*L. scissio.*] Act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument.

Scissors, (siz'urz) *n. pl.* [*L. scissor.*] A cutting instrument consisting of two blades movable on a pin in the centre; small shears.

Scissure, (sizh'ür) *n.* [*L. scissura.*] A longitudinal opening made by cutting; a cleft; a fissure.

Sclerotic, (aklë-rot'ik) *a.* [*G. sklëros.*] Hard; firm.

Sclerotic, (aklë-rot'ik) *n.* The firm, white outer coat of the eye.

Scoff, (skof) *v. i.* [*Icel. skappa.*] To show insolent ridicule, mockery, or contemptuous language; — *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn; to mock at.

Scoff, (skof) *n.* Expression of scorn or contempt; a mock; jeer.

Scoffer, (skofgr) *n.* One who mocks; — espe-

cially, who mocks at religion or morality; a scooner.

Scoffing, (skofing) *n.* Act of mocking or deriding; scoffing or ridiculing.

Scoffingly, (skofing-le) *adv.* In a scoffing manner; with mockery or contempt; in derision.

Scold, (sköld) *v. i.* [*D. schelden.*] To find fault; to chide sharply or coarsely; — *v. t.* To rebuke; to rebuke or reprove with severity.

Scold, (sköld) *n.* One who scolds; a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a shrew; — scolding.

Scolding, (skölding) *n.* Act of chiding loudly and rudely; railing; rating; abusive language.

Scollop, (skol'up) *n.* A kind of shell-fish; — pectinated shell; — an indenting like a scollop shell.

Scollop, (skol'up) *v. t.* To form or cut with *Scumm*, (skom) *n.* [*G. skömma.*] A mock; jeer; flout; — a buffoon.

Sconce, (skons) *n.* [*D. schans, Icel. skans, Ger. schanze.*] A fortification; a fort; — a helmet; the head; the skull; — a protection for a light; a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; — the circular tube, with a brim, in a candlestick into which the candle is inserted.

Scone, (skön) *n.* A thin, flat cake of barley meal or flour. [*Scot.*]

Scoop, (sköop) *n.* [*D. schop.*] A small hollow piece of wood for baling boats; — small metallic vessel without a handle used for lifting tea, sugar, &c., in small quantities to the weighing scale; — a sort of pan for holding coals in a room; — a basin-like cavity; — a sweep; a stroke; a swoop.

Scoop, (sköop) *v. t.* To take out with a scoop or with a sweeping motion; — to empty by ladling; — to make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate.

Scoope, (sköp) *n.* [*G. skopos.*] That at which one aims; the thing or end to which the mind directs its view; — room or opportunity; free course or vent; — extent; sweep; tendency; drift.

Scorbutic, (akor-büt'ik) *a.* [*L. scorbuticus.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scurvy; — also *scorbutical*.

Scorch, (skoruh) *v. t.* [*D. schroeijen, skrooba.*] To burn superficially; to parch or shrivel by heat; — to affect painfully with heat; — *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

Scorchingly, (skorching-le) *adv.* In a scorching manner; so as to parch or burn the surface.

Score, (akör) *n.* [*A.-S. scor.*] A notch or incision; especially, a mark made for keeping account; a tally-mark; — an account or reckoning; — relative motive; account; sake; — the number of twenty, as being marked by a score or tally; — the original draught, or its transcript of a musical composition, with the parts for the instruments or voices.

Score, (akör) *v. t.* To mark with lines or notches; — especially, to mark with notches for keeping account of something; — to set down; to charge; — to write down, as marks. — *v. i.* To make or get marks by strokes or hits, as in cricket, shooting, &c.; — to mark a game won.

Scorer, (skör'gr) *n.* One who scores; — one who keeps account or reckoning; — one who marks or runs up marks, as in cricket, &c.; — a workman's bill for marking and numbering trees.

Scoria, (skō're-ā) *n.* [L.] The recement of metals in fusion; slag; dross;—the slaggy lavas of a volcano.

Scoriform, (skō're-form) *a.* [L. *scoria* and *forma*.] Like scoria; in the form of dross.

Scorify, (skō're-flī) *v. t.* [L. *scoria* and *facere*.] To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

Scorn, (skorn) *n.* [F. *écouter*.] Extreme and passionate contempt;—an object of extreme disdain; derision; contumely.

Scorn, (skorn) *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt;—contemn; despise; slight; disdain.

Scorner, (skorn'er) *n.* One who scorns; a contemner;—a scoffer; a derider.

Scornful, (skorn'fōol) *a.* Full of scorn or contempt;—contemptuous; disdainful; contumelious.

Scornfully, (skorn'fōol-le) *adv.* In a scornful manner; with contempt or contumely.

Scorpion, (skor'pe-on) *n.* [L. *scorpio*.] A sort of spider having an elongated body, a long, slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in a very acute sting;—a painful scourge;—the eighth sign of the zodiac.



Scorpion.

Scot, (skot) *n.* [A.-S. *scot*, F. *ecot*.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a fine.

Scot, (skot) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Scotch, (skoeh) *a.* Of or pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.

Scotch, (skoeh) *v. t.* [Armor. *skoaz*.] To support, as a wheel, to prevent its rolling. [Gael. *spoch*.] To chop the bark, skin, or surface of; to wound superficially.

Scotch, (skoeh) *n.* A slight cut; a shallow incision.

Scotchman, (skoeh'man) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotman.

Scot-free, (skot'frē) *a.* Free from payment or scot; untaxed;—hence, unburied; clear; safe.

Scotodinia, (skō-tō-dīn'e-a) *n.* [G. *skotos* and *dinos*.] Giddiness with dim or imperfect vision.

Scots, (skots) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scotch.

Scotchism, (skot'e-sizm) *n.* An idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland.

Scottish, (skot'ish) *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language.

Scoundrel, (skoun'drel) *n.* [It. *scoundruele*.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a base villain.

Scoundrel, (skoun'drel) *a.* Low; base; mean.

Scoundrelism, (skoun'drel-izm) *n.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality.

Scour, (skour) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scūf*.] To rub hard; to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c.;—to bleach; to bleach;—to polish; to furbish;—to purge violently;—to pass swiftly over; to range;—*v. i.* To clean by rubbing;—to be purged to excess;—to scamper; to rove over; to range.

Scour, (skour) *n.* A kind of dysentery or diarrhoea in cattle.

Scourer, (skour'er) *n.* One who or that which scours;—one who runs with speed;—a strong athartic.

Scourge, (skurj) *n.* [F. *escourgée*.] A lash; a whip;—a punishment, or a means of inflicting punishment;—one who afflicts or destroys;—a pestilence; plague;

instrument of divine punishment;—a whip for a top.

Scourge, (skurj) *v. t.* To whip severely; to lash;—to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction; to chastise; to punish.

Scourger, (skurj'er) *n.* One who scourges.

Scouring, (skour'ing) *n.* Act of rubbing hard for cleaning, polishing, &c.;—a cleansing from dirt, grease, &c.; purgation;—looseness; flux.

Scout, (skout) *n.* [F. *écout*.] A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings of the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy.

Scout, (skout) *v. t.* To spy out; to watch for;—to reconnoitre;—to sneer at; to treat with contempt;—*v. i.* To act as a scout.

Scow, (skow) *n.* [D. *schouw*.] A large, flat-bottomed boat.

Scowl, (skowl) *v. i.* [Ger. *schielen*.] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure;—to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous;—*v. t.* To repel with sullen, gloomy looks.

Scowl, (skowl) *n.* The wrinkling of the brows in frowning;—hence, gloom; dark or rude aspect.

Scowlingly, (skowl'ing-le) *adv.* In a scowling manner; with a wrinkled, frowning aspect.

Scrabble, (skrab'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *scrape*.] To scrape or scratch with the hands; to scramble; to write over with irregular lines or letters; to scribble.

Scrag, (skrag) *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *scrabach*.] Something thin or lean with roughness;—a neck piece of meat.

Scragged, (skrag'ed) *a.* Rough with irregular points; scraggy;—lean with roughness.

Scraggedness, (skrag'ed-nes) *n.* State or quality of being scragged;—leanness;—roughness; raggedness;—also *scragginess*.

Scraggy, (skrag'e) *a.* Rough with irregular points; scragged;—lean and rough.

Scramble, (skram'bl) *v. i.* [Prov. Eng. *scrambl*.] To go on all-fours; to clamber with hands and knees;—to struggle with others for something thrown upon the ground.

Scramble, (skram'bl) *n.* Act of scrambling; climbing on all-fours;—act of jostling and pushing.

Scrambling, (skram'bling) *a.* Clambering with hands and knees; catching or seizing eagerly.

Scrap, (skrap) *n.* [Eng. *scrape*.] Something scraped off;—a small piece; a bit; a fragment.

Scrap-book, (skrap'book) *n.* A blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers or prints and engravings may be pasted and kept.

Scrape, (skrāp) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scrapan*.] To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to abrade; to remove by rubbing or grating; to clean;—to erase;—to act on the surface with a grating noise;—*v. i.* To rub over the surface something rough; to make a harsh, grating noise;—hence, to play inharmoniously on a violin, &c.;—to make an awkward bow.

Scrape, (skrāp) *n.* A rubbing; the effect produced by rubbing, as of the foot, &c.;—an obsequious bow;—a difficulty; awkward predicament.

Scrapper, (skrāp'er) *n.* One who scrapes;—a miser;—a poor or vile fiddler;—instrument with which any thing is scraped.

Scraping, (skrāp'ing) *n.* Something scraped off; that which is separated, collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing.

Scratch, (skrach) *v. t.* [Ger. *kratzen*.] To rub and tear the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to dig with the claws;—to wound slightly; to abrade the skin; to tear with the nails;—*v. i.* To use the claws in tearing or digging.

Scratch, (skrach) *n.* A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching; a slight incision; a laceration of the skin;—a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought; hence, trial or proof of courage;—a kind of wig;—the devil.

Scratcher, (skrach'er) *n.* One who or that which scratches; a bird that scratches for food.

Scrawl, (skrawl) *v. t.* [D. *schrijven*.] To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly; to scribble;—*v. i.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly.

Scrawl, (skrawl) *n.* Unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing.

Scrawler, (skrawl'er) *n.* One who scrawls.

Scream, (skrek) *v. i.* [Icel. *skrekkia*.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream; to creak, as a door or wheel.

Scream, (skrek) *n.* A creaking; a screech.

Scream, (skrem) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hrēman*.] To utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in fright or pain; to shriek.

Scream, (skrem) *n.* A shriek or sharp, shrill cry uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; a screech.

Screaming, (skrem'ing) *n.* Crying out in terror or severe pain.

Screech, (skrech) *v. i.* [Icel. *skrekkia*.] To utter a harsh, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek.

Screech, (skrech) *n.* A harsh, shrill cry.

Screech-owl, (skrech'owl) *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry.

Screed, (skred) *n.* [A.-S. *screade*.] A wooden rule for running mouldings;—also, a piece that is rent off; a long piece, as of a speech, sermon, &c. [Scot.]

Screen, (skren) *n.* [F. *ecran*, *ecrivan*.] Any thing that shelters or protects from danger, shuts off view, &c.;—a partition which separates one part of a church from the other;—a division in a hall or public room;—a curtain;—a long, coarse riddle or sieve.

Screen, (skren) *v. t.* To provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to conceal;—to pass through a screen; to sift; to riddle.

Screw, (skroo) *n.* [O. Eng. *scrue*, Icel. *skrúfa*, D. *schroef*, Ger. *schraube*.] A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally;—one of the six mechanical powers;—any thing shaped or acting like a screw; a form of wheel for propelling steam vessels;—a miser; a skinflint;—an old worn-out horse;—a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in paper;—a steam-vessel propelled by a screw.

Screw, (skroo) *v. t.* To press, fasten, or make firm by a screw;—to force; to squeeze; to distort;—to oppress by exactions; to extort.

Screw-bolt, (skroo'bolt) *n.* Iron bolt with a knob or flat head at one hand, and a screw at the other, used for fastening timbers together.

Screw-driver, (skroo'driv'er) *n.* An implement for turning screw-nails, resembling a blunt chisel.

Screw-jack, (skroo'jak) *n.* A contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw.

Screw-key, (skroo'key) *n.* A wrench for locking screw-bolts, fastening or unfastening nuts.

Screw-nail, (skroo'nail) *n.* Small nail with a flat head and fine thread, used in carpenter and joiners' work.

Screw-pine, (skroo'pin) *n.* A tree or bush having long, lanceolate leaves, like those of the papaya, arranged spirally about the trunk whence the name.

Screw-press, (skroo'pres) *n.* A press in which the force is applied by means of a screw.

Screw-propeller, (skroo'pro-pel'er) *n.* The screw or spiral-bladed wheel used in the propulsion of steam-vessels.

Screw-steamer, (skroo'stem'er) *n.* A steamer propelled by a screw.

Scribble, (skrib'l) *v. t.* [L. *scribere*.] To write with haste, or without regard to correctness or elegance;—to fill with worthless writing;—*v. i.* To write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl.

Scribble, (skrib'l) *n.* Hasty or careless writing.

Scribbler, (skrib'ler) *n.* One who scribbles; a writer of no reputation.

Scribe, (skrib) *n.* [L. *scriba*.] One who writes; an official or public writer; a notary;—in Scripture, a doctor of the law; one who read and explained the law to the people.

Scribe, (skrib) *v. t.* To fit as one edge of a board, &c., to another edge, or to a surface.

Scrimp, (skrimp) *v. t.* [Ger. *schrumpfen*, *crumple*.] To make small or short; to limit; to stint.

Scrimp, (skrimp) *a.* Short; scanty;—meagre.

Scrine, (skrin) *n.* [Norm. F. *ecriva*.] A chest or case for relics or curiosities; a shrine.

Scrip, (skrip) *n.* [Icel. *skreppa*.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

Scrip, (skrip) *n.* [Abbreviated from *script*.] A small writing, certificate, or schedule;—an interim certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property.

Script, (skript) *n.* [L. *scriptum*.] A kind of type made in imitation of handwriting.

Scriptural, (skript'ur-al) *a.* Contained in the Scriptures; according to the Scriptures.

Scripture, (skript'ur) *n.* [L. *scriptura*.] A writing;—the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible.

Scripturist, (skript'ur-ist) *n.* One strongly attached to or versed in the Scriptures.

Scrivener, (skriv'en'er) *n.* [F. *ecrivain*.] One whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings;—one whose business is to place money at interest.

Scrofula, (skrof'ü-la) *n.* [L. *scrofula*.] A constitutional disease, generally hereditary, which affects the lymphatic glands, oftenest those of the neck; king's-evil.

Scrofulous, (skrof'ü-lus) *a.* Pertaining to scrofula;—diseased with scrofula.



Screw-propeller.



Screech-owl.

Scrog, (akrog) *n.* [A.-S. *scrobb.*] A stunted bush.

Scroggy, (akroge) *a.* Stunted; — thick and bushy.

Scroll, (akröl) *n.* [Norm. F. *escrouelle.*] A roll of paper or parchment; — a schedule, list, or inventory; — a first copy of a writing; a rough draft; — an architectural ornament formed of convolutions, lines, bands, leaves, &c.

Scroll, (akröl) *v. t.* To write the first rough draft or copy of; to scribble.

Scrotiform, (akrö'te-form) *a.* [L. *scrotum*, *forma.*] Purse-shaped; pouch-shaped.

Scrub, (akrub) *v. t.* [Ger. *schrubben.*] To rub hard; to rub with a brush or something rough; — *v. i.* To be diligent and penurious.

Scrub, (akrub) *n.* One who labours hard and lives meanly; — a worn-out brush.

Scrubbed, (akrubd) *a.* Dwarfed or stunted; scrubby.

Scrubber, (akrub'er) *n.* One who scrubs; — a cloth used in scrubbing; — a broom or brush.

Scrubby, (akrub'e) *a.* Small and mean; stunted in growth.

Scruple, (akróó'pl) *n.* [F. *scrupule.*] Doubt; perplexity; hesitation from the difficulty of deciding what is right or expedient; reluctance or backwardness in speech or action; — a weight of 20 grains; — a small quantity.

Scruple, (akróó'pl) *v. i.* To be reluctant as regards decision or action; to doubt or hesitate.

Scrupulosity, (akróó-pü-lo's'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness; — excessive caution; — nicety; delicate sense of propriety; preciseness.

Scrupulous, (akróó-pü-lus) *a.* Full of scruples; cautious in decision; — careful; nice; — precise; captious.

Scrupulously, (akróó-pü-lus-le) *adv.* In a scrupulous manner; with a nice regard to propriety.

Scrupulousness, (akróó-pü-lus-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness or caution in determining or in acting.

Scrutineer, (akróó-te-nér) *n.* One who examines the votes given at an election.

Scrutinize, (akróó'te-niz) *v. t.* [From *scrutiny.*] To search closely; to inquire into critically.

Scrutiny, (akróó'te-ne) *n.* [L. *scrutari.*] Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination.

Scud, (akud) *v. i.* [A.-S. *scotan*, Sw. *skutta.*] To be driven or to flee with haste; to be driven before a tempest, with little or no sail spread; — *v. t.* To pass over quickly.

Scud, (akud) *n.* Act of scudding; a driving along; — loose vapoury clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

Scuffle, (akuf) *n.* [A.-S. *scufan.*] A contention or trial of strength between two persons; a confused contest; a fight.

Scuffle, (akuf) *v. i.* To strive or struggle with close grapple; — to contend tumultuously.

Scuffer, (akuf'er) *n.* One who scuffles; an agricultural implement for turning the surface of land.

Scull, (akul) *n.* A boat; — an oar so short that one man can work a pair; a single oar used in propelling a boat, it being placed over the stern.

Scull, (akul) *v. t.* To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

Sculler, (akul'er) *n.* A boat rowed by one man with two sculls; — one who rows with sculls.

Scullery, (akul'er-e) *n.* [F. *ecuelle.*] A place where dishes, kettles, &c., are kept; — an apart-

ment attached to the kitchen where the dirty work is done.

Scullion, (skul'yun) *n.* [Norm. F. *sculier.*] The lowest domestic servant who cleans pots, kettles, washes dishes, &c.; — a low, mean fellow.

Sculp, (skulp) *v. t.* [L. *sculper.*] To hew in wood; to chisel in stone; to carve; to engrave.

Sculpin, (skul'pin) *n.* A small fish with bony and prickly dorsal and abdominal fins.

Sculptile, (skulp'til) *a.*

[L. *sculptilis.*] Made by carving.

Sculptor, (skulp'tor) *n.*

One who carves wood, stone, or other materials into images or figures; a carver; an engraver.

Sculptress, (skulp'tres) *n.* A female sculptor.

Sculptural, (skulp'tür-al) *a.* Pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

Sculpture, (skulp'tür) *n.* [L. *sculptura.*] The art of carving or cutting wood, stone, or other material into images; — carved work of any kind; — especially, statuary.

Sculpture, (skulp'tür) *v. t.* To form with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal; to engrave.

Scum, (skum) *n.* [Ice. *skúm.*] The impurities which rise to the surface of liquids in boiling or fermentation; dross; refuse; that which is vile or worthless. [skim.]

Scum, (skum) *v. t.* To take the scum from; to

Scumble, (skum'bl) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *scum.*] To cover lightly, as a painting, drawing, &c., with semi-opaque colours, to modify the effect; to glaze.

Summer, (skum'er) *n.* An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

Summings, (skum'ingz) *n. pl.* That which is skimmed from boiling liquors; skimmings; scum.

Summy, (skum'e) *a.* Full of scum; throwing off scum; — impure; foul.

Snunner, (skun'ner) *v. i.* [A.-S. *onscunian.*] To feel dislike or disgust at; to loathe; to nauseate.

Snunner, (skun'ner) *n.* Loathing; disgust.

Scupper, (skup'er) *n.* [Sp. *escupir.*] The channel cut through the water-ways and side of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck.

Scurf, (skurf) *n.* [A.-S. *scorfan.*] A dry scab or mealy crust formed on the skin of an animal; — any thing adhering to the surface.

Scurfy, (skurfe) *a.* Having scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

Scurrile, (skur'il) *a.* [L. *scurrilia.*] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; abusive; indecent; low; mean.

Scurrility, (skur'il-le-te) *n.* Quality of being scurrile or scurrilous; vile or obscene jocularity; — indecency; foul or abusive language; — vulgarity.

Scurrilous, (skur'il-us) *a.* Using low and indecent language; — containing low abuse; vile; vulgar; foul-mouthed; mean.

Scurrilously, (skur'il-us-le) *adv.* In a scurrilous manner. [basely; meanly.]

Scurvily, (skur've-le) *adv.* In a scurvy manner;

Scurviness, (skur've-nes) *n.* State of being scurvy; villeness; meanness.

Scurvy, (skur've) *n.* A disease characterized by livid spots, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes.



Sculpin.

Sourvy, (skur'və) *a.* Covered by scurf or scabs; diseased with the scurvy;—vile; mean; low; contemptible.

Sout, (skut) *n.* [Icel. *skottl.*] The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.

Scotch, (skuch) *v. t.* [From *Scotch.*] To beat or whip slightly;—to dress by beating and separating woody fibre from, as flax;—to beat and loosen the fibre of, as the filaments of cotton.

Scutcheon, (skuch'un) *n.* [*Scutcheon.*] A shield for armorial bearings; an emblazoned shield.

Scutcher, (skuch'er) *n.* A wooden implement for separating flax or hemp from the stalk.

Scutiform, (skut'e-form) *a.* [L. *scutum* and *forma.*] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

Scuttle, (skut'l) *n.* [L. *scutella.*] A broad, shallow basket;—a wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal;—[F. *écouteille.*] A small opening in an outside wall or roof;—the lid or door which closes an opening in a wall, roof, or the like;—in ships, a small hatchway in the floor of the deck, or in the closed hatchways; also, a similar opening in the bows or sides;—[From *scud.*] A quick pace; a short run.

Scuttle, (skut'l) *v. t.* To cut holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of a ship;—to sink, as a ship, by making holes through the bottom.

Scythe, (sith) *n.* [A.-S. *sidhe.*] An instrument for mowing grass, grain, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle; a sharp curved blade attached to war chariots in ancient times.

Scythian, (sith'e-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scythia;—the language of the Scythians.

Sea, (sə) *n.* [A.-S. *se, seo.*] One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface;—an inland body of water; a lake;—the ocean;—the swell of the ocean;—a high billow; a surge;—colloquially, a large quantity; a body or volume;—also, a state of disturbance.

Sea-bank, (sə'bangk) *n.* The sea-shore;—a bank or mole to defend against the sea.

Sea-bathing, (sə'bātm-ing) *n.* Bathing in the sea or salt water, as distinguished from bathing in rivers or in artificial ponds, baths, &c.

Sea-board, (sə'bōrd) *n.* [From *sea* and *board*, F. *bord.*] The sea-shore.

Sea-boat, (sə'bōt) *n.* A vessel considered with reference to her power of resisting a storm.

Sea-breach, (sə'bréch) *n.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

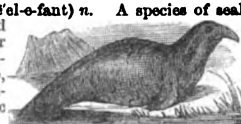
Sea-breeze, (sə'bréz) *n.* A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land.

Sea-coast, (sə'kōst) *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

Sea-devil, (sə'dev-il) *n.* A fish of the genus *Lophius*;—the fishing frog; frog-fish.

Sea-dog, (sə'dog) *n.* The dog-fish;—also, the seal or sea-calf.

Sea-elephant, (sə'el-e-fant) *n.* A species of seal of great size, and remarkable for the prolongation of the nose, in the male, into a soft, elastic snout.



Sea-elephant.

Sea-faring, (sə'far-ing) *a.* Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

Sea-fight, (sə'fit) *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.

Sea-gage, (sə'gā) *n.* The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.

Sea-girt, (sə'girt) *a.* Surrounded by the sea; insular.

Sea-going, (sə'gō-ing) *a.* Going upon the sea, especially, sailing upon the deep sea.

Sea-green, (sə'grēn) *a.* Having the colour of sea-water; faint green, with a bluish tinge.

Sea-hog, (sə'hog) *n.* The porpoise.

Sea-horse, (sə'hors) *n.* The walrus;—the hippopotamus or river-horse.

Sea-kale, (sə'kāl) *n.* A plant found growing along sandy shores, the young shoots and leaf-stalks of which are used as food.

Sea-king, (sə'king) *n.* One of the leaders of piratical squadrons among the Danes; a sea-pirate.

Seal, (səl) *n.* [A.-S. *seol*, Icel. *seir*, Ger. *siegel*.] A carnivorous and amphibious mammal inhabiting the sea coasts in all high latitudes.

Seal, (səl) *n.* [A.-S. *sigel.*] A round or oval piece of metal or stone on which is engraved some image, device, cypher, or motto, used to make an impression on wax;—a brass stamp used to impress wafers;—the impression made on wax, wafers, &c.;—attestation of a deed; confirmation of a grant or act;—assurance;—that which makes fast or secures.

Seal, (səl) *v. t.* To set or affix a seal to; to confirm; to ratify;—to mark with a stamp, as evidence of standard exactness;—to fasten with a seal;—to shut or keep close;—to imprint on the mind, as instruction;—to fix; to settle, as doom;—to fulfil; to complete.

Seal-engraving, (səl'en-grāv-ing) *n.* Art of cutting gems for seals.

Sealer, (səl'er) *n.* One who seals; an officer whose duty it is to seal writs and the like.

Sea-level, (sə'lev-el) *n.* Level of the surface of the sea.

Sealing-wax, (səl'ing-waks) *n.* A compound of the resin lac with some less brittle resin, used for sealing letters.

Sealskin, (səl'skin) *n.* Skin of the seal.

Sealskin, (səl'skin) *a.* Made of the skin of the seal, as a cloak, purse, &c.

Seam, (sēm) *n.* [A.-S. *seowian.*] The fold or line on the surface of cloth formed by the sewing together of two different pieces;—a suture;—the juncture of planks in a ship's deck or side; or the line between the planks;—in geology, a vein or stratum of ore, coal, and the like; also, a thin layer or vein between thicker ones;—a scar.

Seam, (sēm) *v. t.* To form a seam upon or to join by sewing together;—to scar.

Seaman, (sə'man) *n.* A mariner; a sailor.

Seamanship, (sə'man-ship) *n.* The skill of a good seaman; art or skill of working a ship.

Sea-mark, (sə'mārk) *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners, as a light-house, a mountain, or the like; a beacon.

Seamless, (sēm'les) *a.* Without a seam.

Sea-monster, (sə'mon-ster) *n.* A huge marine animal.

Seamster, (sēm'ster) *n.* One who sews by profession or sews well.

Seamstress, (sēm'stres) *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needle-woman.

Seamy, (sēm'e) *a.* Containing seams or showing them. [of the sea]

Sea-nymph, (sə'nimf) *n.* A nymph or goddess

Sea-otter, (sē'ot-ŕ) *n.* An aquatic, mammiferous animal found in the northern Pacific Ocean, the fur of which is highly valued.

Sea-pie, (sē'pi) *n.* A dish of paste and meat boiled together—common at sea.

Sea-piece, (sē'pēs) *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

Sea-port, (sē'pōrt) *n.* A port on the sea-shore;—a town or city situated on or near the sea.

Sear, (sēr) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sēdrian.*] To wither; to dry up; to scorch; to make callous or insensible.

Sear, (sēr) *a.* Dry; withered;—written also *seer*.
Search, (sērĉ) *v. t.* [*L. circare.*] To look over or through;—to inquire after; to look for;—to try or put to the test;—explore; scrutinize; investigate;—*v. i.* To seek; to look; to make inquiry or exploration; to hunt.

Search, (sērĉ) *n.* Act of seeking or looking for something; inquiry; examination;—quest; pursuit;—scrutiny; exploration; investigation.

Searcher, (sērĉ'ŕ) *n.* One who or that which searches;—a seeker; an inquirer;—an examiner; a trier;—a custom-house officer who searches ships, goods, personal luggage, &c., for articles that are liable to duty.

Searching, (sērĉ'ing) *a.* Penetrating; trying; touching the heart and conscience.

Searchingly, (sērĉ'ing-le) *adv.* In a searching manner.

Search-warrant, (sērĉ'wōr-ant) *n.* A warrant legally to search houses or other places for goods stolen.

Sear-cloth, (sēr'kloth) *n.* [*A.-S. sērcloth.*] A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.

Sea-riak, (sēr'riak) *n.* Hazard or riak at sea; danger of injury or loss by sea.

Sea-room, (sēr'rōm) *n.* Ample space or distance from land for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck.

Sea-serpent, (sēr'sēr-pent) *n.* A serpent-like animal of great size, supposed to dwell in the sea—now reckoned as fabulous.

Sea-service, (sēr'sēr-vīs) *n.* Occupation or duty of serving in the navy, especially in time of war.

Sea-shore, (sēr'shōr) *n.* The coast of the sea;—ground between high-water and low-water marks.

Sea-sick, (sēr'sik) *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea by the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

Sea-sickness, (sēr'sik-nes) *n.* The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship.

Sea-side, (sēr'sid) *n.* The land bordering on the sea.

Season, (sē'zn) *n.* [*F. saison.*] One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter;—a suitable or convenient time; conjuncture;—a certain period of time; a while;—that which gives a relish; flavouring.

Season, (sē'zn) *v. t.* To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; to habituate; to accustom;—to render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice;—to qualify by admixture; to temper;—*v. i.* To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate;—to become dry and hard, as timber.

Seasonable, (sē'zn-a-bl) *a.* Occurring in good time;—opportune; timely; fit; convenient.



Sea-otter.

Seasonableness, (sē'zn-a-bl-nes) *n.* Opportuneness or suitableness of time.

Seasonably, (sē'zn-a-bl) *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early.

Seasoner, (sē'zn-ŕ) *n.* One who or that which seasons; that which gives a relish.

Seasoning, (sē'zn-ing) *n.* That which is added to give a relish; a condiment;—hence, something to enhance enjoyment.

Seat, (sēt) *n.* [*A.-S. siot, set.*] The place or thing upon which one sits;—station; site; abode;—a right to sit; regular place of sitting;—posture or way of sitting on horseback;—a part on which another part rests.

Seat, (sēt) *v. t.* To place on a seat; to cause to sit down;—to station; to establish;—to assign a seat to or the seats of;—to fix; to set firm;—to repair by making the seat new.

Sea-urhin, (sēr'ur-chin) *n.* A radiate animal of the class of *Echinoderms* having a firm shell, and covered with spines.

Seaward, (sē'wārd) *a.* Directed toward the sea.
Seaward, (sē'wārd) *adv.* Toward the sea; in the direction of the sea.

Sea-weed, (sē'wēd) *n.* A marine plant of the class of *Algae*.

Sea-worthiness, (sē'wūr-the-nes) *n.* State of being fit for going to sea or on a voyage.

Sea-worthy, (sē'wūr-the) *a.* Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety.

Sea-wrack, (sē'rak) *n.* Any marine plant thrown up by the sea, or gathered for kelp and the like.

Secant, (sē'kant) *a.* [*L. secans.*] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

Secant, (sē'kant) *n.* A line that cuts another;—a right line drawn from the centre of a circle through one end of an arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end.

Secede, (sē'sēd) *v. i.* [*L. se and cedere.*] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association;—to withdraw from the Established Church;—in the United States, to withdraw, as a State, from the National Union.

Seceder, (sē'sēd'ŕ) *n.* One who secedes;—one of a body of Presbyterians who separated from the Established Church in Scotland.

Secern, (sē'sern) *v. t.* [*L. se and cernere.*] To separate; to distinguish;—to secrete.

Secession, (sē'seash un) *n.* [*L. secessio.*] Act of seceding from fellowship or association;—the whole body of seceders from the Established Church in Scotland.

Seclude, (sē'klūd) *v. t.* [*L. se and claudere.*] To shut up apart from others; to withdraw;—to shut out.

Seclusion, (sē'klū'zhun) *n.* Act of secluding; separation;—solitude; retirement; privacy.

Seclusive, (sē'klū'siv) *a.* Tending to seclude.

Second, (sek'und) *a.* [*L. secundus.*] Immediately following the first; next in order of place or time;—next in value, power, excellence, or rank.

Second, (sek'und) *n.* One who follows or comes after; one next in place, time, rank, or the like;—one who acts as another's aid in a duel, prize fight, &c.;—the sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree;—the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the staff next above it;—the second part in a concerted piece;—*pl.* A coarse kind of flour.

Second, (sek'und) *v. t.* To follow or attend; to

support; to back; to support, as a motion or proposal.

Secondarily, (sek'und-ar-e-le) *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree; not primarily.

Secondary, (sek'und-ar-e) *a.* Succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, and the like; acting by delegated authority;—subordinate; inferior.

Secondary, (sek'und-ar-e) *n.* One who occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place.

Seconder, (sek'und-er) *n.* One who seconds what another attempts, moves, or proposes.

Second-hand, (sek'und-hand) *n.* Possession obtained by transfer from a previous owner.

Second-hand, (sek'und-hand) *a.* Not original;—not new; previously possessed or used.

Second-hand, (sek'und-hand) *adv.* By transmission; not originally; in imitation.

Secondly, (sek'und-le) *adv.* In the second place.

Second-rate, (sek'und-rat) *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value.

Second-sight, (sek'und-sit) *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision.

Secrecy, (sēkre-se) *n.* State of being secret; separation; retirement; privacy; close silence;—fidelity in keeping a secret.

Secret, (sēkret) *a.* [*L. secretus.*] Separate; concealed from general notice or knowledge;—unseen;—private; secluded;—keeping counsel; close;—not revealed; known only to God;—prive; not proper to be seen;—clandestine; underhand;—mysterious.

Secret, (sēkret) *n.* Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge;—a mystery;—privacy; secrecy.

Secretary, (sek'rē-tār-e) *n.* [*F. secretaire.*] A person employed to write orders, letters, despatches, and the like;—an officer whose business is to superintend a particular department of government;—a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing; an escritoire.

Secretaryship, (sek'rē-tār-e-ship) *n.* The office of a secretary.

Secrete, (sēkrēt) *v. t.* [*L. secernere.*] To hide; to conceal;—to separate by the processes of the vital economy from the circulating fluids, as the blood, sap, &c.

Secretion, (sēkrēshun) *n.* Act of secreting; especially, production of particular substances in the vital economy;—the matter secreted.

Secretive, (sēkrēt-iv) *a.* Tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private.

Secretiveness, (sēkrēt-iv-nes) *n.* The quality of being secretive;—in *phrenology*, a bump or organ situated at the inferior margin of the parietal bones, said to impel the individual to secrecy.

Secretly, (sēkret-le) *adv.* In a secret or clandestine manner;—privately; privily; covertly.

Secretness, (sēkret-nes) *n.* State or quality of being secret; privacy; concealment.

Secretary, (sēkrēt-or-e) *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

Sect, (sekt) *n.* [*L. secare.*] A body of persons who have separated from others in virtue of some special doctrine, or set of doctrines, which they hold in common;—the disciples or followers of a philosophical teacher or leader of thought; a religious denomination which has separated from the Established Church.

Sectarian, (sek-tā-re-an) *a.* Pertaining to a sect;—devoted to a sect;—one-sided; bigoted.

Sectarian, (sek-tā-re-an) *n.* One of a sect;—in

philosophy or *art*, a member or adherent of a special school;—one of a religious body which separates from the Established Church;—one devoted to his party; a bigot; partisan.

Sectarianism, (sek-tā-re-an-izm) *n.* System of division into sects;—disposition to form sects;—the character of a sectarian; devotion to a party.

Scetile, (sek'til) *a.* [*L. scetilis.*] Capable of being cut smoothly without fracture.

Section, (sek'shun) *n.* [*L. sectio.*] Act of cutting;—a part separated from the rest; a division; a portion;—a distinct part of a book or writing; the subdivision of a chapter, law, or other writing;—a distinct part of a city, country, people, class, or the like;—representation of any thing as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane.

Sectional, (sek'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to a section; partial.

Sector, (sekt'r) *n.* [*L. a cutter, from secare, sectum.*] A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc;—a mathematical instrument marked with lines of chords, sines, secants, tangents, &c., and used in making plans, diagrams, sections, &c.

Secular, (sek'ū-lār) *a.* [*L. secularis.*] Coming once in a century;—pertaining to C A B sector. this present world; not spiritual or holy; worldly;—not bound by monastic vows.

Secular, (sek'ū-lār) *n.* A layman;—in the Roman Church, an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules.

Secularity, (sek-ū-lār-e-te) *n.* Supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

Secularization, (sek-ū-lār-e-zā'shun) *n.* Act of rendering secular; conversion from religious to lay possession and uses.

Secularize, (sek'ū-lār-iz) *v. t.* To convert from spiritual to secular or common use;—to make worldly or unspiritual.

Secularly, (sek'ū-lār-le) *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

Securable, (sē-kūr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being secured.

Secure, (sē-kūr) *a.* [*L. securus.*] Free from care or anxiety; easy in mind;—free from fear or apprehension; confident; assured;—free from danger or harm; safe; being in good keeping;—wanting caution; confident.

Secure, (sē-kūr) *v. t.* To make safe; to guard;—to make certain; to assure; to insure;—to make fast; to close or confine;—to get possession of.

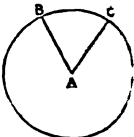
Securely, (sē-kūr-le) *adv.* In a secure manner without fear; without danger; safely.

Securement, (sē-kūr'ment) *n.* Cause of safety; defence; protection.

Securiform, (sē-kūr'e-form) *a.* In botany, having the form of an axe or hatchet.

Security, (sē-kūr'e-te) *n.* That which secures protection; defence; state of safety;—freedom from fear, care, or anxiety; confidence; hence, carelessness;—certainty; assurance;—act of giving caution or of being bound; a bond, caution, or pledge;—one who becomes surety for another.

Sedan, (sē-dan) *n.* [*From Sedan, in France.*] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, borne on poles by two porters.



Sedate, (sē-dāt) *a.* [*L. sedatus.*] Unruffled by passion;—composed; calm; quiet; serene; sober; serious.

Sedately, (sē-dāt'le) *adv.* In a sedate manner; soberly.

Sedateness, (sē-dāt'nes) *n.* Condition of being sedate; composure; serenity; tranquillity.

Sedative, (sē-dā-tiv) *a.* [*L. sedare.*] Tending to allay irritation; composing; soothing.

Sedative, (sē-dā-tiv) *n.* A remedy which allays irritability, and irritative activity or pain.

Sedatariness, (sē-dē-tār-e-nes) *n.* State of being sedentary;—studious habit or disposition.

Sedentary, (sē-dē-tār-e) *a.* [*L. sedentarius.*] Accustomed to sit much or long;—requiring a sitting posture or long sitting;—passed for the most part in sitting;—inactive.

Sedge, (sēj) *n.* [*A.-S. sæg.*] A plant growing in dense tufts, generally in wet grounds, allied to the grasses, but having no joints in the stems.

Sedgy, (sēj'e) *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

Sediment, (sē-dē-ment) *n.* [*L. sedimentum.*] The matter which subsides from water or other liquid; lees; dregs.

Sedimentary, (sē-dē-ment'ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, matter that has subsided.

Sedition, (sē-dish'un) *n.* [*L. seditio.*] The raising of commotion in a state; resistance to lawful authority; tumult; riot; revolt.

Seditious, (sē-dish'e-us) *a.* Pertaining to or tending to excite sedition;—turbulent; factious; riotous.

Seditiously, (sē-dish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a seditious manner.

Seducer, (sē-dūs'er) *n.* [*L. seducere.*] To draw aside from rectitude and duty;—to lead astray;—to tempt; to allure;—to corrupt;—to deceive, as innocence;—to induce to surrender chastity.

Seduction, (sē-dūs'ment) *n.* Act of seducing; seduction;—the means employed to seduce.

Seducer, (sē-dūs'er) *n.* One who seduces or draws away; a corrupter;—a betrayer;—a tempter.

Seduction, (sē-dūs'ah'un) *n.* Act of enticing from duty; the act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity;—means of leading astray.

Seductive, (sē-dūs'k'tiv) *a.* Tending to lead astray;—alluring; enticing;—hence, showy; specious.

Sedulity, (sē-dūs'le-te) *n.* [*L. sedulitas.*] Quality of being sedulous; unremitting industry.

Sedulous, (sē-dūs'le) *a.* [*L. sedulus.*] Diligent in application or pursuit; steadily industrious; close; unremitting; assiduous; laborious.

Sedulously, (sē-dūs'le-le) *adv.* In a sedulous manner; assiduously; industriously.

Sedulousness, (sē-dūs'le-nes) *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence.

See, (sē) *v. t.* [*F. sieye.*] A diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop;—the seat of an archbishop; jurisdiction of an archbishop;—the seat, place, or office of the pope or Roman pontiff;—the authority of the pope or court of Rome.

See, (sē) *v. t.* [*A.-S. seon.*] To perceive by the eye; to behold;—to discover; to perceive;—to note; to mark;—to form an idea or conception; to discern;—to look to; to take care of;—to have an interview with; to visit;—to meet or associate with;—to experience; to suffer;—to know by revelation;—to apprehend by faith;—to enjoy or be blessed in the full knowledge of, as God;—*v. i.* To have the power of sight;—to have intellectual apprehension; to penetrate; to discern;—to examine into; to inquire;—to be attentive; to give heed.

Seed, (sēd) *n.* [*A.-S. sæd.*] The embryo with its envelope or the matured ovule, which gives origin to a new plant;—the generative fluid of the male; semen;—that from which any thing springs; first principle;—progeny; offspring;—race; birth.

Seed, (sēd) *v. i.* To produce seed;—to shed the seed;—*v. t.* To sprinkle with seed; to sow.

Seed-basket, (sēd'bas-ket) *n.* A vessel for holding the seed to be sown; seed-bag; seed-cob; seed-lob.

Seed-bud, (sēd'būd) *n.* The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

Seed-cake, (sēd'kāk) *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

Seed-down, (sēd'down) *n.* A fine feathery or hairy substance on some seeds, by which they are wafted by the wind; the pappus or hairy crown.

Seediness, (sēd'e-nes) *n.* State of being seedy;—abundance of seeds;—thread-bare or shabby condition, as of clothes, &c.

Seedling, (sēd'ling) *n.* A plant reared from the seedman, (sēd'zman) *n.* A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower.

Seed-time, (sēd'tim) *n.* The season proper for seed-vessel, (sēd'ves-el) *n.* The case which contains the seeds; a pod.

Seedy, (sēd'e) *a.* Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds;—run to seed;—hence, exhausted; worn out; poor and miserable looking.

Seeing, (sē'ing) *ppr.*, but used as a *conj.* In view of the fact that; considering; inasmuch as; since.

Seeing, (sē'ing) *n.* Act of perceiving objects by the eye; sight; vision; perception.

Seek, (sēk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. secan.*] To go in search or quest of;—to endeavour to find or gain by any means;—to solicit; to ask for;—to pursue; to hunt;—*v. i.* To make search or inquiry;—to attempt; to strive; to pursue; to aim at injuring or destroying.

Seeker, (sēk'er) *n.* One who seeks; an inquirer;—one of a sect who profess no determinate religion.

Seel, (sēl) *v. t.* [*F. siller.*] To sew the eyelids together, as a hawk;—hence, to shut the eyes of.

Seem, (sēm) *v. i.* [*A.-S. seoman.*] To have a show or semblance; to present an appearance;—*v. t.* To befit; to become.

Seemer, (sēm'er) *n.* One who seems; one who carries an appearance or semblance.

Seeming, (sēm'ing) *a.* Appearing like; having the semblance of; specious.

Seeming, (sēm'ing) *n.* Appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance.

Seemingly, (sēm'ing-le) *adv.* In appearance; apparently; ostensibly.

Seemliness, (sēm'le-nes) *n.* State of being seemly; comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety.

Seemly, (sēm'le) *a.* [*Ger. ziemlich.*] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; becoming; fit; proper; meet; decent; decorous.

Seer, (sēr) *n.* [*From see.*] One who sees;—a person who foresees events; a prophet.

Seesaw, (sē'saw) *n.* A play among children, in which two seated upon the opposite ends of a board which is supported in the middle, move alternately up and down;—a board adjusted for this purpose;—a vibratory or reciprocating motion.

Seesaw, (sē'saw) *v. i.* To move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

Seesaw, (sē'saw) *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion.

Seethe, (sēth) *v. t.* [A.-S. *seððan*.] To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil; — *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

Segment, (seg'ment) *n.* [L. *segmentum*.] A section; a portion; — a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; especially, that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle.

Segmental, (seg-ment'al) *a.* Relating to, forming, or resembling a segment.

Segregate, (seg-rē-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *segregare*.] To separate from others; to set apart.

Segregate, (seg-rē-gāt) *a.* Select; choice; special.

Segregation, (seg-rē-gā'shun) *n.* Act of segregating; separation from others; a parting.

Seidlitz-powders, (seid'litz-pow-derz) *n. pl.* Aperient powders, containing bicarbonate and potassium-tartrate of soda, and tartaric acid.

Seignior, (sēn'yer) *n.* [F. *seigneur*.] A lord; the lord of a manor—the English equivalent of the Spanish *Senor* and Italian *Signor*, titles of address corresponding to Sir or Mr.

Seignior, (sēn'yer-e) *n.* Power or authority of a lord; dominion; — a lordship; a manor.

Seine, (sēn) *n.* [F.] A large net for catching fish.

Seismic, (sē'smīk) *a.* Belonging to earthquakes.

Seismology, (sē's-mol'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *seismos* and *logos*.] Doctrine of earthquakes, or a treatise on the causes and phenomena of earthquakes.

Seizable, (sē'z-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being taken.

Seize, (sēz) *v. t.* [F. *saisir*.] To catch; to grasp; to rush suddenly and lay hold on; — to take possession of by force; — to take by warrant or legal authority; — to bind or fasten together.

Seizer, (sēz'er) *n.* One who seizes.

Seizin, (sē'zin) *n.* [F. *saisine*.] Possession of an estate of freehold; — the thing possessed; possession.

Seizure, (sē'zūr) *n.* Act of seizing; violent grasp or gripe; — thing laid hold of or possessed; — act of taking by warrant, as goods; — act of coming suddenly upon; attack, as of disease; — a catching or catch.

Selah, (sē'lā) *n.* [H.] A silence or a pause in the musical performance of the Psalms where it is introduced.

Seldom, (sēld'm) *adv.* [A.-S. *seldum*, Ger. *selten*.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Seldomness, (sēld'm-nes) *n.* Rarity; uncommonness; infrequency.

Select, (sē-lekt') *v. t.* [L. *selegere*.] To choose and take from a number; to pick out; to cull.

Select, (sē-lekt') *a.* Taken from a number by preference; of special value or excellence; picked; choice.

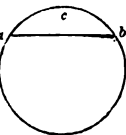
Selectedly, (sē-lek'ted-le) *adv.* With care in selection, (sē-lek'shun) *n.* Act of selecting; choice by preference from many others; — that which is selected; also, collection of things culled.

Selective, (sē-lek'tiv) *a.* Exercising care and discrimination in choosing.

Selectness, (sē-lekt'nes) *n.* State of being select or well chosen.

Selenio, (sē-len'ik) *a.* Pertaining to selenium.

Selenium, (sē-lē-ne-um) *n.* [L.] An elementary substance, allied to sulphur.



Selenograph, (sē-lē-no-graf) *n.* A delineation or picture of the surface of the moon.

Selenography, (sē-lē-nog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *selenē* and *graphein*.] A description of the surface of the moon.

Self, (self) *a.* Same; very same; — also used as a pronoun, and in combination with personal pronouns, to express emphasis or distinction, or reciprocal action; — also used as a prefix.

Self, (self) *n.* [A.-S., Go. *silba*.] The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; a person as a distinct individual; — hence, personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness.

Self-abasement, (self-a-bās-ment) *n.* Humiliation proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

Self-abuse, (self-a-būs) *n.* Abuse of one's own person or powers.

Self-command, (self'kom-mand) *n.* Calmness; control of temper; cool and collected exercise of the mental powers and resources.

Self-conceit, (self'kon-sēt) *n.* A high opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity.

Self-conceited, (self'kon-sēt-ed) *a.* Having a high opinion of one's own person or merits.

Self-conscious, (self'kon-she-us) *a.* Conscious of one's acts or states; — conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others.

Self-contradiction, (self'kon-tra-dik'shun) *n.* A repugnancy in terms; a proposition of which one part or term contradicts the others.

Self-control, (self'kon-trōl) *n.* Control exercised over one's self.

Self-defence, (self'dē-fens) *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

Self-denial, (self'dē-nī'al) *n.* The forbearing gratify one's own appetites or desires.

Self-determining, (self'dē-ter-min-ing) *a.* Deciding by itself or for itself; free; not necessary.

Self-esteem, (self-es-tēm) *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self; complacency.

Self-evident, (self-ev'e-dent) *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

Self-examination, (self-egz-am-in-ā'shun) *n.* Act or duty of searching and trying one's character, motives, and actions.

Self-existence, (self-egz-ist'ens) *n.* Inherent or independent existence — an attribute of God.

Self-existent, (self-egz-ist'ent) *a.* Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being.

Self-interest, (self-in-ter-est) *n.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

Selfish, (self'ish) *a.* Regarding one's own good in disregard, or at the expense, of that of others.

Selfishly, (self'ish-le) *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Selfishness, (self'ish-nes) *n.* The quality of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interest.

Self-love, (self'luv) *n.* The love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage.

Self-possession, (self'poz-zesh-un) *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; presence of mind.

Self-preservation, (self'prē-zēr-vā'shun) *n.* Act or duty of protecting one's self from hurt, loss, death, &c.

Self-registering, (self'rej-is-ter-ing) *a.* That registers or records observations automatically.

Self-reliance, (self'rē-li-ans) *n.* Reliance on one's own powers; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Self-righteous, (self'rit-e-us) *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; — pharisaic.

Self-righteousness, (self-rit-e-us-ness) *n.* Personal righteousness; reliance for salvation on one's own character and works.

Self-same, (self-sām) *a.* Precisely the same.

Self-seeking, (self-sēk-ing) *a.* Selfish; seeking one's own interest or pleasure.

Self-sufficient, (self-suf-fish-e-ent) *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments; hence, haughty; overbearing.

Self-taught, (self-tawt) *a.* Taught by one's self.

Self-will, (self-wil) *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.

Self-willed, (self-wild) *a.* Governed by one's own will; obstinate.

Sell, (sel) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sellan.*] To transfer to another for an equivalent; to dispose of in return for something, especially for money; — hence, to accept a price or reward for; to betray; — *v. i.* To practise selling; — to be sold.

Sell, (sel) *n.* An imposition or trick, as where confidence has been reposed or expectation excited.

Seller, (sel'er) *n.* One who sells; a vender.

Seltzer-water, (seltz'er-waw-ter) *n.* A mineral water, containing much free carbonic acid.

Selva, (sel'vā) *n.* [Said to be from *self* and *edge*.] The edge of cloth woven in such a manner as to prevent ravelling; list; — also salvaged.

Semaphore, (sem'a-for) *n.* [*G. sema* and *pherein*.] An apparatus for exhibiting signals to convey information from a distance; a telegraph.

Semaphoric, (sem-a-for'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a semaphore or to semaphores; telegraphic.

Semblance, (sem'blans) *n.* [*F. sembler*.] Seeming; appearance; show; form; — likeness; resemblance.

Semeiotics, (sē-mi-ot'iks) *n. pl.* [*G. semeion*.] Doctrine or knowledge of symptoms in disease; symptomatology; — also *semiology*.

Semen, (sē'men) *n.* [*L.*] Seed, especially the male generative product of animals; sperm.

Semi-annual, (sem-e-an'nu-āl) *a.* Half yearly.

Semibreve, (sem'e-brēv) *n.* A note of half the time of the breve; — called also a *whole note*. It is the longest note now in general use.

Semicircle, (sem'e-sērk-l) *n.* The half of a circle; — a body in the form of half of a circle.

Semicircular, (sem'e-sērk'lār) *a.* Having the form of half of a circle.

Semicolon, (sem'e-kō-lon) *n.* A point or sentential mark (;) used to indicate a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma, but less than a colon.

Semi-diameter, (sem-e-di-am'et-er) *n.* Half of a diameter; a right line drawn from the centre of a circle to its circumference; a radius.

Semi-fluid, (sem'e-flū-id) *a.* Imperfectly fluid.

Seminal, (sem'in-al) *a.* [*L. seminatus*.] Pertaining to seed, source, or first principle; radical; rudimental; original.

Seminary, (sem'in-ar-e) *n.* [*L. seminarium*.] An institution of education; a school, academy, or university in which young persons are instructed in various branches of learning.

Semination, (sem-in-ā'shun) *n.* Act of sowing; — natural dispersion of seeds.

Seminifer, (sem-in-if'ik) *a.* [*L. semen* and *facere*.] Forming or producing seed, or the originative principle.

Semiquaver, (sem'e-kwā-ver) *n.* A note of half the duration of the quaver; a sixteenth note.

Semite, (sem-it'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Shem, son of Noah, and the

countries peopled by them; — noting their language.

Semitone, (sem'e-tōn) *n.* Half a tone; — one of the degrees or intervals of the diatonic scale.

Semi-transparent, (sem'e-tran-spā-rent) *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; partly opaque.

Semi-vitrified, (sem-e-vit'rif-id) *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partly converted into glass.

Semi-vocal, (sem'e-vō-kal) *a.* Pertaining to a semi-vowel; — half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

Semi-vowel, (sem'e-vow-el) *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant.

Semolina, (sem-ō-lī'na) *n.* [*It. semola*.] The hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting machine after the fine parts have passed through.

Sempervirent, (sem-per-vi'rent) *a.* [*L. semper* and *virna*.] Evergreen; fresh.

Sempiternal, (sem-pe-ter'nal) *a.* [*L. sempiternus*.] Of never ending duration; everlasting.

Sempster, (sem'ster) *n.* One who works with a needle; — a dealer in sewn goods.

Sempstress, (sem'stres) *n.* A woman who lives by needle-work; a good sewer.

Senate, (sen'at) *n.* [*L. senex, senis*.] An assembly or council invested with the government, as in *ancient Rome*, — the upper branch of a legislature, as in France and in the United States; — hence, in general, a legislative body; a council.

Senator, (sen'a-ter) *n.* A member of a senate.

Senatorial, (sen-a-tō're-al) *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a senator or a senate.

Senatorially, (sen-a-tō're-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.

Senatorship, (sen'a-ter-ship) *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

Send, (send) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sendan*.] To cause to go in any manner; to despatch; — to emit; to cast; to throw to hurl; — to commission or direct to go and act; — to happen; to inflict; — to propagate; to diffuse; — *v. i.* To despatch an agent or messenger; — to transmit a message; — among *seamen*, to pitch forward, as a ship.

Sender, (sen'der) *n.* One who sends, despatches, or transmits.

Senescence, (sē-nēs'ens) *n.* [*L. senescens*.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

Seneschal, (sen-es-shal) *n.* [*F. senechal*.] A steward; an officer in the houses of princes who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies.

Senile, (sē'nīl) *a.* [*L. senilis*.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age.

Senility, (sē-nīl'e-te) *n.* State of being senile; old age.

Senior, (sē-ne-or) *a.* [*L. senior*.] More advanced in age or rank; elder.

Senior, (sē-ne-or) *n.* One who is older than another; — one older in office; one prior in rank.

Seniority, (sē-ne-or'e-te) *n.* Quality or condition of being senior; priority of birth; — eldership; — priority or superiority in office or rank.

Senna, (sen'na) *n.* [*A. sand* or *send*.] A leguminous plant, and its leaves, used as a cathartic.

Sennight, (sen'nīt) *n.* [Contracted from *seven-night*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

Sennit, (sen'nīt) *n.* In *ships*, a kind of flat cordage formed by plaiting five or seven rope yarns together, and used for covering fenders, &c.

Sensation, (sen-sā'shun) *n.* [*F.*] The perception

of external objects by means of the senses; the effect produced on the sensorium, or centre and seat of feeling, by something acting on the bodily organs or nerves;—in philosophy, mental faculty by which we acquire the knowledge of objects and of their qualities; perception;—emotional or artistic sense;—any impression made upon the mind; strong feeling of interest; excitement; commotion.

Sensational, (sen-să'shun-al) *a.* Constituted by, consisting in, or having the nature of sensation;—melodramatic; fitted to produce unnatural interest and excitement.

Sensationalism, (sen-să'shun-al-izm) *n.* The doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation;—art or practice of writing, depicting, &c., so as to produce unreal and unnatural scenes of interest and excitement.

Sense, (sens) *n.* [*L. sensus*, to perceive, to feel.] Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; sight; touch; taste; hearing; smell;—perception by the bodily organs; feeling;—perception by the intellect; discernment;—quickness of perception; sensibility;—understanding; natural reason;—opinion; judgment;—consciousness; conviction;—moral perception; feeling of right or wrong;—true meaning; import; signification. *Common sense*, the inherent intelligence proper to mankind;—natural sagacity; shrewdness; mother wit;—*moral sense*, natural and inherent faculty in man which determines between right and wrong; conscience.

Senseless, (sens'les) *a.* Destitute of sense; incapable of feeling; insensible;—destitute of understanding; foolish; stupid;—contrary to sound judgment; unwise; ill-judged.

Senselessly, (sens'les-le) *adv.* In a senseless manner;—stupidly; unreasonably.

Senselessness, (sens'les-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being senseless; unreasonableness.

Sensibility, (sens-e-bil'e-te) *n.* [*F. sensibilité*.] Quality or condition of being sensible; capacity to feel or perceive;—the capacity of the soul to exercise or to be the subject of emotion or feeling;—acuteness of sensation or of perception; quick emotion or sympathy;—that quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy.

Sensible, (sens'e-bl) *a.* [*L. sensibilis*.] Capable of being perceived by the senses; perceptible to the mind;—easily affected; having acute feeling; also, readily affected by natural agents;—cognizant; satisfied; persuaded;—possessing good sense; intelligent; wise.

Sensibleness, (sens'e-bl-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being sensible; sensibility; susceptibility.

Sensibly, (sens'e-ble) *adv.* In a sensible manner; perceptibly;—judiciously;—feelingly;—acutely; visibly; audibly.

Sensitive, (sens'it-iv) *a.* Having sense or feeling;—especially, having quick and acute sensibility; easily affected;—shrinking from the touch;—tender; delicate.

Sensitively, (sens'it-iv-le) *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

Sensitiveness, (sens'it-iv-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being sensitive;—quick and keen sensibility;—in physics, susceptibility of chemical action or change;—also *sensitivity*.

Sensitive-plant, (sens'it-iv-plant) *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Mimosa*, the leaves of which shrink and close at the slightest touch.

Sensorial, (sen-sô're-al) *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium.

Sensorium, (sen-sô're-um) *n.* [*L.*] The seat of sense or sensation; that part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the brain;—also *sensory*.

Sensual, (sens'û-al) *a.* [*F. sensuel*.] Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses;—carnal; fleshly; consisting in or devoted to the pleasures of sense or appetite; luxurious; voluptuous.

Sensualism, (sens'û-al-izm) *n.* State of subjection to animal or carnal feelings and appetites; fleshly indulgence; luxurious living; lewdness.

Sensualist, (sens'û-al-ist) *n.* One given to the indulgence of the appetite or senses;—a carnal or worldly-minded man; epicure; a lewd or loose liver.

Sensuality, (sens'û-al'e-te) *n.* Quality of being sensual;—addiction to the objects of bodily or animal desire;—free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Sensualize, (sens'û-al-iz) *v. t.* To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.

Sensuous, (sens'û-us) *a.* Pertaining to or addressing the senses; connected with sensible objects.

Sentence, (sent'ens) *n.* [*L. sententia*.] An opinion; a decision; especially, a philosophical or theological opinion;—in the civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause; in the common law, a judgment passed on a criminal;—a short saying containing moral instruction; a maxim; an axiom;—a short paragraph; a combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought; a period.

Sentence, (sent'ens) *v. t.* To pass or pronounce judgment upon; to doom;—to condemn to punishment.

Sentential, (sen-ten'she-al) *a.* Comprising sentences;—pertaining to a sentence or full period.

Sententially, (sen-ten'she-al-le) *adv.* In a sentential manner; by means of sentences.

Sententious, (sen-ten'she-us) *a.* Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic.

Sententiously, (sen-ten'she-us-le) *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short, expressive periods.

Sententiousness, (sen-ten'she-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being sententious;—brevity with strength of thought; condensed force of style; pithiness.

Sentient, (sen'she-ent) *a.* [*L. sentiens*.] Having a faculty of sensation or perception;—perceiving; feeling;—thinking; reflecting.

Sentiment, (sen'te-ment) *n.* [*F.*] A thought prompted by passion or feeling; feeling;—the decision of the mind formed by reason;—opinion; notion; judgment;—a thought or wish expressed in words; a toast;—the sense or meaning considered apart from the language or expression;—sensibility.

Sentimental, (sen-te-ment'al) *a.* Abounding with sentiments or reflections;—having an excess of sentiment or sensibility;—affectedly tender; romantic.

Sentimentalism, (sen-te-ment'al-izm) *n.* Character or behaviour of a sentimentalist; sentimentality.

Sentimentalist, (sen-te-ment'al-ist) *n.* One who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

Sentimentality, (sen-te-ment'al'e-te) *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

Sentimentally, (sen-te-ment'al-le) *adv.* In a sentimental manner;—with refined feeling;—with affection of sensibility.

Sentinel, (sen'te-nel) *n.* [*F. sentinelle.*] A soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise.

Sentinel, (sen'te-nel) *v. t.* To watch over like a sentinel;—to furnish with a sentinel; to guard.

Sentry, (sen'tre) *n.* [*Sentinel.*] A soldier on guard; a sentinel;—guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

Sentry-box, (sen'tre-boks) *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post and shelter him from the weather. [sion of the calyx.]

Sepal, (sē'pal) *n.* [*L. sepalum.*] A leaf or division.

Separability, (sep-ar-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being separable.

Separable, (sep'ar-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent.

Separate, (sep'ar-āt) *v. t.* [*L. separare.*] To part in any manner; to divide; to break into parts or portions;—to disconnect; to disjoin; hence, to divorce;—to withdraw;—to set apart; to select;—*v. i.* To part; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other;—to cleave; to split; to open.

Separate, (sep'ar-āt) *a.* Divided from others; disjoined; disconnected;—not united; distinct;—disunited from the body; incorporeal.

Separately, (sep'ar-āt-le) *adv.* In a separate state; apart; distinctly; singly.

Separation, (sep-ar-ā'shun) *n.* Act of separating; disjunction;—disunion; disconnection;—act of decomposing substances; chemical analysis;—divorce.

Separatism, (sep'ar-āt-izm) *n.* Disposition to withdraw from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

Separatist, (sep'ar-āt-ist) *n.* One who withdraws from a church to which he has belonged; a seceder; a dissenter; a schismatic; a sectary.

Separatory, (sep'ar-ā-tor-e) *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors;—a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

Separatory, (sep'ar-ā-tor-e) *a.* Serving to separate, carry off, and discharge, as the lacteal ducts or glands.

Sepia, (sē'pe-a) *n.* [*G. sēpia.*] The cuttle-fish;—a dark brown pigment prepared from the secretions of the cuttle-fish; hence, used adjectively to note a kind of drawing or sketching with a dark ground, and prevailing tone or hue of brown.

Sepoy, (sē'poy) *n.* [*Hind. sepahai.*] A native of India employed as a soldier in the British service.

Sept, (sept) *n.* [*A.-S. sib, Ger. sipt.*] A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor—used of the races or families in Ireland.

Septangle, (sept'ang-gl) *n.* A figure with seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

Septangular, (sept-ang'gū-lār) *a.* [*L. septem and angulus.*] Having seven angles.

September, (sep-tem'bər) *n.* [*L. septem.*] The month following August; the ninth month of the year.

Septemvir, (sep-tem'vir) *n.* [*L. septem and viri.*] In ancient Rome, one of seven men associated in office.

Septenary, (sep'ten-ar-e) *a.* [*L. septenarius.*] Consisting of or relating to seven.

Septennial, (sep-ten'ne-al) *a.* [*L. septennis.*]

Continuing seven years;—happening once in every seven years.

Septennially, (sep-ten'ne-al-le) *adv.* Once in seven years.

Septentrion, (sep-ten'tre-on) *n.* [*L. septentrio.*] The north or northern regions.

Septentrional, (sep-ten'tre-on-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to the north; northern.

Septic, (sep'tik) *a.* [*G. septicus.*] Having power to produce or promote putrefaction;—also *septicul*.

Septic, (sep'tik) *n.* A substance which generates or induces putrefaction;—also written *septon*.

Septuagenarian, (sep-tū-a-jen-ār-e-an) *n.* A person who is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

Septuagenary, (sep-tū-a-jin-ar-e) *a.* [*L. septuagenarius.*] Consisting of seventy.

Septuagenary, (sep-tū-a-jin-ar-e) *n.* A person seventy years of age; a septuagenarian.

Septuagesima, (sep-tū-a-jes'e-ma) *n.* [*L. septuagesimus.*] The third Sunday before Lent—so called because it is seventy days before Easter.

Septuagesimal, (sep-tū-a-jes'e-mal) *a.* Consisting of seventy, or of seventy years.

Septuagint, (sep'tū-a-jint) *n.* [*L. septuaginta.*] A Greek version of the Old Testament—so called because the work of seventy, or of seventy-two translators, about 270 years B.C.—often written LXX. [times as much; sevenfold.]

Septuple, (sep'tū-pl) *a.* [*L. septuplex.*] Seven

Sepulchral, (sē-pul'kral) *a.* Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; monumental;—deep; grave; hollow, as voice or tone;—gloomy; dismal, as look.

Sepulchre, (sep'ul-ker) *n.* [*L. sepulchrum.*] A place in which the dead body of a human being is interred; a grave; a tomb.

Sepulchre, (sep'ul-ker) *v. t.* To bury; to inter.

Sepulture, (sep'ul-tūr) *n.* [*L. sepultura.*] Act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave; burial; interment.

Sequacious, (sē-kwā'she-us) *a.* [*L. sequax.*] Inclined to follow; attendant;—observing logical sequence;—ductile; pliant.

Sequel, (sē'kwel) *n.* [*F. sequele.*] That which follows; continuation;—consequence; event.

Sequence, (sē'kwens) *n.* [*F.*] A consequent; result;—line or order of succession; natural course;—in music, a regular alternate succession of similar chords;—in gaming, a set of cards following each other immediately in the same suit.

Sequent, (sē'kwent) *a.* [*L. sequens.*] Following; succeeding;—resulting; consequent.

Sequester, (sē-kwes'ter) *v. t.* [*F. sequestrer.*] To separate from the owner for a time;—to take from, as parties in controversy, and put into the possession of an indifferent person;—to set apart; to separate from other things;—to withdraw or retire into obscurity;—to seclude one's self from society;—*v. i.* To renounce, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband; to withdraw; to retire.

Sequestrable, (sē-kwes'trā-bl) *a.* Capable of separation; subject to privation; liable to sequestration.

Sequesterate, (sē-kwes'trāt) *v. t.* To sequester.

Sequestration, (sē-kwes'trā'shun) *n.* State of being set aside; separation;—disunion; disjunction;—in chancery law, alienation of the disputed property from both parties in the suit till the

right be legally determined, called *voluntary* when made by consent of parties, and *necessary* when made by order of the court;—in *Scot's law*, legal process by which an insolvent to avoid bankruptcy, transfers all his property to trustees acting on behalf of the creditors;—seizing the estate of a criminal, traitor, &c., for the use of the state.

Sequestrator, (sē-kwēs'trät-ēr) *n.* [L.] One who sequesters for a time property or business, to satisfy demands or claims out of rents or profits; one to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

Seraglio, (sē-ra'yō) *n.* [It. *serraglio*, Per. *serdī*.] The palace of the Turkish sultan, in which are confined the females of the harem.

Serai, (sē-rā') *n.* A place for the accommodation of travellers in India and Tartary.

Seraph, (sēr'af) *n.* [H. *sāraph*.] An angel of the highest order.

Seraphic, (sē-ra'fik) *a.* Pertaining to, or suitable to a seraph; angelic; sublime;—burning; inflamed with love or zeal; refined from sensuality; spiritual.

Seraphim, (sēr'af-im) *n. pl.* Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy.

Sere, (sēr) *a.* Dry; withered; sear. [talon.]

Sere, (sēr) *n.* [Norm. F. *serre*.] A claw; a **Serenade**, (sēr-ē-nād') *n.* [F.] Music performed in the open air at night in compliment to some person, especially to a lady;—a song or air composed for such a purpose.

Serenade, (sēr-ē-nād') *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music;—*v. i.* To perform nocturnal music.

Serene, (sē-rēn') *a.* [L. *serenus*.] Clear and calm; fair; bright;—unruffled; undisturbed. *Serene* is given as a title to several princes in Europe, as *serene* highness.

Serenely, (sē-rēn'le) *adv.* In a serene manner; calmly;—with unruffled temper; coolly.

Serenity, (sē-ren'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; stillness; peace;—calmness of mind.

Serf, (sēr) *n.* [F. *serf*, L. *servus*.] A servant or slave employed in husbandry; bondman; vassal. [of serfs.]

Serfdom, (sēr'fdum) *n.* The state or condition **Serge**, (sērj) *n.* [F. *serge*.] A woollen twilled stuff, the warp of which is worsted and the weft woollen.

Sergeant, (sār'jent) *n.* [L. *serviens*.] Formerly, an officer in England nearly answering to the modern bailiff of the hundred;—a non-commissioned officer next in rank above the corporal, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, &c.;—a lawyer of the highest rank;—written also **Serjeant**.

Sergeant-major, (sār-jent-mā'jor) *n.* A non-commissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant.

Sergeantship, (sār'jent-ship) *n.* The office of a serjeant.

Serial, (sē're-al) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a series; appearing in successive parts.

Serial, (sē're-al) *n.* A periodical publication; a book issued in a succession of parts; a tale published in successive numbers of a periodical.

Serially, (sē're-al-le) *adv.* In a series or regular order; successively; periodically.

Sericeous, (sē-riāl'e-us) *a.* [L. *sericus*.] Pertaining to silk; silky;—in botany, covered with fine soft hairs, as a leaf.

Series, (sē're-ēz) *n.* [L.] A number of things or events succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; a line or row of things;—sequence; order; course; succession of things;—an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies;—in *arithmetic* and *algebra*, an indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, and increasing or diminishing by a determinate rate.

Serio-comic, (sē-re-ō-kom'ik) *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

Serious, (sē're-us) *a.* [L. *serius*.] Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; solemn;—really intending what is said;—important; weighty; not trifling;—giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger;—earnest in religion; devout.

Seriously, (sē're-us-le) *adv.* In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

Seriousness, (sē're-us-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being serious; gravity; solemnity; earnest attention; solemn frame of mind, especially in religion.

Serjeant, (sār'jent) *n.* A serjeant.

Sermon, (sēr'mun) *n.* [L. *sermo*.] A discourse delivered in public for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some passage of Scripture;—a printed religious discourse;—a serious address; a set exhortation or reproof. **Sermonize**, (sēr'mun-iz) *v. i.* To compose or write a sermon or sermons; to preach;—to inculcate rigid rules; to exhort or reprove;—also, to *sermon*.

Sermonizer, (sēr-mun-iz'ēr) *n.* One who sermonizes.

Seron, (sē-roón') *n.* [F. *seron*.] A bale or package of skin or leather for drugs or the like;—also *seroon*.

Serous, (sē'rus) *a.* Thin; watery; noting that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the red part;—pertaining to serum.

Serpent, (sēr'pent) *n.* [L. *serpens*.] A snake; an ophidian reptile without feet, moving by the folds it forms in contact with the ground;—a subtle or malicious person;—a species of firework having a serpentine motion;—a constellation in the Northern hemisphere;—a wind instrument—so called from its form.

Serpentine, (sēr'pent-in) *a.* Resembling a serpent; meandering; crooked; spiral.

Serpentine, (sēr'pent-in) *n.* A magnesian mineral or rock, usually green, with a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin.

Serrated, (sēr'rät-ed) *a.* [L. *serratus*.] Notched on the edge like a saw.

Serrature, (sēr'rät-ür) *n.* [L. *serratura*.] A nothing like that between the teeth of a saw.

Serried, (sēr'id) *a.* Thick; compact; crowded.

Serry, (sēr'e) *v. t.* [F. *servir*.] To crowd.

Serum, (sē'rum) *n.* [L.] The liquid portion of the blood after the separation of the coagulum or clot.

Servant, (sēr'vant) *n.* [L. *serviens*.] One who serves;—a domestic, male or female;—one employed as an instrument;—a person of base condition or ignoble spirit;—a term of civility or respect, with *your*, &c.

Serve, (sēr) *v. t.* [L. *servire*.] To work for; to act as servant to;—to obey servilely; to be subservient to;—to wait on;—to bring in or up, as food from the kitchen; to present food as on plate, china, &c.;—to deal out; to distribute, as stores, &c.;—to help by good offices; to

benefit;—to be sufficient for; to satisfy;—to act as a substitute for;—to deal with; to require;—to render spiritual obedience; to worship;—to load and fire, as guns;—to contribute; to conduce to;—in ships, to cover or pay over with rope-yarn;—*v. i.* To be a servant or slave; to be in subjection;—to wait; to attend;—to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.;—to be of use; to be sufficient; to answer.

Serve, (sɜrv'ɜr) *n.* One who serves;—a plate or server.

Service, (sɜrv'is) *n.* Act of serving; occupation of a servant; performance of labour;—assistance or kindness rendered; office;—employment; place;—religious duty; worship;—obedience; submission;—public office of devotion; hour or form of divine worship;—military or naval duty;—useful office; benefit;—profession of respect uttered or sent;—a case of vessels used at table;—order of dishes at table; course.

Serviceable, (sɜrv'is-a-bl) *a.* Doing service; promoting happiness or any good; beneficial; advantageous;—active; diligent; officious.

Serviceableness, (sɜrv'is-a-bl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being serviceable; usefulness.

Serviceably, (sɜrv'is-a-bl) *adv.* In a serviceable manner.

Servile, (sɜrv'il) *a.* [*L. servilis.*] Pertaining to a servant; slavish; mean;—held in subjection; dependent;—meanly submissive; cringing; fawning;—in grammar, not belonging to the original root.

Servile, (sɜrv'il) *n.* A letter not forming part of the root of a word;—a letter not sounded.

Servilely, (sɜrv'il-le) *adv.* In a servile manner; slavishly; meanly.

Servility, (sɜrv-il'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being servile; slavish deference; mean submission.

Servitor, (sɜrv'e-ter) *n.* [*L.*] A servant; an attendant; a follower;—in Oxford, an undergraduate partly supported by the college funds.

Servitude, (sɜrv'e-tud) *n.* [*L. servitudo.*] State of voluntary or involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage;—state of a conquered country.

Sesame, (ses'a-mē) *n.* [*L. sesamum.*] An annual herbaceous plant, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed.

Sessile, (ses'sil) *a.* [*L. sessilis.*] Attached without any sensible projecting support;—issuing directly from the main stem or branch without a footstalk.

Session, (ses'h-un) *n.* [*L. sessio.*] Act of sitting, or state of being seated;—actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business;—the time or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business.

Sessional, (ses'h-un-al) *a.* Pertaining to a session or to sessions.

Sesspool, (ses'pōol) *n.* [*A.-S. sess.*] A cavity sunk in the earth to receive the sediment of water conveyed in drains; a cesspool.

Sesterce, (ses'ter-s) *n.* [*L. sestertius.*] A Roman coin—equal to about two pence sterling.

Set, (set) *v. t.* [*A.-S. settan.*] To cause to sit; to seat; to place; to put; to fix;—to attach to; to put or place on;—to put in a condition or state; to cause to be;—to stop; to obstruct; to pre-determine; to dispose;—to appoint; to assign;—to name; to designate;—to render stiff or rigid;—to plant;—to fix, as a precious stone in

metal; hence, to place in or amid something which embellishes;—to convert into curd;—to put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate, as an instrument; to give a fine edge, as a razor;—to extend, as the sail of a ship;—to give a pitch to, as a tune;—to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, as a limb; to stake at play; to wager;—to adapt, as words to notes;—to exhibit; to display;—to offer for choice; to propose;—to put a price on; to value;—to let; to grant to a tenant;—*v. i.* To pass below the horizon; to go down;—to strike root;—to become fixed or rigid;—to congeal or concrete;—to have a certain direction in motion; to tend;—to indicate the position of game—said of a dog;—to apply one's self;—to begin.

Set, (set) *a.* Fixed; firm; obstinate;—regular; uniform; formal;—established; prescribed.

Set, (set) *n.* Act of setting; descent below the horizon;—a young plant for growth;—permanent change of figure in consequence of pressure;—a number of things of the same kind; an assortment; a suit;—a number of persons associated by custom, office, quality, or the like; a clique;—direction or course.

Setaceous, (sɛ-tā'she-us) *a.* [*L. seta.*] Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly.

Set-off, (set'of) *n.* That which is set off against another thing; an offset;—a decoration; an ornament;—in law, a counter-claim filed or set up by the defendant against the plaintiff's demand.

Seton, (sɛ'ton) *n.* [*L. seta.*] A few horse hairs, or a twist of silk drawn through the skin by which a small opening is made and continued for the discharge of humours.

Setose, (sɛ'tōs) *a.* [*L. setosus.*] Having the surface set with bristles; bristly;—also *setous*.

Settee, (set-te) *n.* [*From set.*] A long seat with a back for several persons to sit in at once.

Setter, (set'er) *n.* A sporting hound that indicates, by sitting or crouching, the place where game lies hid;—one who adapts words to music;—a compositor;—an ornament; set-off.

Setting, (set'ing) *n.* Act of placing, fixing, or establishing;—act of sinking below the horizon;—something set in or inserted;—that in which something, as a gem, is set;—the direction of a current, sea, or wind;—in building, the hardening of plaster, mortar, or cement;—act of taking birds with a setter; also, faculty of pointing at game, as a setter.

Settle, (set'l) *n.* [*A.-S. settl, from sittan, to sit.*] A bench with a high back; a seat; a stool.

Settle, (set'l) *v. t.* [*From set.*] To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable; hence, to establish in business and the like;—to establish in the pastoral office;—to marry or give in marriage, as a daughter;—to convey or secure by legal act or deed, as a pension, annuity, &c.; to confer;—to render quiet; to still; to compose;—to clear of dregs and impurities;—to restore to a dry or passable condition, as roads;—to cause to sink; to lower;—to free from uncertainty or wavering; to determine, as discussion or controversy; to adjust, as accounts; to balance;—to plant with



Setter.

inhabitants; to colonize;—*v. i.* To become fixed or permanent;—to fix one's place or residence; to marry; to be established in an employment or profession;—to become dry and hard, as ground; to clarify and deposit dregs, as a liquid;—to sink gradually; to subside;—to become calm;—to adjust differences or accounts;—to rest; to repose.

Settled, (set'ld) *a.* Fixed; established;—stable.

Settlement, (set'lt-ment) *n.* Act of settling;—establishment in business or the like;—establishment of inhabitants; colonization;—act or process of adjusting or determining; composition of differences; liquidation of accounts;—giving possession under legal sanction;—a disposition of property, usually through the medium of trustees;—matter that subsides; lees; dregs;—a colony newly established;—the sum secured to a person; especially, a jointure made to a woman at her marriage;—a settled place of abode; legal residence.

Settler, (set'ler) *n.* In *law*, one who confers or conveys a gift, grant, &c.;—one who makes his home in a new country; colonist.

Settling, (set'ling) *n.* Act of making a settlement;—subsiding, as lees;—adjustment of differences;—liquidating, as accounts and debts;—hardening, as of building materials;—*pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

Seven, (sev'n) *a.* [A.-S. *seofen*.] One more than six.

Seven, (sev'n) *n.* The number greater by one than six;—a symbol representing seven units, as 7 or vii.

Sevenfold, (sev'n-fold) *a.* Repeated seven times.

Sevenfold, (sev'n-fold) *adv.* Seven times as much or as often; in the proportion of seven to one.

Seventeen, (sev'n-tēn) *a.* [A.-S. *seofontēn*.] One more than sixteen or less than eighteen.

Seventeenth, (sev'n-tēth) *n.* One of seventeen equal parts;—the next in order after the sixteenth.

Seventh, (sev'enth) *a.* One next in order after the sixth;—constituting one of seven equal parts.

Seventh, (sev'enth) *n.* One of seven equal parts;—one next in order after the sixth.

Seventhly, (sev'enth-ly) *adv.* In the seventh place.

Seventieth, (sev'en-te-eth) *a.* Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Seventieth, (sev'en-te-eth) *n.* One of seventy equal parts;—one next in order after the sixty-ninth.

Seventy, (sev'en-te) *a.* [A.-S. *seofontig*.] Seven times ten;—one more than sixty-nine.

Seventy, (sev'en-te) *n.* The sum of seven times ten;—70 or LXX.

Sever, (sev'er) *v. t.* [F. *severer*.] To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending;—to remove by distance;—to disconnect; to disunite;—to keep distinct or apart;—to part possession of;—*v. i.* To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish;—to be parted or rent asunder; to suffer disjunction.

Several, (sev'er-al) *a.* Separate; distinct;—diverse; different; various;—more than two, but not very many; appropriate; peculiar.

Several, (sev'er-al) *n.* Each particular or number singly taken.

Severally, (sev'er-al-le) *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others.

Severance, (sev'er-ans) *n.* Act of severing or dividing; separation.

Severe, (sē-vēr') *a.* [L. *severus*.] Serious in feeling or manner; grave; sober;—harsh; sharp;—strict; rigidly methodical;—painful; afflictive;—biting; keen, as cold;—concise; not diffuse or flowery, as style;—exact; critical;—nice, as a test;—minute; searching.

Severely, (sē-vēr'le) *adv.* In a severe manner; gravely; strictly; painfully; extremely; scarcely.

Severity, (sē-vēr'e-te) *n.* Quality of being severe;—gravity or austerity; extreme strictness;—extreme coldness or inclemency;—harshness; cruel treatment;—exactness; rigourousness.

Sew, (sō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sewan*, L. *suere*.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread;—*v. i.* To practise sewing.

Sewage, (sū'āj) *n.* The refuse matter and filth of a city sent down in a liquid form through subterranean pipes or drains, and discharged into a river, firth, or on a tidal shore, &c.;—the arrangement of pipes, and canals for the purpose.

Sewer, (sū'er) *n.* [Norm. F. *seuwiere*.] A drain or passage to convey water and filth under ground.

Sewer, (sō'er) *n.* One who sews or uses a needle.

Sewerage, (sū'er-āj) *n.* Construction of a sewer;—the system of sewers in a city, town, &c.;—the materials collected in and discharged by sewers; sewage.

Sewing, (sō'ing) *n.* The act or occupation of sewing or using the needle; that which is sewed.

Sex, (seks) *n.* [L. *sexus*.] The distinguishing peculiarity of male or female;—one of the two groups of organic beings formed on the distinction of male and female;—the distinguishing peculiarity of plants, as staminate or pistillate;—womankind; females, by way of emphasis.

Sexagenarian, (seks-a-jen-ā-re-an) *n.* A person of the age of sixty years.

Sexagenary, (seks-a-j'en-ar-e) *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*.] Pertaining to sixty; proceeding by sixties.

Sexagesima, (seks-a-jes'e-ma) *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*.] The second Sunday before Lent, being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Sexagesimal, (seks-a-jes'e-mal) *a.* Pertaining to or founded on the number sixty.

Sexennial, (seks-en'ne-al) *a.* [L. *sex* and *annus*.] Lasting six years or happening once in six years.

Sextant, (seks'tant) *n.* [L. *sextans*.] The sixth part of a circle;—a nautical instrument for measuring by reflection the altitude of the heavenly bodies to determine the latitude, or their angular distances to determine the longitude of a vessel at sea.

Sextile, (seks'til) *n.* [L. *sextus*.] Aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees.

Sextodecimo, (seks-tō-des'e-mō) *n.* [L. *sextodecimus*.] Formed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves; a book composed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves or thirty-two pages;—the size of a book thus composed—16mo, 16°.

Sexton, (seks'tun) *n.* [Contracted from *sexcentan*.] An under officer of the church, who takes



Sextant

care of the vessels, vestments, &c.;—one who digs graves, buries the dead, has charge of the vaults, &c.; a grave-digger.

Sextonship, (seks'tun-ship) *n.* The office of a sexton.

Sextuple, (seks'tū-pl) *a.* [*L. sextuplus.*] Six times as much; sixfold;—having six parts.

Sexual, (seks'u-al) *a.* [*L. sexualis.*] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing sex; relating to the distinct organs of the sexes.

Sexually, (seks'u-al-le) *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

Shabbily, (shab'e-le) *adv.* [*From shabby.*] In a shabby manner; meanly; raggedly.

Shabbiness, (shab'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being shabby; raggedness;—meanness; paltriness.

Shabby, (shab'e) *a.* [*D. schabbig.*] Torn or worn to rags; poor;—clothed with ragged or soiled garments;—mean; paltry; despicable.

Shackle, (shak'l) *v. t.* To tie or confine the limbs of; to fetter;—to join by a link or chain;—to embarrass action; to impede.

Shackle, (shak'l) *n.* [*A.-S. scecul.*] A fetter; gyve; chain;—hence, that which obstructs or embarrasses free action;—a link for connecting railroad carriages;—in ships, a ring to which tackle, &c., is hooked.

Shad, (shad) *n. sing. & pl.* [*Ger. schade.*] A fish of the herring tribe, highly prized for food.

Shade, (shād) *n.* [*A.-S. scadu, scead.*] Comparative obscurity owing to the interception of the rays of light;—darkness; obscurity;—an obscure place; a secluded retreat;—a screen; something to intercept light or heat;—protection; shelter; cover;—figure formed by interception of the rays of light; a shadow;—a spirit; a ghost;—degree or variation of colour, as darker or lighter;—a very minute difference; degree;—*pl.*, in *mythology*, the invisible world or region of the dead;—deep obscurity; total darkness.

Shade, (shād) *v. t.* To shelter or screen by intercepting the rays of light;—to overspread with darkness; to obscure;—to mark with gradations of light or colour; to cover from the heat of the sun.

Shadily, (shād'e-le) *adv.* Under shade; umbrageously;—faintly; indefinitely;—obscurely.

Shadiness, (shād'e-nes) *n.* State of being shady.

Shading, (shād'ing) *n.* The act of making a shade; the effect of light and shade in a picture or drawing; the filling up of an outline.

Shadow, (shad'ō) *n.* [*A.-S. scadu.*] Shade within defined limits;—a plane projection in darkened outline of the form and relative proportions of a body placed in front of the light;—darkness; obscurity;—obscure place; secluded retreat;—protection; cover;—the darker or less illuminated part of a picture;—that which follows like a shadow; a spirit; a ghost;—an imperfect and faint representation; indistinct image; hence, type;—something unsubstantial; phantom; mockery.

Shadow, (shad'ō) *v. t.* To cut off light from; to cloud; to darken;—to make cool; to refresh by intercepting light or heat;—to protect; to screen;—to paint in obscure colours;—to mark with slight gradations of colour or light;—to represent faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate; hence, to represent typically.

Shadowing, (shad'ō-ing) *n.* Shade or gradation of light and colour;—act of typifying.

Shadowless, (shad'ō-less) *a.* Having or casting no shadow; hence, unsubstantial; ghostly.

Shadowy, (shad'ō-e) *a.* Full of shade; serving to shade;—dark; gloomy;—faintly light;—unsubstantial; unreal.

Shady, (shād'e) *a.* Abounding with shade or shades;—sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat;—hence, keeping on the best or most pleasant side; safe (colloquial).

Shaft, (shaft) *n.* [*A.-S. sceft.*] A body of a long cylindrical shape; the cylindrical column-shaped part of any thing;—the stem of an arrow;—hence, an arrow;—in architecture, the body of a column between the base and the capital;—the part of a chimney above the roof;—the spire of a steeple;—the stock of a feather or quill;—the pole of a carriage;—a bar having one or more journals on which it rests and revolves;—the inner cavity of a mine.

Shafted, (shaft'ed) *a.* Having a handle.

Shag, (shag) *n.* [*A.-S. sceagan.*] Coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair;—a kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap;—a mixture of tobacco leaves shredded for smoking.

Shag, (shag) *v. t.* To make rough or hairy;—to make shaggy; to deform.

Shagginess, (shag'e-nes) *n.* State of being shaggy; roughness, with long, loose hair or wool.

Shaggy, (shag'e) *a.* [*From shag.*] Rough with long hair or wool;—rough; rugged.

Shagreen, (sha-grēn) *n.* [*Turk. & Per. sagrī.*] A kind of leather prepared from the skins of horses, asses, and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples.

Shake, (shāk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. scecan.*] To cause to move with quick vibrations; to make to tremble or shiver; to agitate;—to weaken the stability of; to endanger;—to impair the resolution of;—to give a tremulous note to; to trill;—to throw down; to throw off;—*v. i.* To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter.

Shake, (shāk) *n.* A vacillating motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation;—a concussion; a shock;—a severe trial or strain of the system by acute disease;—a motion given and received of clasped hands.

Shakedown, (shāk'down) *n.* Any temporary substitute for a bed.

Shaker, (shāk'ēr) *n.* A person or thing that shakes;—one of a sect of Christians so called from the dancing which accompanies their devotional exercises.

Shakiness, (shāk'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being shaky; instability; insecurity.

Shaking, (shāk'ing) *n.* The act of brandishing;—shock;—trembling; shivering.

Shako, (sha'kō) *n.* [*F. schako.*] A military cap.

Shaky, (shāk'e) *a.* Full of splits or cracks, as timber; unsound; loosely put together.

Shale, (shāl) *n.* [*Ger. schale.*] A shell or husk;—a fine-grained rock having a slaty structure.

Shall, (shal) *v. i. & auxiliary.* [*A.-S. sceal, sceal.*] I am obliged, Go., Icel. *skal.* As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity derived from the person speaking, as you *shall* go; he *shall* go. In *shall* with the first person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker, as I *shall* suffer; we *shall* see. In a question, *shall* asks for permission or direction, or simply for information. After a conditional conjunction, as *if*, *whether*, *shall* is used to express futurity simply.

Shalli, (shal'le) *n.* A kind of twilled cloth made

from the hair of the Angora goat:—also written *Chaliss*.

Shalloon, (shal-lóon') *n.* [From *Chálons*, in France.] A certain kind of worsted stuff.

Shallop, (shal'op) *n.* [F. *chaloupe*.] A large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner; a small boat with lugsaile.

Shallow, (shal'ô) *a.* Having little depth; shoal:—slight;—not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating;—simple; superficial; empty.

Shallow, (shal'ô) *n.* [From *shelf*.] A place where the water is of little depth; a shoal; a sand-bank.

Shallowness, (shal'ô-ness) *n.* State of being shallow; want of depth;—emptiness; silliness.

Shaly, (shal'e) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of shale.

Sham, (sham) *n.* Any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; imposture.

Sham, (sham) *a.* [Ger. *schemmen*.] False; counterfeit; pretended.

Sham, (sham) *v. t.* To deceive expectation; to cheat;—to obtrude by fraud or imposition;—to imitate; to ape;—*v. i.* To make false pretences.

Shamble, (sham'bl) *v. t.* [D. *schampelen*.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along.

Shambles, (sham'blz) *n. pl.* [A.-S. *scamol*.] The place where butcher's meat is killed and sold; flesh market.

Shambling, (sham'bling) *n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

Shame, (shām) *n.* [A.-S. *sceamu*.] A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt; sense of decency; decorum;—reproach incurred; dishonour;—the cause or reason of shame;—the parts which modesty requires to be covered.

Shame, (shām) *v. t.* To make ashamed;—to cover with reproach or ignominy; to dishonour; to disgrace;—to put to the blush;—*v. i.* To be ashamed; to think shame.

Shamefaced, (shām'fāst) *a.* [A.-S. *sceamfast*.] Easily put out of countenance; bashful.

Shamefacedness, (shām'fāst-ness) *n.* Excess of modesty; bashfulness; also, a becoming modesty.

Shameful, (shām'fōol) *a.* Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation;—unbecoming; disgraceful;—indecent; shocking modesty.

Shamefully, (shām'fōol-le) *adv.* In a manner to bring reproach; disgracefully;—in a way to offend modesty; indecently; scandalously.

Shameless, (shām'less) *a.* Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; unblushing; indecent; indelicate.

Shamelessly, (shām'less-le) *adv.* In a shameless manner; impudently; unblushingly.

Shamelessness, (shām'less-ness) *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonour. [engagement; a mock combat.

Sham-light, (shām'fit) *n.* A pretended fight or shammy, (shām'e) *n.* A kind of leather prepared from the skin of the chamois; also from the skin of the common goat or sheep.

Shampoo, (sham-poo') *v. t.* [Hind. *tshāmpnd*.] To rub and percuss the whole surface of the body of, in connection with the hot bath;—to wash thoroughly and rub the head of with soap or a soapy preparation.

Shamrock, (shām'rok) *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*.] A plant used by the Irish as their national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.



Shamrock.

Shank, (shangk) *n.* [A.-S. *scanc*.] The lower joint of the leg from the knee to the foot; hence, the bone of the leg; the whole leg;—that part of a tool which connects the acting part with a handle;—the shaft of an anchor;—the shaft of a column.

Shanty, (shan'te) *n.* [Ir. *sean* and *tig*.] A man dwelling; a hut.

Shapable, (shāp'a-bl) *a.* That may be shaped.

Shape, (shāp) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scapan*.] To form or create;—to mould or make into a particular form;—to adapt to a purpose;—to image; to conceive.

Shape, (shāp) *n.* Character or construction of a thing;—figure made by lines, angles, curves, &c.—the trunk of the human body; bodily make—also, a living being as endowed with form a figure;—mould; pattern;—idea;—general manner.

Shapeless, (shāp'less) *a.* Destitute of shape.

Shapelessness, (shāp'less-ness) *n.* The state of being shapeless;—deformity.

Shapeliness, (shāp'le-ness) *n.* Beauty of form proportion; symmetry.

Shapely, (shāp'le) *a.* Having a regular shape; symmetrical; well-formed.

Shard, (shārd) *n.* [A.-S. *seard*.] A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel;—the last wing-case of a beetle;—the shell of an egg or snail.

Share, (shār) *n.* [A.-S. *scār*.] The broad iron or blade of a plough which cuts the ground.

Share, (shār) *n.* [A.-S. *searu*.] A certain portion; a division;—the part allotted or belonging to one;—one of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided.

Share, (shār) *v. t.* [A.-S. *searian*.] To part among two or more; to divide;—to partake and enjoy with others;—*v. i.* To have part.

Share-broker, (shār'brōk-er) *n.* A dealer in stocks, shares, and securities.

Share-holder, (shār'hōld-er) *n.* One who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

Sharer, (shār'er) *n.* One who shares; one who participates with another; a partaker.

Shark, (shārk) *n.* [G. *karcharias*.] A cartilaginous fish having a long, round body tapering from the head, and the mouth set with successive rows of sharp teeth;—a rapacious, artful fellow; a sharper.



Shark.

Shark, (shārk) *v. t.* To pick up hastily or shift—*v. i.* To swindle;—to live by shifts.

Sharp, (shārp) *a.* [A.-S. *searp*.] Having a thin edge or fine point;—keen; cutting;—terminating in a point or edge; peaked; ridged;—quick, as of sight or hearing;—acute in mind; penetrating;—shrewd;—attentive; vigilant;—eager in pursuit; earnest;—severe;—cruel;—alive to one's interest; good at a bargain;—affecting the taste; acrid;—affecting the air; shrill;—high in pitch;—raised a semitone in pitch;—eager for food; keen, as appetite;—subtle; fine, as distinctions;—witty; smart;—sayings;—pungent; sarcastic, as criticisms;—biting; piercing, as wind, weather, &c.;—lean; emaciated, as visage;—painful; afflictive;—short and fierce, as a contest.

Sharp, (shārp) *n.* An acute sound; a note

raised a semitone above its proper pitch;—the character [♯] which directs that a note be thus raised.

Sharp, (shāp') *v. t.* To make keen, acute, and the like; to sharpen;—to raise above the proper pitch;—*v. i.* To trick or cheat in bargaining, &c.

Sharpen, (shāp'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scyrpan*.] To make sharp;—to give a keen edge or fine point to;—to render more quick or acute in perception;—to make more eager;—to make biting, sarcastic, or severe;—to render more shrill and piercing;—to make more tart or acid;—to raise, as a sound by a sharp;—*v. i.* To grow or become sharp.

Sharper, (shāp'ēr) *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a cheat in gaming; swindler.

Sharply, (shāp'le) *adv.* With keen edge or point;—exactly;—keenly; acutely; severely.

Sharpness, (shāp'nes) *n.* The condition or quality of being sharp; keenness of edge, as a knife;—quickness of perception, as of sight;—acuteness of intellect;—eagerness of desire; painfulness, as of grief;—severity of language; pungency;—shrillness, as of sound;—acidity; sourness to the taste.

Sharpsighting, (shāp'shōot-ing) *n.* A shooting with great precision and effect.

Sharp-sighted, (shāp'sit-ed) *a.* Having quick sight;—of quick or acute understanding.

Sharp-witted, (shāp'wit-ed) *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

Shatter, (shat'ēr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scateran*.] To break at once into many pieces; to rend; to crack; to split;—to disorder; to render unsound;—*v. i.* To be broken into fragments.

Shatter, (shat'ēr) *n.* A fragment of any thing forcibly rent or broken—used generally in the plural.

Shattery, (shat'ēr-e) *a.* Easily breaking and falling into many pieces; brittle; loose of texture.

Shave, (shāv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scafan*.] To cut or pare the surface of;—to make bare or smooth by cutting closely;—to cut in thin slices;—to skim along or near the surface of;—to strip; to fleece;—*v. i.* To use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely.

Shave, (shāv) *n.* A thin slice; a shaving;—a cutting of the beard; the operation of shaving.

Shavelling, (shāv'ling) *n.* A man shaved; hence, a monk or Romish priest, in contempt.

Shaver, (shāv'ēr) *n.* One who shaves.

Shaving, (shāv'ing) *n.* Act of paring;—a thin slice pared off with a cutting instrument.

Shawl, (shawl) *n.* [Per. *shāl*.] A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

She, (shē) *pron.* [Go. *si*.] This or that female; the woman understood or referred to;—a woman; a female—used humorously as a noun.

Sheaf, (shēf) *n.* [A.-S. *scēf*.] A quantity or armful of stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other grain bound together;—any similar bundle or collection.

Sheaf, (shēf) *v. i.* To collect and bind; to make sheafing, (shēf'ing) *n.* A hut or small cottage.

Shear, (shēr) *v. t.* To cut or clip with shears, scissors, or a like instrument;—to cut or clip from a surface;—to cut and reap grain [Scot.];—*v. i.* To divide or part;—to steer wild; to sw, as a ship.

Shear, (shēr) *n.* [From the verb.] *pl.* A cutting instrument consisting of two blades with

a bevel edge movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances;—any thing in the form of shears;—an apparatus for raising heavy weights.

Shearer, (shēr'ēr) *n.* One who shears.

Shearing, (shēr'ing) *n.* The act or operation of clipping by shears; hence, fleeing; extortion.

Shearling, (shēr'ling) *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.

Sheath, (shēth) *n.* [A.-S. *scæth*.] A case for a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard;—any thin covering for defence or protection;—a membrane enveloping the stem, as in some grasses;—the wing-case of an insect.

Sheathe, (shēth) *v. t.* To put into a sheath;—to furnish with a sheath;—to case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper.

Sheathing, (shēr'ing) *n.* That which sheathes; the covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

Sheave, (shēv) *n.* [D. *schijve*, Ger. *seheibe*.] A wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley.

Sheshinah, (shē-kin'a) *n.* [H.] The visible emblem of the glory of God; a bright light resting on the mercy-seat in the tabernacle.

Shed, (shed) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scēddan*.] To cause to emanate, proceed, or flow out;—to give forth from one's self; to emit;—to throw off, as a natural covering;—*v. i.* To let fall the parts; to throw off a covering.

Shed, (shed) *n.* [Sw. *skydd*.] A slight or temporary erection; an out-building; a hut;—in composition, effusion, as *bloodshed*.

Shedder, (shed'ēr) *n.* One who sheds or causes to flow out.

Sheen, (shēn) *a.* [A.-S. *scēne*.] Bright; glitter.

Sheen, (shēn) *n.* Brightness; splendour.

Sheep, (shēp) *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *scēap*.] A small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool;—the people of God, as being under Christ, the great Shepherd.

Sheep-cot, (shēp'kot) *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.

Sheepfold, (shēp'fōld) *n.* A place where sheep are collected or confined;—hence, the church.

Sheepish, (shēp'ish) *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous; diffident; shy.

Sheepishly, (shēp'ish-le) *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully.

Sheepishness, (shēp'ish-nes) *n.* The quality of being sheepish; excessive modesty; bashfulness.

Sheep-run, (shēp'rūn) *n.* A tract for feeding sheep.

Sheep-shank, (shēp'shangk) *n.* Among seamen, a knot or hitch to shorten a rope, halyard, &c.

Sheep-shearer, (shēp'shēr-ēr) *n.* One who shears the wool from sheep.

Sheep-shearing, (shēp'shēr-ing) *n.* Act of shearing sheep;—time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

Sheep-skin, (shēp'skin) *n.* The skin of a sheep or leather prepared from it.

Sheep-walk, (shēp'wawk) *n.* Pasture for sheep.

Sheer, (shēr) *a.* [A.-S. *scēf*.] Separate; pure;—being what it seems to be; simple;—perpendicular; straight up and down.

Sheer, (shēr) *v. i.* To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside.

Sheer, (shēr) *n.* The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides.

Sheer, (shēr) *adv.* Clean; right off;—at once.

Sheet, (shēt) *n.* [A.-S. *scēte*.] In general, any

broad, uninterrupted expanse; a broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed furniture;—a broad piece of paper from the mill; a piece pressed, cut, and folded; a piece printed; a newspaper, pamphlet, or book;—a broad expanse of water;—a thin expanded portion of metal or other substance. [Ger. *schote*.] A rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail to extend it.

Sheet, (shét) *v. t.* To fold in a sheet;—to cover, as with a sheet;—to draw or expand, as a sheet.

Sheet-anchor, (shét'ang-kér) *n.* [O. Eng. *shoot-anchor*.] The largest anchor of a ship;—hence, the chief support; the last refuge for safety.

Sheeting, (shét'ing) *n.* Cloth for sheets.

Sheet-lightning, (shét'lit-ning) *n.* Lightning diffused over the sky in wide expanded flashes, but not accompanied by thunder.

Sheik, (shék) *n.* [A. *sheikh*.] A chief; a lord.

Shekel, (shék'l) *n.* [H.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews, about half an ounce avoirdupois, and about 2s. 6d. sterling.

Shelf, (shelf) *n.* [A.-S. *scelfe*.] A board elevated above the floor and fixed or set horizontally on a frame or contiguous to a wall for holding vessels, books, &c.;—a sand-bank in the sea, or a rock or ledge of rocks.

Shelfy, (shelf'e) *a.* Abounding in or composed of shelves; full of dangerous shallows.

Shell, (shel) *n.* [A.-S. *scell*.] A hard, outside covering of certain fruits; the outside layer of an egg;—the hard organized substance forming the skeleton of many invertebrate animals;—the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, &c.;—a hollow sphere of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar or cannon, bursts into pieces; a bomb;—a coarse kind of wooden coffin;—the outer frame or case of a block;—the outer part of a house unfinished;—an instrument of music.

Shell, (shel) *v. t.* To strip or break off the shell; to take out of the shell;—to separate from the ear;—to throw shells upon; to bombard;—*v. i.* To fall off, as a shell;—to cast the shell or exterior covering.

Shellac, (shel'lak) *n.* The resin lac spread into thin plates after being melted and strained.

Shell-board, (shel'börd) *n.* A frame placed over a cart and projecting laterally to carry a larger load of hay, straw, &c.

Shell-fish, (shel'fish) *n.* An aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell, as oysters, clams, &c. [isting of shells.]

Shelly, (shel'e) *a.* Abounding with shells;—con-
Shelter, (shel'tér) *n.* [Nora. *skyla*.] That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; refuge; retreat;—security; protection;—hence, a defender; a protector.

Shelter, (shel'tér) *v. t.* To cover from harm or injury;—to defend; to protect; to harbour;—to betake to cover or a safe place—used reflexively;—to cover from notice; to disguise;—*v. i.* To take shelter.

Shelterless, (shel'tér-less) *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection; homeless.

Shelve, (shelv) *v. t.* To furnish with shelves;—to place on a shelf;—to lay by, as unfit for use;—to remove from the list of those capable of active duty;—to postpone or give the go-by to a motion or question;—*v. i.* To incline; to be sloping.

Shelving, (shelv'ing) *n.* Operation of fitting up or fixing shelves;—materials for shelves.

Shelvy, (shelv'e) *a.* Full of rocks or sand-bank shallows. [dead]

Sheol, (shé'ol) *n.* [H.] The place or state of the

Shepherd, (shep'erd) *n.* [From *sheep* and *herd*.] A man employed in tending and guarding sheep;—a swain; a rural lover;—one who teth the flock of Christ; pastor—called *under-shepherd*. Chief shepherd, Christ.

Shepherdess, (shep'erd-ess) *n.* A woman teth sheep; hence, a rustic lass.

Shepherd's-crook, (shep'erd-s-kroók) *n.* A key staff having the end curved so as to form a hook

Sherbet, (sher'bet) *n.* [A.] A drink composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar.

Sherd, (sherd) *n.* A fragment—usually in the compound *potsherd*, piece of a broken pot.

Sheriff, (sher'if) *n.* [A.-S. *scir* and *gerefa*.] The chief officer of a shire or county to whom intrusted the execution of the laws;—in Scotland, the chief local judge of a county or district.

Sheriffalty, (sher'if-al-ty) *n.* The office or jurisdiction of sheriff.

Sherry, (sher'e) *n.* A strong wine of a deep amber colour and aromatic odour.

Shibboleth, (shib'bó-leth) *n.* [H.] A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. See Judges, xi. and xii. —hence, that which distinguishes one party from another.

Shield, (sheld) *n.* [A.-S. *scild*.] A broad piece of defensive armour carried on the arm; a buckler;—defence; protection;—a person who protects or defends;—the escutcheon or field which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.

Shield, (sheld) *v. t.* To cover as with a shield to secure from danger; to protect; to ward off

Shieldless, (sheld'less) *a.* Destitute of protection

Shift, (shift) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scifstan*.] To change to alter;—to transfer from one place or position to another;—to put off or out of the way by some expedient;—to change, as clothes;—*v. i.* To dress in fresh clothes;—*v. i.* To move; to change place or position;—to change in opinions, principles, or language; to vary;—to be slippery;—*v. i.* To change one's clothes;—to use indirect methods;—to move from one scheme or employment to another;—to break loose and roll;—*v. i.* cargo in a ship;—to take or seek methods of safety.

Shift, (shift) *n.* A turning from one thing to another; a change;—a mean refuge or resource; also, last resource;—subterfuge; fraud; artifice;—a woman's under garment; a chemise.

Shifter, (shift'er) *n.* One who changes, as scenes in a theatre;—one who practises artifice.

Shifting, (shift'ing) *n.* Act of changing;—*v. i.* evading or putting off by some expedient.

Shiftless, (shift'less) *a.* Destitute of means, resources, contrivances, or devices.

Shifty, (shift'e) *a.* Full of shifts; fertile in expedients or contrivances;—tricky; artful; evasive.

Shillalah, (shil-'alah) *n.* An oaken sapling or cudgel, from a wood in Ireland of that name—also spelled Shillela.

Shilling, (shil'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *scilling*.] An English silver coin, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound.

Shilly-shally, (shil'e-shal'e) *n.* [Russ. *shaly*.] Foolish trifling; irresolution; hesitation.

Shiloh, (shil'ó) *n.* [H.] The Messiah—so called by Jacob on his death-bed. See Gen. xlix. 16.

Shimmer, (shim'er) *v. i.* [A.-S. *scimacrian*.] *P.*

gleam; to glisten; to glimmer with a faint white light.

Shin, (shin) *n.* [A.-S. *sciæna*.] The fore part of the leg between the ankle and the knee.

Shindy, (shin'de) *n.* An uproar; a row; a riot.

Shine, (shin) *v. i.* [A.-S. *scīnan*.] To emit rays of light; to give light;—to be lively and animated; to be brilliant;—to be glossy or bright, as silk;—to be gay, splendid, conspicuous, or distinguished;—in *Scripture*, to be favourable; to countenance.

Shine, (shin) *n.* Fair weather;—brightness; splendour; lustre; gloss; polish.

Shingle, (shing'gl) *n.* [Ger. *schindel*.] A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, used in covering buildings;—loose gravel and pebbles on shores and coasts.

Shingle, (shing'gl) *v. t.* To cover with shingles or tiles, as a roof;—to purify puddled iron from scoria in converting it into malleable iron.

Shingles, (shing'glz) *n.* [L. *cingulum*.] A kind of herpes, which spreads around the body like a girdle.

Shingling, (shing'gling) *n.* The act of covering with shingles; the process of expelling the impurities from blooms of puddled iron by hammering or squeezing, and converting it into malleable iron.

Shining, (shin'ing) *a.* Bright; splendid; radiant;—illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous.

Shining, (shin'ing) *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness.

Shinty, (shint'e) *n.* A Scotch game similar to *Hockey*, played with curved sticks and a ball.

Shiny, (shin'e) *a.* Bright; luminous; clear.

Ship, (ship) *n.* [A.-S. *scip*, Icel. & Go. *skip*, G. *schiff*, L. *scapha*, a boat.] A large hollow vessel of wood, iron, or a composition of both, made to pass over the sea with sails or by steam power;—especially a sailing vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, and square-rigged.



Ship, (ship) *v. t.* To put on board a ship for transportation; hence, to dispose of; to get rid of;—to engage for service on board a ship;—to fix any thing in its place;—*v. i.* To engage for service on board a ship; to embark.

Ship-biscuit, (ship'bis-kit) *n.* A kind of biscuit baked hard, so as to keep on a voyage.

Ship-broker, (ship'brök-er) *n.* An agent for the sale or purchase of ships;—one who negotiates or effects insurances on ships;—one who supplies outfit, stores, &c., to ships.

Ship-builder, (ship'bild-er) *n.* A man whose occupation is to construct vessels; a naval architect.

Ship-chandler, (ship'chand-ler) *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

Shipman, (ship'man) *n.* A sailor; a seaman.

Ship-master, (ship'mas-ter) *n.* The captain, master, or commander of a ship.

Shipmate, (ship'mät) *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship; a fellow sailor.

Shipment, (ship'ment) *n.* Act of putting any

thing on board of a ship; embarkation;—that which is shipped.

Shipper, (ship'er) *n.* One who ships or places goods on board a ship for transportation.

Shipping, (ship'ing) *n.* The collective body of ships in one place; vessels generally; tonnage.

Shipping, (ship'ing) *a.* Relating to ships.

Shipwreck, (ship'rek) *n.* The breaking in pieces of a ship by being driven against rocks, shoals, and the like;—hence, destruction; ruin.

Shipwreck, (ship'rek) *v. t.* To destroy, as a ship, by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks;—to expose to destruction by the loss of a ship.

Shipwright, (ship'rit) *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of vessels.

Shire, (shir) *n.* [A.-S. *scire*.] A portion of the kingdom originally under an earl; a territorial division, usually identical with a county.

Shire-hall, (shir'hawl) *n.* The court-house or assembly-room of a shire or county.

Shire-town, (shir'town) *n.* The capital town of a county; a county town.

Shirk, (sherk) *v. t.* To avoid or get off from; to slink away.

Shirk, (sherk) *n.* [From *shark*.] One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts and tricks.

Shirt, (shert) *n.* [Icel. *skirta*.] An under garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys.

Shirt, (shert) *v. t.* To cover, as with a shirt.

Shirting, (shert'ing) *n.* Cloth of the right width for shirts.

Shittah, (shit'ta) *n.* The tree which produced the shittim wood of scripture.

Shittim, (shit'tim) *n.* [H. *shittim*.] A precious wood of which the tables, altars, and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews.

Shive, (shiv) *n.* [D. *schijf*, Ger. *scheibe*.] A slice;—a little piece or fragment.

Shiver, (shiv'er) *n.* [Ger. *schiefen*.] A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence;—a thin slice;—a species of blue slate.

Shiver, (shiv'er) *v. t.* [Ger. *schiefen*.] To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow;—to cause to shake in the wind—applied to sails;—*v. i.* To break into small pieces;—to tremble; to vibrate;—to quiver from cold;—to shake from fear; to shudder.

Shiver, (shiv'er) *n.* Act of shivering; a shuddering caused by cold, pain, fear, or the like.

Shivering, (shiv'er-ing) *n.* The act of breaking or dashing to fragments; severance; a trembling or shaking from cold or dread of danger.

Shiveringly, (shiv'er-ing-le) *adv.* With shivering or slight trembling.

Shivery, (shiv'er-e) *a.* Full of or inclined to shiver; trembling;—easily falling into many pieces.

Shoal, (shöl) *n.* [A.-S. *scölu*.] A crowd; a throng—said especially of fish. [Ger. *scholle*.] A sand-bank or bar; a shallow.

Shoal, (shöl) *v. i.* To assemble in a multitude; to throng;—to become more shallow;—*v. t.* To come to a more shallow part of.

Shoal, (shöl) *a.* Of little depth; shallow.

Shoalness, (shöl'e-nes) *n.* The state of being shoaly; shallowness; little depth of water.

Shoaly, (shöl'e) *a.* Full of shoals; shallow.

Shock, (shok) *n.* [D. *schok*, F. *choc*.] A collision;

a sharp concussion;—a violent onset; conflict of contending armies;—in *electricity*, the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the battery; also, the application of the force of the battery;—in *medicine*, any derangement of organic functions, and especially of the nervous system;—an impression of disgust; offence. [Ger. *schoc*.] A pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, and the like. [From *shag*.] A dog with long hair;—a thick mass of short hair.

Shock, (shok) *v. t.* To strike against suddenly; to encounter;—to strike with surprise or disgust; to offend; to horrify;—to make or collect into shocks, as grain.

Shocking, (shok'ing) *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with disgust; extremely offensive; appalling; frightful; terrible.

Shockingly, (shok'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to shock or to strike with horror or disgust.

Shoddy, (shod'e) *n.* A fibrous material obtained by devilling or tearing refuse woollen goods, rags, &c.;—hence colloquially, any article manufactured of inferior or adulterated materials, but offered as genuine.

Shoe, (shoo) *n.* [A.-S. *scôh*, Go. *skôhs*, Ger. *schuh*.] A covering for the foot, usually of leather; also, any thing resembling a shoe in form or use;—a plate of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury.

Shoe, (shoo) *v. t.* To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on;—to cover at the bottom.

Shoebiak, (shoo'blak) *n.* One who cleans and blacks shoes or boots.

Shoeing-horn, (shoo'ing-horn) *n.* A curved piece of horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe.

Shoemaker, (shoo'māk-er) *n.* One who makes shoes and boots.

Shoe-tie, (shoo'ti) *n.* A string for fastening a shoe to the foot;—also *shoe-string*, *shoe-strap*.

Shog, (shog) *n.* [For *shock*.] A shake; jog.

Shog, (shog) *v. t.* To shake; to agitate by sudden shakes;—*v. i.* To move off; to jog.

Shoo, (shoo) *interj.* [Ger. *scheuchen*.] Begone; away;—used in scaring away fowls and other animals.

Shoot, (shoot) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scôtan*.] To let fly or drive with force, as an arrow;—to discharge; to dart;—to let off; to fire;—to strike with any thing shot; to hit with a missile;—to send out or forth, especially with a rapid or sudden motion; to emit;—to push or thrust forward;—to pass rapidly through or under;—to variegate, as by sprinkling or intermingling;—to kill by a ball, &c.;—*v. i.* To perform the act of discharging or driving by means of an engine or instrument;—to be shot or propelled forcibly; to be emitted, sent forth, or driven along;—to be felt, as if darting through one;—to bud; to sprout;—to make progress; to grow; to advance;—to spread over;—to be pushed out; to jut; to project.

Shoot, (shoot) *n.* Act of propelling or driving with violence;—act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missile weapon;—a young branch;—the spring or thrust of an arch. [F. *chute*.] An inclined plane, either artificial or natural, down which timber, coal, &c., are caused to slide.

Shooter, (shoot'er) *n.* One who shoots; an archer; a gunner;—that which shoots, as a fire-arm.

Shooting, (shoot'ing) *n.* The act of discharging

fire-arms; sensation of a quick, glancing pain, the act or practice of killing game.

Shop, (shop) *n.* [A.-S. *scœppa*.] A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c., are sold by retail;—a building in which mechanic work

Shop, (shop) *v. i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods. [goods in a shop or by retail]

Shopkeeper, (shop'kēp-er) *n.* A trader who sells

Shoplifter, (shop'lift-er) *n.* One who steals or takes goods privately from a shop.

Shoplifting, (shop'lift-ing) *n.* Larceny committed in a shop.

Shopman, (shop'man) *n.* A petty trader;—one who serves in a shop; a salesman.

Shopping, (shop'ing) *n.* The practice of visiting shops for purchasing or cheapening goods.

Shop-walker, (shop'wawk-er) *n.* An attendant in a shop who directs customers to the proper department, and sees they are attended to.

Shore, (shōr) *n.* [A.-S. *score*.] The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as a sea or lake.

Shore, (shōr) *n.* [D. *schoor*.] A prop or timber placed as a brace or support on the side of a building or other thing. [trees; to prop]

Shore, (shōr) *v. t.* To support by a post or bar.

Shoring, (shō'ing) *n.* The act of supporting with a prop or shore; props collectively.

Shorl, (shorl) *n.* Black tourmaline.

Short, (short) *a.* [A.-S. *scort*.] Not long; brief;—limited in quantity; scanty; insufficient; defective; not coming up, as to a measure or standard;—near at hand; not far distant;—not fetching a compass;—not going or reaching to the point intended;—brittle; friable;—crisp;—laconic; concise;—pointed; severe;—not tenacious; forgetting easily, as memory;—pronounced with a less prolonged utterance, and with a somewhat thinner and more slender sound.

Short, (short) *n.* A summary account;—pl. The part of ground grain sifted out, which is seen finer than the bran.

Short, (short) *adv.* In a short manner, briefly, abruptly, suddenly, and the like.

Short-cake, (short'kāk) *n.* A sweet, friable cake.

Short-coming, (short'kum-ing) *n.* Act of failing or coming short, as a crop;—neglect of or failure in performance of duty.

Short-dated, (short'dat-ed) *a.* Having little time to run, as a bill; drawn at an early date.

Shorten, (short'n) *v. t.* To make short in length or time;—to reduce in amount, quantity, or extent;—to contract; to abbreviate;—to refine; to restrain;—to lop; to deprive;—*v. i.* To become short or shorter;—to contract.

Shortening, (short'n-ing) *n.* A making or becoming short or shorter.

Short-hand, (short'hand) *n.* A compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols for words; *shorthand*.

Short-horned, (short'hornd) *a.* Having short horns;—noting a distinct and valuable breed of cattle.

Short-lived, (short'livd) *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance.

Shortly, (short'le) *adv.* In a brief time or manner;—in few words; briefly;—quickly; snappily.

Shortness, (short'nes) *n.* Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness; limited extent; deficiency.

Short-rib, (short'rib) *n.* One of the lower ribs or ribs below the sternum; a false rib.

Short-sighted, (short'sit-ed) *a.* Not able to see far; near-sighted;—not able to look far into futurity; of limited intellect;—heedless.

Short-sightedness, (short'sit-ed-ness) *n.* Inability to see things at a distance; near-sightedness;—defective or limited intellectual sight.

Short-winded, (short'wind-ed) *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having quick respiration.

Shot, (shot) *n.* [*A.-S. scytē.*] Act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon;—a missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet;—small globular masses of lead for killing birds and other small animals;—flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine;—a marksman; one who practises shooting.

Shot, (shot) *v. t.* To load with shot over a cart-ridge.

Shot, (shot) *n.* [*A.-S. scrat.*] Sum charged; reckoning;—also, share of the reckoning.

Shot-belt, (shot'belt) *n.* A belt having a pouch for carrying shot and other ammunition.

Shot-free, (shot'frē) *a.* Free from charge; exempted from share of expense;—unpunished.

Shotten, (shot'n) *a.* [*From shoot.*] Having ejected the spawn;—dislocated; shot out of its socket.

Should, (shōōd) *imp. of shall.*

Shoulder, (shōl'der) *n.* [*A.-S. sculdor.*] The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body;—the flesh and muscles connected with the shoulder-joint; the upper part of the back;—that which supports or sustains; support;—any protuberance from the body of a thing;—the fore leg of an animal dressed for market.

Shoulder, (shōl'der) *v. t.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence;—to take upon the shoulder.

Shoulder-belt, (shōl'der-belt) *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder.

Shoulder-blade, (shōl'der-blād) *n.* The flat bone of the shoulder or blade-bone.

Shoulder-knot, (shōl'der-not) *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder.

Shout, (shout) *v. i.* [*Perhaps from shoot out.*] To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph, or exultation;—*v. t.* To utter with a shout; to cry.

Shout, (shout) *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry.

Shove, (shuv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. scū'an.*] To propel with the hand; to push by direct strength without a sudden impulse; to impel by sliding along the surface;—to push up; to press against;—to jostle;—*v. i.* To drive forward;—to push off.

Shove, (shuv) *n.* The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing; a sudden impetus; a short, quick push.

Shovel, (shuv'l) *n.* [*A.-S. sceoff.*] A kind of spade with a broad blade slightly hollowed—used for lifting grain, sand, or other loose substances.

Shovel, (shuv'l) *v. t.* To take up and throw with a shovel;—to gather in great quantities.

Shovel-hat, (shuv'l-hat) *n.* A hat with a broad brim, turned up at the sides and straight in front.

Show, (shō) *v. t.* [*A.-S. scawian.*] To display or present to view; to exhibit;—to enable to perceive;—to inform; to point out to;—hence, to usher or guide;—to make apparent or clear by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; to evince;—to publish; to proclaim;—*v. i.* To appear; to look; to seem.

Show, (shō) *n.* Act of showing; appearance; exhibition;—that which is shown or brought to view; a spectacle;—proud or ostentatious display; parade;—likeness; appearance;—pretext; specious plausibility; representation; theatrical exhibition.

Show-bill, (shō'bil) *n.* A broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters.

Show-bread, (shō'bred) *n.* In the Mosaic ritual, loaves of bread placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary;—also *Shew-bread*.

Shower, (show'er) *n.* [*A.-S. scāw.*] A fall of rain or hail of short duration;—a rapid succession or thick fall, as of arrows, &c.;—an abundant supply; liberal distribution, as of gifts, blessings, &c.

Shower, (show'er) *v. t.* To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain;—to bestow liberally;—to distribute;—*v. i.* To rain in showers.

Showery, (show'er-e) *a.* Raining in showers;—rainy; abounding in rain-falls.

Showily, (shō'e-le) *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously.

Showiness, (shō'e-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being showy; pomposness;—parade;—gaudiness.

Showing, (shō'ing) *n.* Act of presenting to view; exhibition;—verbal representation; statement.

Showman, (shō'man) *n.* One who exhibits shows.

Showy, (shō'e) *a.* Making a show; attracting attention; gaudy; gorgeous; pompous; ostentatious.

Shred, (shred) *v. t.* [*A.-S. screddian.*] To cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces.

Shred, (shred) *n.* A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip;—a fragment; a piece.

Shredding, (shred'ing) *n.* That which is cut off; piece; strip; fragment.

Shrew, (shróo) *n.* [*Ger. shreien.*] A peevish, spiteful woman; a brawling woman; a scold.

Shrewd, (shróód) *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; peevish;—artful; cunning;—knowing; astute; sharp;—sagacious; penetrating.

Shrewdly, (shróód'le) *adv.* Archly; sagaciously; with good guess;—mischievously;—vexatiously.

Shrewdness, (shróód-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being shrewd; astuteness; sagacity.

Shrewish, (shróó'ish) *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.

Shrewishly, (shróó'ish-le) *adv.* In a shrewish manner; peevishly; clamorously; turbulently.

Shrewishness, (shróó'ish-ness) *n.* The state of being shrewish; petulance; clamorousness.

Shrew-mouse, (shróó'inous) *n.* An insectivorous animal which burrows in the ground.

Shriek, (shrék) *v. i.* [*Nors. shrika.*] To utter a loud, sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish;—*v. t.* To utter sharply and shrilly.

Shriek, (shrék) *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or anguish.

Shrievally, (shrév'al-te) *n.* [*Contracted from sheriffally.*] Office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Shrift, (shrift) *n.* [*A.-S. scrift.*] Confession made to a priest.

Shrike, (shrik) *n.* [*From shriek.*] A rapacious bird of the genus *Lanius*, characterized by a strong compressed conical beak, more or less hooked, with which they prey on birds, frogs, and insects;—*butcher bird*.

Shrill, (shril) *a.* [*L. Ger. schrill.*] Uttering an acute sound; sharp; piercing.

Shrill, (ahril) *v. i.* To sound in a sharp, shrill tone;—*v. t.* To utter in a shrill tone;—to pierce.
Shrillness, (ahril'nes) *n.* The state of being shrill or acute in sound; sharpness or fineness of voice.

(voice: acutely; piercingly).
Shrilly, (ahril'e) *adv.* With a sharp sound or shrill.
Shrimp, (shrip) *n.* [A.-S. *scrimman*.] A long-tailed, decapod crustacean—there are numerous species, some of which are used for food;—a little, wrinkled man; a dwarf.

Shrine, (shrin) *n.* [A.-S. *scrin*.] A case, box, or receptacle in which sacred relics are deposited;—also, a tomb of a saint; a mausoleum;—hence, any sacred place; an altar.

Shrink, (shrink) *v. i.* [A.-S. *scrincan*.] To become wrinkled by contraction; to shrivel; to dry up;—to retire, as from danger;—to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress;—*v. t.* To cause to contract.

Shrink, (shrink) *n.* Act of shrinking; corrugation;—contraction of the body from fear or horror;—recoil.

Shrinkage, (shrink'aj) *n.* Contraction into a less compass;—reduction in bulk or dimensions.

Shrinking, (shrink'ing) *n.* Act of falling back, as from danger, or drawing back, as from fear;—contraction from exposure, as of woollen goods, timber, &c.

Shrinkingly, (shrink'ing-le) *adv.* In a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

Shrive, (shriv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scrifan*.] To hear the confession of;—to confess—used reflexively;—*v. i.* To receive confessions.

Shrivel, (shrive'l) *v. i.* [Icel. *skrifla*.] To draw or be drawn into wrinkles;—*v. t.* To cause to shrink or contract.

Shroud, (shroud) *n.* [A.-S. *scrūd*.] That which clothes, conceals, or protects; a garment;—*especially*, a winding-sheet;—*pl.* A set of ropes reaching from the mast-heads to the sides of a vessel to support the masts.

Shroud, (shroud) *v. t.* To cover with a shroud; *especially*, to inclose in a winding-sheet;—to hide; to veil;—to defend; to protect;—to cover entirely; to overwhelm.

Shrove-tide, (shrov'tid) *n.* [From *shrove*, imperfect of *shrive*.] The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday.

Shrub, (shrub) *n.* [A.-S. *scrob*.] A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree.

Shrub, (shrub) *n.* A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

Shrubbery, (shrub'er-e) *n.* A collection of shrubs;—a place where shrubs are planted.

Shrubbiness, (shrub'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being shrubby.

Shrubby, (shrub'e) *n.* Full of shrubs;—resembling a shrub;—bushy; consisting of shrubs or brush.

Shrug, (shrug) *v. t.* [D. *schrichein*, Ger. *rücken*, A.-S. *rygg*, *hric*, the back.] To draw up to contract;—*v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dissatisfaction, aversion, doubt, or the like.

Shrug, (shrug) *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders;—a motion expressing dislike, dread, or doubt.

Shudder, (shud'er) *v. i.* [D. *schudden*.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake.

Shudder, (shud'er) *n.* A shaking with fear or horror; a tremor.

Shuffle, (shuf'l) *v. t.* [D. *schoffeln*.] To shove one way and the other;—to mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; to change the relative positions of, as cards in the pack;—*v. i.* To change the relative position of cards in a pack;—to shift ground;—to evade fair questions; to prevaricate;—to evade duty; to skulk;—to move in a slovenly manner.

Shuffle, (shuf'l) *n.* Act of shuffling; act of throwing into confusion by change of places;—an evasion; a trick; an artifice.

Shuffler, (shuf'ler) *n.* One who shuffles.

Shuffling, (shuf'ling) *n.* The act of throwing into confusion;—evasion; trick;—an irregular walk or gait.

Shuffling, (shuf'ling) *a.* Moving with irregular gait;—prevaricating; evasive.

Shun, (shun) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scūnān*.] To avoid; to keep clear of; to get out of the way of, to escape from; to neglect;—*v. i.* To decline; to avoid doing a thing; to eschew.

Shunt, (shunt) *v. t.* To turn to one side; *especially*, to turn off, as a railway carriage upon a side track;—*v. i.* To go aside; to turn off.

Shunt, (shunt) *n.* [D. *schuine*.] A turn off to a side or short rail that the principal rail may be left free.

Shunting, (shunt'ing) *n.* Act of diverting a train from the main line to a side track;—also, the track or line into which a train is diverted, a siding.

Shut, (shut) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scittan*.] To close, as the fingers; to contract;—to close so as to hinder ingress or egress;—to prohibit; to exclude; to confine; to imprison;—to hedge in; to compel to a certain course, opinion, &c.;—to terminate to conclude;—*v. i.* To close itself; to become closed.

Shut, (shut) *a.* Having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant;—closed.

Shutter, (shut'er) *n.* One who shuts or closes;—a close cover for a window or other aperture.

Shuttle, (shut'l) *n.* [A.-S. *scuddele*.] An instrument used by weavers for passing the thread between the threads of the warp.

Shuttle-cock, (shut'l-kok) *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play itself.

Shy, (shi) *a.* [Ger. *schü*.] Sensitively timid; reserved;—easily frightened; shrinking; modest; bashful;—cautious; wary; suspicious.

Shy, (shi) *n.* Start or swerving suddenly aside of a horse.

(little frightened).
Shy, (shi) *v. i.* To start suddenly aside, as if shyly, (shile) *adv.* In a shy or timid manner not familiarly; with reserve.

Shyness, (shin'es) *n.* The quality or state of being shy; bashfulness; reserve; coyness; timidity.

Sibilant, (sib'e-lant) *a.* [L. *sibilans*.] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound.

Sibilant, (sib'e-lant) *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.

Sibilation, (sib-e-lā'shun) *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself.

Sibyl, (sib'il) *n.* [L. *sibylla*.] A woman endowed with a spirit of prophecy;—a fortune-teller or gypsy.

Sibylline, (sib'il-in) *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls uttered by sibyls; prophetic; oracular; mysterious.

Siccative, (sik'at-iv) *a.* Drying; causing to dry.

Siccity, (sik'se-te) *n.* [L. *siccus*.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture.

Sick, (sik) *a.* [A.-S. *sēc*.] Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit;—having a strong dislike; disgusted;—affected with disease of any kind; disordered; indisposed; ailing.

Sick-bed, (sik'bed) *n.* The bed upon which a person is confined by sickness.

Sick-berth, (sik'berth) *n.* In a man-of-war, a room or hospital for the sick.

Sicken, (sik'n) *v. t.* To make qualms; to disgust;—to make sick; to disease;—*v. i.* To become sick; to fall into disease;—to grow weak; to decay;—to droop; to languish;—to be filled with abhorrence;—to become disgusting or tedious.

Sicker, (sik'er) *a.* [Scot.] Sure; firm; fast.

Sickish, (sik'ish) *a.* Somewhat sick or diseased;—exciting sickness or disgust; nauseating; nauseous.

Sickishly, (sik'ish-le) *adv.* In a sickish manner.

Sickle, (sik'l) *n.* [A.-S. *sicol*.] A reaping-hook; a curved blade of steel set in a wooden handle, and having the sharp edge in the interior of the curve, used for cutting grain.

Sickliness, (sik'le-nes) *n.* State of being diseased;—state of producing sickness extensively.

Sickly, (sik'le) *a.* Somewhat sick;—appearing as if sick;—not healthy; not sound;—faint; weak; languid;—producing disease extensively; unhealthy;—unwholesome; pestilential;—nauseating; offensive, as smell.

Sickness, (sik'nes) *n.* [A.-S. *sēcnēss*.] State of being sick or diseased;—a disease or malady, especially nausea; ailment; indisposition.

Side, (sid) *n.* [A.-S. Icel. *síða*.] The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface;—one of the surfaces which define or limit a solid;—any outer portion of a thing viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another;—one half of the body; the part of the body about the ribs;—a slope or declivity, as of a hill;—position of a person or party opposed to another person or party; a body of advocates or partisans;—the interest or cause which one maintains against another;—a line of descent traced through one parent;—part; region; quarter.

Side, (sid) *a.* Being on the side or toward the side; lateral;—indirect; oblique; collateral.

Side, (sid) *v. i.* To lean on one side; to incline to;—to suit; to pair with;—to embrace the opinions of one party or engage in its interest.

Sideboard, (sid'bōrd) *n.* A piece of cabinet work placed on one side in a dining-room to hold dishes and the like.

Side-box, (sid'boks) *n.* A box on the side of a theatre, distinct from the centre boxes or dress circle.

Sided, (sid'ed) *a.* Having a side—in composition.

Side-dish, (sid'dish) *n.* Dish placed at the side, as opposed to dishes at the top or bottom of the table.

Sidelings, (sid'ling) *a.* Inclining to one side; directed toward one side; sloping.

Sidelong, (sid'long) *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front.

Sidelong, (sid'long) *adv.* Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side;—on the side.

Sidereal, (si-dēr'ē-al) *a.* [L. *sidus*, *sideris*.] Relating to the stars; starry; astral;—measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

Siderography, (si-dēr-og'raf-e) *n.* [G. *sidēros* and *graphein*.] Art or practice of steel-engraving.

Side-saddle, (sid'sad-l) *n.* A saddle for a woman to sit upon when on horseback.

Side-table, (sid'tā-bl) *n.* A table placed against the wall, or aside from the principal table.

Side-view, (sid'vū) *n.* A view on or from one side; an oblique view.

Sidewalk, (sid'wawk) *n.* A raised way for foot-passengers at the side of a street or road.

Side-wind, (sid'wind) *n.* A wind from one side; hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means.

Sidewise, (sid'wiz) *adv.* Toward one side; inclining;—laterally; on one side;—also *sideways*.

Siding, (sid'ing) *n.* Act of taking a side or joining with a party;—a short line of rails on which trains are shunted from the main line; a shunting.

Sidle, (si'dl) *v. i.* To go or move side fore-

Siege, (sēj) *n.* [F. *siege*, a seat, a siege, from L. *sedes*, a seat, *sedere*, to sit.] The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender;—hence, a continued attempt to gain possession.

Siege, (sēj) *v. t.* To besiege; to invest.

Sienna, (si-en'na) *n.* [From *Sienna*, in Italy.] An earthy pigment of a brownish-yellow colour.

Siesta, (se-es'ta) *n.* [Sp.] A short sleep taken about the middle of the day or after dinner.

Sieve, (siv) *n.* [A.-S. *sife*.] A utensil for separating the fine part of any pulverized substance from the coarse.

Sift, (sift) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sifan*.] To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse;—to separate the good or bad of; hence, to scrutinize.

Sifter, (sift'er) *n.* One who sifts; a sieve.

Sigh, (si) *v. i.* [A.-S. *stean*.] To make a deep single respiration, as the expression of fatigue, grief, or the like;—hence, to lament; to grieve;—to make a sound like sighing;—*v. t.* To utter sighs over;—to express by sighs.

Sigh, (si) *n.* A single deep respiration; a long breath;—a manifestation of grief or sorrow.

Sight, (sit) *n.* [A.-S. *sih*.] Act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view;—power of seeing; the faculty of vision;—state of admitting unobstructed vision; region which the eye at one time surveys;—a spectacle; a show;—notice; knowledge;—a small aperture through which objects are to be seen;—a piece of metal near the muzzle or the breech of a fire-arm, to guide the eye in taking aim;—colloquially, a great number, quantity, or sum.

Sight, (sit) *v. t.* To get sight of;—to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight.

Sighted, (sit'ed) *a.* Gifted with sight; seeing in a peculiar manner, with qualifying adjective, as near, short, &c.;—adjusted for taking aim.

Sightless, (sit'les) *a.* Wanting sight; blind;—unpleasing to the eye; unsightly.

Sightliness, (sit'le-nes) *n.* State of being sightly; comeliness.

Sightly, (sit'le) *a.* Open to sight; conspicuous;—pleasing to the sight; comely.

Sign, (sin) *n.* [L. *signum*.] A token;—that by which any thing is made known or represented;—a wonder; miracle; prodigy; phenomenon;—an appearance, transaction, or event offered or intended as evidence of something else; evidence by sight;—a monument; something to preserve the memory of a thing;—visible mark of inward and spiritual grace; symbol;—a mark

of distinction; cognizance;—subscription of one's name; signature;—a motion, action, or gesture, by which a thought is expressed, or a command or wish made known;—a conspicuous notice placed before a house to advertise the business prosecuted or wares sold there;—the twelfth part of the zodiac;—in *alchemy*, a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them.

Sign, (sīn) *v. t.* To represent by a sign; to signify; to denote;—to affix a signature to; to notify by hand or seal; to ratify;—*v. i.* To make a sign or signal.

Signal, (sī'nal) *n.* [*L. signale.*] A sign to give notice of some occurrence, command, or danger, as the occasion of concerted action;—hence, a token; an indication.

Signal, (sī'nal) *a.* [From the noun.] Distinguished from what is ordinary;—remarkable; conspicuous.

Signal, (sī'nal) *v. t.* To communicate by signals.

Signalize, (sī'nal-iz) *v. t.* [From *signal.*] To make signal or eminent;—to distinguish.

Signally, (sī'nal-le) *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably.

Signature, (sī'g-nā-tūr) *n.* [*L. signatura.*] A sign, stamp, or mark impressed;—the name of any person written with his own hand; a sign-manual;—the flats or sharps at the beginning of a composition, which indicate the key or scale;—in *physiognomy*, a feature or expression indicative of personal character;—proof from marks or signs; evidence of handwork.

Sign-board, (sīn'bōrd) *n.* A board on which a man sets his name, occupation, and articles for sale.

Signet, (sī'net) *n.* [*F.*] A seal; especially, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and grants.

Significance, (sī-nīf'e-kāns) *n.* State of being significant;—meaning; import;—peculiar force; power of impressing the mind;—weight; consequence.

Significant, (sī-nīf'e-kānt) *a.* [*L. significans.*] Fitted or designed to signify; standing as a sign or token;—important; momentous.

Significantly, (sī-nīf'e-kānt-le) *adv.* In a significant manner.

Signification, (sī-ne-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of signifying or making known;—meaning; import; sense.

Significative, (sī-nīf'e-kāt-iv) *a.* Betokening an external sign;—having meaning;—peculiarly expressive; suggesting the intended idea.

Signify, (sī'ne-fi) *v. t.* [*L. signum and facere.*] To make known by a sign; to communicate;—to intimate; denote; imply; mean.

Sign-manual, (sīn-man'ū-al) *n.* One's own name written by himself—applied particularly to the signature of a sovereign or prince.

Silence, (sī'lens) *n.* State of being silent; entire absence of sound or noise;—forbearance from speech;—secrecy;—calmness; quiet;—absence of mention; oblivion.

Silence, (sī'lens) *interj.* Be silent.

Silence, (sī'lens) *v. t.* To compel to silence; to restrain from speaking;—to put down by argument; to confute;—to quiet;—to appease; to pacify;—to put an end to;—to cause to cease firing, as a gun, battery, &c.

Silent, (sī'lent) *a.* [*L. silens.*] Free from sound or noise; still;—indisposed to talk; speechless; mute;—calm; quiet; not personally transacting

business;—not having a distinct sound, as a vowel or consonant. (*quietly*)

Silently, (sī'lent-le) *adv.* In a silent manner.

Silesian, (sī-lē'she-an) *a.* Pertaining to Silesia; made in Silesia.

Silex, (sī'leks) *n.* [*L. a flint.*] Siliceous acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting flint, quartz, and most sands and sandstone.

Silhouette, (sī'lō-ēt) *n.* [*F.*] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black colour; a profile.

Silica, (sī'l'e-kā) *n.* [*L. silex, silicis.*] Siliceous acid in a state of purity.

Silicate, (sī'l'ik-ēt) *n.* A salt formed by the union of silica and a base, as alumina, lime, soda, magnesia, potassa, &c.—silicates form the great part of the hard minerals which encrust the earth.

Silicious, (sī-lī'ah-us) *a.* [*L. siliceus.*] Pertaining to or containing silica, or partaking of its qualities.

Silicic, (sī-lī'ik) *a.* [*L. silex, silicis.*] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from flint or quartz.

Silicon, (sī'l'e-kon) *n.* A dark, nut-brown elementary substance. It is the base of silex or silica.

Silk, (sīlk) *n.* [*A.-S. seolc.*] The fine, soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars in the form of a cocoon, especially by the silkworm;—thread spun, or cloth woven, from the above-named material.

Silken, (sīlk'n) *a.* Made of, resembling, or pertaining to silk;—soft, delicate, tender, smooth.

Silkiness, (sīlk'e-nes) *n.* State of being silky or silken; softness and smoothness.

Silk-mercer, (sīlk'mer-er) *n.* A dealer in silks.

Silk-weaver, (sīlk'wē-ver) *n.* One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs.

Silkworm, (sīlk'wurm) *n.* The caterpillar which produces silk; the larva of a white or cream-coloured moth.

Silky, (sīlk'e) *a.* Made of or pertaining to silk;—hence, soft and smooth.

Sill, (sīl) *n.* [*A.-S. syl.*] The basis or foundation of a thing; a piece of timber on which any thing rests; the lowest part of a structure; the timber or stone at the foot of a door;—the stone on which a window-frame stands.

Sillabub, (sīl'a-bub) *n.* Milk or cream beaten up into froth;—a dish composed of sponge-cake, fruits, wine, and whipped cream; trifle.

Silly, (sī'l'e-le) *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly.

Silliness, (sī'l'e-nes) *n.* State of being silly; want of sound sense or judgment;—imbecility.

Silly, (sī'l'e) *a.* [*A.-S. sælig.*] Harmless, simple, innocent;—weak in intellect; childish;—destitute of ordinary strength of mind;—proceeding from want of understanding; weak.

Silt, (sīlt) *n.* [*Sw. sila.*] Mud or fine earth deposited from running or standing water.

Silt, (sīlt) *v. t.* To choke or obstruct with mud.—*v. i.* To flow into or percolate as muddy water; to ooze.

Silurian, (sī-lū're-an) *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Silures*, who inhabited a part of England and Wales;—noting the strata immediately below the old red sandstone.

Silvan, (sīl'van) *a.* [*L. silva.*] Pertaining to or composed of woods or groves; woody.

Silver, (sīl'vēr) *n.* [*A.-S. sylfer.*] A soft, white,



Silhouette

metallic element, very malleable and ductile, and capable of a high polish;—coin made of silver;—any thing having the lustre of silver.

Silver, (sil'vər) *a.* Made of silver;—resembling silver;—white, as hair;—having a pale lustre, as the moon;—soft; sweet, as voice or sound.

Silver, (sil'vər) *v. t.* To cover with silver;—to make smooth and bright;—to make white and shining, like silver.

Silvering, (sil'vər-ing) *n.* Art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver;—the silver thus laid on.

Silver-leaf, (sil'vər-lēf) *n.* Silver beaten out into a thin leaf.

Silverling, (sil'vər-ling) *n.* A small silver coin.

Silver-paper, (sil'vər-pā-per) *n.* Paper with silver-leaf on one side;—tissue-paper.

Silversmith, (sil'vər-smith) *n.* One who works in silver.

Silvery, (sil'vər-ə) *a.* Resembling silver;—besprinkled or covered with silver.

Simarre, (sē-mār') *n.* [F.] A woman's long dress or robe; also, a light covering; a scarf.

Similar, (sim'e-lār) *a.* [L. *similis*.] Exactly corresponding; precisely alike;—somewhat like; nearly corresponding; resembling.

Similarity, (sim'e-lār-e-tē) *n.* State of being similar; likeness; perfect or partial resemblance.

Similarly, (sim'e-lār-le) *adv.* In like manner.

Simile, (sim'e-le) *n.* [L. *similis*.] A word or phrase by which any thing is likened in one of its aspects to another; a similitude.

Similitude, (se-mil'e-tūd) *n.* [L. *similitudo*.] State of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness;—fanciful or imaginative comparison; simile.

Simmer, (sim'ər) *v. i.* To boil gently or with a gentle hissing.

Simoniac, (sim'ō-ne-ak) *n.* One who practises simony or who buys or sells preferment in the church.

Simoniacal, (sim'ō-nē-ak-al) *a.* Guilty of, consisting of, or pertaining to simony.

Simony, (sim'on-ē) *n.* [From *Simon* Magus. Acts viii.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Simoom, (se-mōom') *n.* [A. *samūn*.] A hot, dry wind that blows in Arabia from the interior deserts.

Smile, (sim'pər) *v. i.* [Ger. *zimpfern*.] To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner.

Smiler, (sim'pər) *n.* A smile with an air of silliness, affectation, or conceit.

Simple, (sim'pl) *a.* [L. *simplex*.] Single; not complex; consisting of one ingredient or substance;—whole; entire;—mere; bare;—plain; unadorned;—weak in intellect; silly;—undesigning; artless;—harmless; innocent;—undisguised; straightforward; hence, plain; honest;—clear; intelligible; unmistakable;—elementary; not decomposable or resolvable.

Simple, (sim'pl) *n.* Something not mixed or compounded;—a medicinal plant.

Simplesness, (sim'pl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being simple. [son of weak intellect; a fool.]

Simpleton, (sim'pl-ton) *n.* A silly person; a person of simplicity. [sim-plē-e-tē] *n.* Quality of being simple, unmixed, or uncompounded;—artlessness of mind; sincerity;—freedom from artificial ornament; plainness;—freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness;—weakness of intellect; silliness.

Simplification, (sim-ple-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of simplifying or making simple.

Simplify, (sim'ple-fi) *v. t.* [L. *simplex* and *facere*.] To make simple; to reduce from the complex state by analysis;—to make plain or easy.

Simply, (sim'ple) *adv.* In a simple manner; artlessly; plainly;—merely; solely; weakly; foolishly.

Simulate, (sim'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *simulare*.] To assume the appearance of without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign.

Simulate, (sim'ū-lāt) *a.* Feigned; pretended.

Simulation, (sim'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of putting on what is not true; assumption of a false or unreal character.

Simultaneous, (sim-ul-tā'nē-us) *a.* [L. *simultaneus*.] Existing or happening at the same time;—entered on or performed in concert, or with mutual aim or endeavour.

Simultaneously, (sim-ul-tā'nē-us-le) *adv.* At the same time; together; in concert; in conjunction.

Sin, (sin) *n.* [A.-S. *syn*.] Transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine command; iniquity; depravity; sinfulness; corruption of the moral and spiritual nature; ungodliness;—a sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.

Sin, (sin) *v. i.* To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man;—to violate human rights, law, or propriety; to trespass; to err.

Sinaitic, (si-nā-it'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai.

Since, (sins) *adv.* [A.-S. *sidhthan*.] In the time past; before this or now; ago.

Since, (sins) *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after.

Since, (sins) *conj.* Since the time when;—seeing that; because; considering.

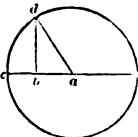
Sincere, (sin-sēr) *a.* [L. *sincerus*.] Pure; unmixed; unadulterated;—being in reality what it appears to be; honest; unfeigned; true; genuine. [honestly; unfeignedly.]

Sincerely, (sin-sēr-le) *adv.* In a sincere manner;—

Sincerity, (sin-sēr'e-tē) *n.* State or quality of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention;—freedom from disguise, pretence, or hypocrisy.

Sinoput, (sin'se-pūt) *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture.

Sine, (sin) *n.* [L. *sinus*.] A right line drawn perpendicular from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity—thus *a b* is the sine of the arc *d c*;—*versed sine*, that part of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc—thus *b c* is the versed sine of the arc *d c*.



Sine.

Sinure, (sin'ē-kūr) *n.* [L. *sine* and *cura*.] An ecclesiastical benefice without the cure of souls;—an office which has revenue without employment. [sinure.]

Sinecurist, (sin'ē-kūr-ist) *n.* One who has a sine.

Sinew, (sin'ū) *n.* [A.-S. *sinu*.] That which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon;—muscle; nerve;—*pl.* Strength; means or supplies of strength.

Sinew, (sin'ū) *v. t.* To knit as by sinews; to strengthen; to harden.

Sinewed, (sin'ūd) *a.* Furnished with sinews;—strong; firm; vigorous.

Sinewiness, (sin'ū-e-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being sinewy.

Sinewy, (sin'ū-e) *a.* Pertaining to sinews;—well braced with sinews; nervous; vigorous; firm.

Sinful, (sin'fool) *a.* Full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy.

Sinfully, (sin'fool-le) *adv.* In a sinful manner.

Sinfulness, (sin'fool-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity;—criminality;—corruption; depravity.

Sing, (sing) *v. i.* [A.-S. *singan.*] To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice;—to utter sweet sounds, as birds;—to make a small shrill sound;—to celebrate in poetry;—*v. t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice;—to celebrate in song; to praise in verse.

Singe, (sinj) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sengan.*] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of.

Singe, (sinj) *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

Singer, (sing'er) *n.* One who sings;—one whose profession is to sing;—a bird that sings; songster.

Singing, (sing'ing) *n.* Act of one who sings; modulation of the voice in melody; musical articulation;—a humming or buzzing sound in the ears. [teaches vocal music.]

Singing-master, (sing'ing-mas-ter) *n.* One who

Single, (sing'gl) *a.* [L. *singulus.*] One only; individual; separate;—alone; having no companion;—hence, unmarried;—performed by one person, or one on each side;—pure; unmixed;—unbiased; sincere.

Single, (sing'gl) *v. t.* To select from among a number;—to consider alone or by itself.

Singleness, (sing'gl-nes) *n.* State of being single or separate;—freedom from duplicity; purity of mind and purpose; simplicity; sincerity.

Single-stick, (sing'gl-stik) *n.* A cudgel used in fencing or fighting; a game at cudgels.

Singly, (sing'gle) *adv.* Individually; particularly;—only; by one's self;—honestly; sincerely.

Sing-song, (sing'song) *n.* A drawling tone, as of a monotonous or badly executed song.

Singular, (sing'gü-lär) *a.* [L. *singularis.*] Existing by itself; single;—in *grammar*, denoting one person or thing; not plural; also, proper; individual;—hence, rare; unusual;—remarkable; distinguished;—strange; peculiar;—noting that of which there is but one; unique.

Singular, (sing'gü-lär) *n.* A single instance; a particular;—in *grammar*, the singular number.

Singularity, (sing'gü-lär-e-te) *n.* State of being distinguished from others; peculiarity;—any thing remarkable; curiosity;—particular privilege; distinctive title;—oddity.

Singularly, (sing'gü-lär-le) *adv.* In a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely; oddly;—so as to express one or the singular number.

Sinister, (sin'is-ter) *a.* [L. *sinister.*] On the left hand or side;—unlucky; inauspicious;—dishonest; unfair.

Sinistrous, (sin'is-trus) *a.* Being on the left side; inclined to the left;—wrong; perverse.

Sinistrously, (sin'is-trus-le) *adv.* In a sinistrous manner; perversely; wrongly.

Sink, (singk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *sincan.*] To fall by the force of gravity; to descend;—to fall beneath or below the surface;—to enter so as to make an abiding impression;—to be overwhelmed or depressed;—to fall in strength; to decline;—to decrease in volume, as a river;—*v. t.* To cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid;—to depress; to degrade;—to make by digging or delving;—

to keep out of sight; to suppress;—to lower in value or amount;—to diminish by payment;—to dissipate.

Sink, (singk) *n.* A drain to carry off filthy water; jakes;—a shallow box used for receiving filthy water, &c., as in a kitchen;—any place where corruption is gathered.

Sinker, (singk'er) *n.* A weight on something, as on a fish-line, to sink it.

Sinless, (sin'les) *a.* Free from sin; pure; perfect;—innocent of transgression or trespass.

Sinlessly, (sin'les-le) *adv.* In a sinless manner.

Sinlessness, (sin'les-nes) *n.* State of being sinless; perfect innocence; freedom from sin and guilt.

Sinner, (sin'er) *n.* One who has violated the law of God; one who has voluntarily disobeyed a divine precept or neglected known duty; an offender; a criminal;—an unbelieving or unregenerate man.

Sin-offering, (sin'of-er-ing) *n.* A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin.

Sinuate, (sin'ü-ät) *v. t.* [L. *sinuare.*] To bend in and out; to wind; to turn.

Sinuate, (sin'ü-ät) *a.* Curved and indented on the margin, as a leaf.

Sinuosity, (sin'ü-os'e-te) *n.* Quality of being sinuous or bending in and out;—a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

Sinuous, (sin'ü-us) *a.* [L. *sinuosus.*] Bending in and out; undulating; winding; crooked.

Sinuously, (sin'ü-us-le) *adv.* In a sinuous manner; windingly; crookedly.

Sinus, (si'nus) *n.* [L.] An opening; a hollow;—a recess in the shore; a bay;—in *surgery*, a cavity in a bone or other part;—an elongated abscess with a small orifice;—in *conchology*, a groove or hollow inequality.

Sip, (sip) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sipan.*] To drink in small quantities;—to draw into the mouth; to extract; to drink out of;—*v. i.* To drink a small quantity.

Sip, (sip) *n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips;—a small draught; a mouthful; a taste.

Siphon, (sif'un) *n.* [G.] A bent tube or pipe with arms of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another.

Sir, (ser) *n.* [F. *sieur*, *sire*.] A master; a gentleman;—applied as a title of deference or respect to any man of position;—a knight or baronet.

Sirdar, (ser-där) *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sardar*.] A native chief; headman; captain.

Sire, (sir) *n.* [Norm. F.] A father; a progenitor;—one who stands in the relation of a father, as a king or emperor;—the male parent of a beast;—applied especially to horses.

Sire, (sir) *v. t.* To beget; to procreate;—used especially of stallions.

Siren, (siren) *n.* [L. *siren.*] In *mythology*, one of three damsels, said to dwell near the island of Caprea, and to sing with such sweetness that they who sailed by forgot their country and died in an ecstasy of delight;—hence, an enticing or alluring woman.

Siren, (siren) *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to dangerous enticements; bewitching; fascinating.

Sirius, (sir'e-us) *n.* [L.] The large and bright star in the constellation Canis Major.

Siroloin, (ser'loin) *n.* [F. *surlonge*.] A loin of beef.

Sirocco, (se-rok'ó) *n.* [A. *shoruk*.] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

Sirrah, (sēr'a) *n.* Sir—a word of contempt, or of familiarity.

Sirup, (sēr'up) *n.* [A. *sharbat.*] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions; sweetened liquid of any kind.

Sister, (sis'ter) *n.* [A.-S. *suster.*] A female whose parents are the same as those of another person:—a woman of the same faith; a female fellow-Christian;—a female of the same society, convent, abbey, &c.;—a female of the same kind or nature.

Sister, (sis'ter) *v. t.* To resemble closely;—*v. i.* To be akin; to be near to.

Sisterhood, (sis'ter-hōd) *n.* A society of women united in one faith or order;—state of being a sister.

Sister-in-law, (sis'ter-in-law) *n.* A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife.

Sisterly, (sis'ter-le) *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

Sit, (sit) *v. i.* [A.-S. *sittan.*] To rest upon the haunches;—to perch, as birds;—to remain in a state of repose; to rest; to abide;—to be adjusted; to fit;—to incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching;—to be officially engaged in public business, as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind;—to be in any assembly or council, as a member; to have a seat;—to have a local position; to be in a particular quarter, as the wind;—*v. t.* To keep the seat upon, as a horse;—to cause to be seated—used reflexively.

Site, (sit) *n.* [L. *situs.*] Place where any thing is fixed; situation; local position;—a place fitted or chosen for an edifice.

Sith, (sith) *conj.* Since; seeing that.

Sitter, (sit'er) *n.* One who sits; one who is placed for his portrait;—a bird that sits or incubates.

Sitting, (sit'ing) *n.* Posture of being on a seat;—act of placing one's self on a seat;—a seat or the space occupied by a person in a church;—act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness;—a course or period of unremitted application;—meeting of any body of men with authority to transact business; a session.

Situated, (sit'ū-āt-ed) *a.* [L. *situare.*] Having a situation; standing with respect to any object, person, interests, affairs, &c.; conditioned;—permanently fixed; stationed; residing.

Situation, (sit-u-ā'hun) *n.* Location in respect to something else; site;—position with respect to society or circumstances; condition;—place; office; berth; post; plight; predicament.

Six, (siks) *a.* [A.-S. *six*, L. *sex.*] Twice three; one more than five.

Six, (siks) *n.* The sum of three and three;—a symbol representing six units, as 6 or vi.

Sixfold, (siks'fold) *a.* Six times as much or many.

Sixpence, (siks'pens) *n.* An English silver coin of the value of six pennies.

Sixpenny, (siks'pen-ne) *a.* Worth sixpence; bought or sold for sixpence.

Sixteen, (siks'tēn) *a.* [A.-S. *sixtēne.*] Six and ten; consisting of six and ten.

Sixteen, (siks'tēn) *n.* The sum of ten and six;—a symbol representing sixteen units, as 16 or xvi.

Sixteenth, (siks'tēnth) *a.* Sixth after the tenth.

Sixteenth, (siks'tēnth) *n.* One of sixteen equal parts.

Sixth, (siksth) *a.* Next in order after the fifth.

Sixth, (siksth) *n.* One of six equal parts.

Sixthly, (siksth'le) *adv.* In the sixth place.

Sixtieth, (siks'te-eth) *a.* Next in order after the fifty-ninth. [parts.]

Sixtieth, (siks'te-eth) *n.* One of sixty equal parts.

Sixty, (siks'te) *a.* Six times ten; three-score.

Sixty, (siks'te) *n.* The sum of six times ten;—a symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or lx., or LX.

Sizable, (sia'bl) *a.* Of considerable size or bulk;—being of reasonable or suitable size.

Sizar, (sizar) *n.* One of a body of students who formerly ate at the public table, after the fellows, free of expense.

Sizarship, (sizar-ship) *n.* The station or rank of a sizar at Cambridge University.

Size, (siz) *n.* [Abbreviated from *assize.*] Bulk; bigness; extent of superficies or volume;—a settled quantity or allowance;—a conventional measure of dimension, applied to shoes, gloves, and the like.

Size, (siz) *n.* [W. *syth.*] A kind of weak glue used in paper-making, bookbinding, paper-hanging, &c., and by painters as the vehicle of certain colours;—the buffy coat which appears on the surface of coagulated blood.

Size, (siz) *v. t.* To arrange according to size or bulk;—to cover with size; to prepare with size.

Sized, (sized) *a.* Adjusted according to size; having a particular size or magnitude.

Siziness, (siz'e-nes) *n.* State of being sizy; glutinousness; viscousness.

Sizing, (sizing) *n.* A kind of weak glue used in manufactures, arts, &c.; size.

Sizy, (size) *a.* Size-like; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.

Skaith, (skāth) *n.* [A.-S. *scathan.*] Hurt; injury; damage; harm; loss.

Skate, (skāt) *n.* [D. *schaats.*] A frame for the foot like the sole of a shoe, furnished with a metallic runner for moving rapidly on ice.

Skate, (skāt) *v. i.* To slide or move on skates.

Skate, (skāt) *n.* [A.-S. *scadda.*] A cartilaginous fish having the body flattened, set with spines or thorns, and pectoral fins which form broad lateral expansions, and give the whole body a rhomboid form.

Skater, (skāt'er) *n.* One who skates.

Skating, (skāt'ing) *n.* Act or exercise of sliding on the ice upon skates.

Skean, (skēn) *n.* [Gael. *sgian*, A.-S. *sægen*, a knife.] A short sword or knife.

Skein, (skēn) *n.* [F. *escaigne.*] A knot or a number of knots of thread, silk, or yarn.

Skeleton, (skel'ē-tun) *n.* [G. *skelēton* (sc. *sōma*.)] The bony framework of the body; the bones of an animal body separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position;—the outer case or shell;—a very thin or lean person;—the general structure or frame of any thing;—the heads and outline of a literary performance, especially of a sermon. [lines or heads.]

Skeleton, (skel'ē-tun) *a.* Containing mere out-

Skelp, (skelp) *v. t.* [Icel. *skel/a.*] To beat with the palm of the hand; to spank;—*v. i.* To move or go rapidly; to dash along or through.

Skelp, (skelp) *n.* A blow; a smart stroke.

Sketch, (skech) *n.* [Ger. *skizze.*] A first rough or incomplete draught or plan; outline.

Sketch, (skech) *v. t.* To draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of;—to give the principal points or ideas of; depict.

Sketcher, (skech'er) *n.* One who sketches.
Sketchily, (skech'e-le) *adv.* In a sketchy or incomplete manner; by outlines or rough draughts.
Sketchy, (skech'e) *a.* Containing an outline or rough form; in the manner of a sketch; incomplete.
Skew, (skü) *v. t.* To shape in an oblique form; to slant;—*v. i.* To walk obliquely;—to squint.
Skew, (skü) *adv.* [Ger. *schief*.] Awry; obliquely.
Skew, (skü) *a.* Distorted; oblique.
Skewer, (skü'er) *n.* A pointed rod for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting.
Skewer, (skü'er) *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.
Skid, (skid) *n.* [A.-S. *scidan*.] A piece of timber used to protect the side of a vessel from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it;—a chain for fastening the wheel of a waggon to prevent its revolving when descending a steep hill; a drag.
Skiff, (skif) *n.* [Ger. *schiff*.] A small, light boat; a yawl;—also, any light thing that passes by, as a breeze of wind, a shower of rain, a fit of temper or of contentment, &c.
Skiff, (skif) *v. t.* To sail upon in a skiff.
Skilful, (skil'fööl) *a.* Possessed of or displaying skill; expert; dexterous; adroit; practised.
Skilfully, (skil'fööl-le) *adv.* In a skilful manner; with skill, art, or practised ability;—dexterously.
Skilfulness, (skil'fööl-ness) *n.* Quality of possessing skill; dexterousness; knowledge and ability derived from experience.
Skill, (skil) *n.* [A.-S. *scylan*.] Knowledge;—familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; adroitness; expertness; aptitude.
Skilled, (skild) *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity; expert.
Skillet, (skil'et) *n.* [F. *escuelle*.] A small vessel with a handle, used for heating liquors, boiling water, &c.
Skim, (skim) *v. t.* [A different orthography of *scum*.] To clear from scum;—to take off by skimming;—to fly in an even or smooth course without flapping, as a bird;—to run over without attention or superficially; to glance at here and there;—*v. i.* To pass lightly; to glide along near the surface.
Skim, (skim) *n.* The thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor;—scum; refuse.
Skimmer, (skim'er) *n.* A shallow vessel or scoop for skimming liquors.
Skim-milk, (skim'milk) *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk.
Skimming, (skim'ing) *n.* Act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid, as scum, cream, or the like;—*pl.* That which is removed by skimming.
Skin, (skin) *n.* [A.-S. *scin*.] The external membranous envelope of animal bodies;—skin of an animal separated from the body; a hide; a pelt;—the exterior coat of fruits and plants; the husk or bark.
Skin, (skin) *v. t.* To strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel;—to cover with skin;—to cover superficially;—*v. i.* To be covered with skin.
Skin-deep, (skin'dēp) *a.* Superficial; slight.
Skindint, (skin'fint) *n.* [From *skin* and *find*.] A very penurious person; a miser; a niggard.
Skinned, (skind) *a.* Stripped of the skin;

flayed;—covered with skin—with adjective, as thin, &c.
Skinner, (skin'er) *n.* One who skins;—one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.
Skinny, (skin'e) *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh.
Skip, (skip) *v. i.* [Icel. *skoppa*.] To leap; to bound; to spring;—*v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss.
Skip, (skip) *n.* A leap; a bound; a spring;—act of passing over; an omission of a part.
Skipper, (skip'er) *n.* [D. *schipper*.] The master of a trading or merchant vessel.
Skippingly, (skip'ing-le) *adv.* By skips or leaps.
Skipping-rope, (skip'ing-rōp) *n.* A small rope used by young persons in leaping up and down.
Skirmish, (sker'mish) *n.* [F. *escarmouche*.] A slight combat or preliminary encounter, as between detachments and small parties;—a contest; a contention.
Skirmish, (sker'mish) *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties; to engage in a skirmish.
Skirmisher, (sker'mish-er) *n.* One who skirmishes;—*pl.* Detachments from the main body; light troops sent in advance or thrown out on all sides to scour the country and clear the road.
Skirmishing, (sker'mish-ing) *n.* Act of fighting in a slight or loose encounter.
Skirr, (sker) *v. t.* To ramble over; to scour;—*v. i.* To run hastily.
Skirt, (skert) *n.* [A.-S. *scyrta*.] The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment;—the edge of any part of dress;—border; margin;—a woman's garment like a petticoat;—diaphragm or midriff in animals.
Skirt, (skert) *v. t.* To border; to form the border or edge of; or to run along the edge of;—*v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.
Skirting, (skert'ing) *n.* The narrow vertical board placed round the margin of a floor.
Skit, (skit) *n.* A wanton girl;—a jeer; a jibe.
Skittish, (skit'ish) *a.* [A.-S. *scitan*.] Easily frightened; shunning familiarity; shy;—wanton; volatile;—hasty; fickle.
Skittishly, (skit'ish-le) *adv.* In a skittish manner; shyly;—wantonly;—changeably.
Skittishness, (skit'ish-ness) *n.* State of being skittish; timidity; shyness;—fickleness; wantonness.
Skittles, (skit'lz) *n. pl.* Ninepins.
Skulk, (skulk) *v. i.* [Dan. *skulke*.] To get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lurk.
Skulker, (skulk'er) *n.* A person who skulks; one who avoids duty; a lurker; a shirk.
Skull, (skul) *n.* [Ger. *schale*, Dan. *skul*.] The bony case which incloses the brain;—an empty, brainless head.
Skull-cap, (skul'kap) *n.* A close-fitting cap;—also, a headpiece of iron or steel covered with cloth or leather.
Skunk, (skunk) *n.* [Contracted from the Abenaki *sepanku*.] A fetid, carnivorous animal in North America, allied to the weasel and the otter.
Skurry, (skur'e) *n.* Haste; impetuosity.
Sky, (ski) *n.* [Icel. *sky*.] The apparent arch or vault of heaven;—the weather; the climate.
Sky-blue, (skib'lū) *a.* Blue like the sky.
Sky-colour, (skik'ul-er) *n.* The colour of the sky. A particular species of blue colour; azure.
Skyey, (sk'e) *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.

Sky-lark, (sk'lärk) n. A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies, and is celebrated for its melodious song.

Sky-light, (sk'i'lit) n. A window in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light from above.

Sky-rocket, (sk'i'rok-et) n. A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of firework.

Sky-sail, (sk'i'sail) n. The sail set above the royal.

Skyward, (sk'i'wärd) a. Toward the sky.

Slab, (slab) n. [W. *yslab, llab.*] A thin piece of any thing, especially of marble or other stone having plane surfaces;—an outside piece taken from a log in sawing.

Slab, (slab) a. Thick; viscous; glutinous.

Slabber, (slab'er) v. i. [Ger. *schlabbern.*] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel; to slaver;—*v. t.* To wet and foul by liquid spilled;—to sup up hastily, as soup, &c.

Slack, (slak) a. [A.-S. *slac.*] Not tense or tight; not closely drawn together;—loose; easy;—said of ropes or rigging;—weak; not holding fast;—said of the hands;—remiss; backward; not fervent in business or service; not using due diligence;—not rapid; slow.

Slack, (slak) adv. In a slack manner; partially; insufficiently.

Slack, (slak) n. The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it.

Slacken, (slak'n) v. i. [A.-S. *slacian.*] To become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid;—to be remiss or backward;—to lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion;—to abate; to become less violent;—to become more slow;—to languish; to flag;—*v. t.* To make less tense or tight; to loosen;—to relax; to remit;—to withhold; to use less liberally;—to deprive of cohesion; to slake;—to repress; to check;—also written *slack*. [loosely.]

Slackly, (slak'le) adv. In a slack manner;

Slackness, (slak'nes) n. State of being slack; want of tightness or rigidity; negligence; inattention; slowness; tardiness; weakness.

Slag, (slag) n. [Ger. *schlack.*] The dross or recreation of a metal;—the scoria of a volcano.

Slaggy, (slag'e) a. Pertaining to slag; drossy.

Slake, (släk) v. t. [Allied to *slack.*] To quench; to extinguish;—to mix with water so that a true chemical combination shall take place;—*v. i.* To go out; to become extinct.

Slam, (slam) v. t. [Icel. *lenia.*] To strike with force or violence; to shut with loud noise, as a door;—to beat; to cuff;—to defeat at cards by winning all the tricks;—*v. i.* To strike violently and noisily.

Slam, (slam) n. A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.

Slander, (slan'der) n. [F. *esclandre.*] A false tale or report maliciously uttered; defamation; detraction;—disgrace; reproach.

Slander, (slan'der) v. t. To injure by maliciously uttering a false report; defame; calumniate; vilify.

Slanderer, (slan'der-er) n. A defamer; one who lays false imputations or brings false charges against another.

Slandorous, (slan'der-us) a. Given or disposed



to slander;—embodying slander; calumnious;—scandalous; infamous.

Slandorously, (slan'der-us-le) adv. With false or malicious report; calumniously.

Slang, (slang) n. [Said to be of gipay origin.] Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; cant.

Slant, (slant) a. [Sw. *slinta.*] Inclined from a direct line; sloping; oblique.

Slant, (slant) v. t. To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to;—*v. i.* To be inclined from a right line; to lie obliquely; to slope.

Slant, (slant) n. A slanting plane; a slope.

Slantingly, (slant'ing-le) adv. With a slope or inclination; also, with oblique hint or remark.

Slantwise, (slant'wiz) adv. In an inclined direction; obliquely;—also *slantly*.

Slap, (slap) n. [Ger. *schlappe.*] A blow given with the open hand or with something broad; a gap in a wall.

Slap, (slap) v. t. To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

Slap, (slap) adv. With a sudden and violent blow; hence, quickly; instantly; plumply.

Slash, (slash) v. t. [Icel. *slasa.*] To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long strips or slits;—to lash;—*v. i.* To strike violently and at random;—to lay about with a sword or cutlass;—to dash or cut through rapidly, as a ship.

Slash, (slash) n. A long cut; a cut made at random;—a large slit in old costumes, made to show a brilliant colour through the openings.

Slashing, (slash'ing) a. Cutting at random;—good at the sword; skilled in fighting or fencing;—cutting up; sarcastic; pungent.

Slate, (slät) n. [O. Eng. *slate.*] An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates;—any rock or stone having a slaty structure;—a prepared piece of such stone for roofing or covering houses, &c.;—a tablet for writing upon.

Slate, (slät) v. t. To cover with slate.

Slate-pencil, (slät'pen-sil) n. A pencil of slate-clay, used for writing or ciphering on slates.

Slater, (slät'er) n. One who slates buildings.

Slating, (slät'ing) n. Act of covering with slates; the material for slating.

Slattern, (slät'ern) n. [Ger. *schlottern.*] A woman who is negligent of her dress or house; a slut.

Slatternly, (slät'ern-le) a. Resembling a slattern; sluttish; negligent; dirty.

Slaty, (slät'e) a. Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate.

Slaughter, (slaw'ter) n. [Icel. *slátr*, Go. *slauhts.*] Extensive destruction of human life; carnage; massacre;—act of killing cattle, as a matter of business.

Slaughter, (slaw'ter) v. t. To kill; to slay in battle;—to butcher; to kill for the market, as cattle.

Slaughterer, (slaw'ter-er) n. A person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

Slaughtorous, (slaw'ter-us) a. Destructive; murderous.

Slave, (släv) n. [F. *esclave.*] A person who is held in bondage to another; one who is wholly subject to the will of another;—one who has lost the power of resistance;—a drudge; bondman; serf.

Slave, (släv) v. i. To drudge; to labour as a slave.

Slave-market, (släv'mär-ket) n. A bazaar for the sale or purchase of slaves.

Slaver, (slāv'ēr) *n.* A vessel in the slave-trade;—a person engaged in the purchase and sale of slaves. [mouth.]

Slaver, (slāv'er) *n.* Saliva drivelling from the **Slaver**, (slāv'er) *v. i.* To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth;—*v. t.* To smear with saliva.

Slaverer, (slāv'er-ēr) *n.* A driveller; an idiot.

Slavery, (slāv'er-ē) *n.* Condition of a slave; state of entire subjection to the will of another; bondage; servitude; captivity.

Slave-trade, (slāv'trad) *n.* The traffic in human beings as personal property; the business of kidnapping, or purchasing men, women, and children, and transporting them from the western coasts of Africa to the continent of America.

Slave-trader, (slāv'trad-ēr) *n.* One who traffics in slaves;—a vessel employed in the slave-trade.

Slaviah, (slāv'ish) *a.* Pertaining to slaves; such as becomes a slave;—servile; laborious;—mean; base;—also, fettered by rules; dependent on the example of others.

Slavishly, (slāv'ish-le) *adv.* In a slaviah manner; servilely; meanly; basely.

Slaviahness, (slāv'ish-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being slaviah; servility; meanness.

Slavonian, (slāv'ōne-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia;—written also *Scalavonian*.

Slavonian, (slāv'ōne-an) *a.* Pertaining to Slavonia or to its language.

Slay, (slā) *v. t.* [A.-S. *slahan*.] To put to death by a weapon or by violence; to kill; to destroy.

Slayer, (slā'ēr) *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer.

Sleazy, (slē'ze) *a.* [Ger. *schleisig*.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; thin; flimsy.

Sled, (sləd) *n.* [A.-S. *slidan*.] A vehicle moved on runners, used for conveying heavy loads or sliding on snow and ice. [Amer.]

Sled, (sləd) *v. t.* To convey on a sled [Amer.]

Sledge, (slēj) *n.* [A.-S. *sleepce*.] A large, heavy hammer.

Sledge, (slēj) *n.* A vehicle moved on runners, or on low wheels, for the conveyance of heavy weights, &c.;—a hurdle on which traitors were drawn to the place of execution;—a sleigh for riding upon snow.

Sleek, (slēk) *a.* [Icel. *slitika*.] Having an even, surface; smooth; glossy.

Sleek, (slēk) *v. t.* To make even and smooth;—to render smooth, soft, and glossy. [smoothly.]

Sleekly, (slēk'le) *adv.* In a sleek manner:

Sleekness, (slēk'nes) *n.* The state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface. [appearance.]

Sleeky, (slēk'ē) *a.* Of a sleek or smooth and glossy

Sleep, (slēp) *v. i.* [A.-S. *sleepan*.] To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind;—hence, to be dead;—to rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive;—to be unnoticed; to remain without discussion or agitation.

Sleep, (slēp) *n.* [A.-S. *sleep*, Go. *slēps*.] A natural periodical suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as of the voluntary and rational soul;—slumber; repose; rest;—death; rest in the grave.

Sleeper, (slēp'ēr) *n.* One who sleeps; a drone or lazy person;—a piece of timber or stone on or near the ground, for the support of some superstructure, as joists, rails, or framework.

Sleepily, (slēp'e-le) *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily; heavily; lazily; stupidly.

Sleepiness, (slēp'e-nes) *n.* State of being sleepy; drowsiness.

Sleeping, (slēp'ing) *a.* Resting or reposing in sleep;—occupied for sleeping.

Sleeping, (slēp'ing) *n.* Act or state of resting in sleep;—state of not being raised, discussed, or agitated.

Sleepless, (slēp'les) *a.* Having no sleep; wakeful;—having no rest; perpetually agitated.

Sleeplessness, (slēp'les-nes) *n.* Want or destitution of sleep; inability to sleep.

Sleep-walker, (slēp'wawk-ēr) *n.* A somnambulist.

Sleep-walking, (slēp'wawk-ing) *n.* Somnambulism; walking in one's sleep.

Sleepy, (slēp'e) *a.* Drowsy; inclined to sleep;—tending to induce sleep; heavy; dull; sluggish.

Sleet, (slēt) *n.* [A.-S. *slit*.] A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles.

Sleet, (slēt) *v. i.* To snow or hail with rain.

Sleety, (slē'te) *a.* Consisting of sleet or bringing sleet.

Sleeve, (slēv) *n.* [A.-S. *slēf*.] The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm.

Sleeve, (slēv) *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves.

Sleigh, (slā) *n.* [Ger. *slide*, *slē*.] A vehicle for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice; a sledge.

Sleight, (slit) *n.* [Ger. *schlick*.] An artful trick, a feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation;—dexterity;—*sleight of hand*, legerdemain; conjuring.

Slender, (slen'dēr) *a.* [D. *slinder*.] Thin or narrow in proportion to circumference or width;—weak; feeble; not strong; moderate; inconsiderable;—small; inadequate.

Slenderly, (slen'dēr-le) *adv.* In a slender manner; slightly; feebly; inadequately; sparsely.

Slenderness, (slen'dēr-nes) *n.* State of being slender; thinness; slowness; smallness; sparseness.

Sleuth, (slūth) *n.* The track of man or beast as followed by the scent. [Scot.]

Sley, (slā) *n.* [A.-S. *slā*.] A weaver's reed.

Sley, (slā) *v. t.* To part the threads of and arrange them in a reed.

Sllice, (slis) *v. t.* [Ger. *schleissen*, A.-S. *slitan*.] To cut into thin pieces or to cut off a thin broad piece from;—to cut into parts.

Sllice, (slis) *n.* A thin, broad piece cut off;—a platter or tray;—a broad knife for serving fish;—a spatula.

Slide, (slid) *v. i.* [A.-S. *slidan*.] To move along the surface of any body; to slip; to glide;—especially, to move over snow or ice;—to pass inadvertently;—to slip; to fall;—*v. t.* To thrust along by slipping;—to pass imperceptibly; to slip in.

Slide, (slid) *n.* A smooth and easy passage;—that which slides; a slider;—an inclined plane for sending down heavy bodies;—descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity;—a frozen footpath or piece of ice for sliding on.

Slider, (slid'ēr) *n.* One who slides;—the part of an instrument or machine that slides.

Sliding, (slid'ing) *n.* Act of moving a body along a plane, keeping the same surface of the body in contact with the plane;—act of gliding on ice;—falling down or away; lapse.

Slight, (slit) *a.* [Ger. *schlecht*.] Not decidedly marked; small; weak; frail;—slim; slender;—not deep; faint; transient;—not violent or severe;—trifling; silly;—soft; gentle;—cursory; superficial.

Slight, (slit) n. A moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect; disregard; disdain.

Slight, (slit) v. t. To disregard as of little value and unworthy of notice;—neglect; disdain.

Slightly, (slit'ing-le) adv. With neglect or contempt; without regard or respect.

Slightly, (slit'le) adv. In a slight manner; weakly; superficially; negligently.

Slightness, (slit'nes) n. Quality or state of being slight; weakness; want of force or strength.

Silly, (slile) adv. With secret cunning; artfully.

Slim, (slim) a. [D., Ger. *schlimm*.] Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height; slender;—weak; slight; unsubstantial.

Slime, (slim) n. [A.-S. & Icel. *slim*.] Soft, moist earth or clay having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

Slimness, (slim'e-nes) n. The quality of being slimy.

Slimness, (slim'nes) n. State of being slim; slenderness.

Slimy, (slim'e) a. Abounding with slime;—resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

Sling, (sling) n. [D. *slinger*.] An instrument for throwing stones consisting of a strap and two strings;—a throw; a stroke;—a kind of hanging bandage put round the neck in which a wounded arm is sustained;—a rope with hooks by which a cask or bale is swung in or out of a ship; iron band for securing the centre of a yard to the mast.

Sling, (sling) v. t. To throw with a sling; to cast;—to hang so as to swing; to suspend, as a cask, gun, or the like;—to hoist or lower, as boats, guns, or heavy goods by slings.

Slinger, (sling'er) n. One who slings;—a soldier armed with a sling.

Slink, (slink) v. i. [A.-S. *slincan*.] To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak;—v. t. To cast prematurely; to miscarry of, as the female of a beast.

Slip, (slip) v. i. [A.-S. *slipan*.] To move along the surface; to slide; to glide;—to move or fly out of place;—to depart or withdraw secretly;—to err; to fall into fault;—to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly;—to escape;—v. t. To convey secretly;—to part from the branches or stem; to take off;—to let loose; to throw off;—to suffer abortion of;—to omit; to lose by negligence;—to pass over; to overlook;—to escape from.

Slip, (slip) n. Act of slipping;—an error or fault;—a twig separated from the main stock;—a leash or string by which a dog is held;—a long, narrow piece;—a portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself;—a loose garment worn by a female;—a child's pinafore;—a sloping plane on the bank of a river used for shipbuilding;—a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, &c.

Slip-knot, (slip'not) n. A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

Slipper, (slip'er) n. A light shoe which may be slipped on with ease;—a kind of iron slide for the wheel of a wagon;—a kind of apron slipped over a child's dress to keep it clean.

Slipperiness, (slip'er-e-nes) n. State or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness;—uncertainty; want of firm footing.

Slippery, (slip'er-e) a. Allowing or causing any thing to slip smoothly upon the surface of;—not affording firm footing;—liable or apt to slip away;—unstable; changeable; uncertain;—wanton; unchaste.

Slipshod, (slip'shod) a. Wearing shoes like slippers without pulling up the heels;—hence, careless in manners, style, &c.; shuffling.

Slit, (slit) v. t. [A.-S. *slittan*.] To cut lengthwise; to cut in long strips;—to make a long fissure in or upon;—to rend; to split.

Slit, (slit) n. A long cut; a narrow opening.

Slitter, (slit'er) n. One who slits.

Sliver, (sliv'er) v. t. [A.-S. *slifan*.] To cut or divide into long, thin or small pieces.

Sliver, (sliv'er) n. A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

Sloat, (slôt) n. [Ger., D. *slot*.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; a slat.

Slobber, (slob'er) v. i. To let the saliva fall from the mouth;—to slaver;—to drive;—v. t. To sup up hastily;—to spill; to wet by spilling.

Slobery, (slob'er-e) a. Wet; sloppy.

Sloe, (slô) n. [A.-S. *slô*.] A small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the black-thorn;—the plant itself.

Slogan, (slô'gan) n. [Gael.] The war-cry or gathering word of a Highland clan in Scotland.

Sloop, (slôop) n. [D. *sloop*.] A vessel with one mast, the mainsail of which is attached to a gaff above, and to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge.

Slop, (slop) n. [Ir. & Gael. *slaib*, mud, dirt.] Water carelessly spilled or thrown about; a puddle;—*pl.* Dirty water; water in which any thing has been washed or rinsed;—ready-made clothes, bedding, and the like.

Slop, (slop) v. t. To cause to overflow, as a liquid; to spill;—to spill a liquid upon.

Slope, (slôp) a. [A.-S. *slopen*.] Inclined, or inclining, from a horizontal direction.

Slope, (slôp) n. A line or inclining from a horizontal line; *properly*, a direction downward;—any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; a declivity or acclivity.

Slope, (slôp) v. t. To form with a slope; to direct obliquely; to incline;—v. i. To take an oblique direction; to be inclined.

Slopeswise, (slôp'wiz) adv. Obliquely.

Sloping, (slôping) a. Inclining from a horizontal line; oblique; declivous; gradually bending up or down.

Slopingly, (slôping'le) adv. Obliquely.

Sloppiness, (slôp'e-nes) n. The state of being sloppy; muddiness.

Sloppy, (slôp'e) a. [From *slop*.] Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy; splashy.

Slot, (slôt) n. [Ger., D. *slot*.] A broad, flat, wooden bar;—a depression or mortise in a plate of metal or a slit or aperture through it for the reception of some part of a machine, either fixed as a key-bolt or movable as a sliding adjustment;—the track of a deer;—a hollow; a depression between two ridges.



Sloop.

Sloth, (slóth) *n.* [A.-S. *sleoweth*.] Slowness;—disinclination to action or labour; sluggishness; laziness;—a South American mammal of about the size of a common cat, so called from the slowness of its motions.

Slothful, (slóth'fóol) *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent.

Slothfully, (slóth'fóol-le) *adv.*

In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly.

Slothfulness, (slóth'fóol-ness) *n.*

State or quality of being slothful; inactivity; laziness.

Slouch, (slouch) *n.* A depression of the head or of some other part of the body; an ungainly louncing gait;—an awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.

Slouch, (slouch) *v. i.* [D. *slus*.] To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner;—*v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down.

Slouching, (slouch'ing) *a.* Hanging down; stooping; awkward; ungainly.

Slough, (slou) *n.* [A.-S. *slog*.] A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.

Slough, (sluf) *n.* [Ger. *slüch*.] The cast skin of a serpent;—the part that separates from a foul sore.

Slough, (sluf) *v. i.* To separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

Sloughy, (sluf'e) *a.* Resembling a slough;—miry; boggy; muddy.

Sloven, (sluv'n) *n.* [D. *slof*.] A person careless of his dress or negligent of cleanliness.

Slovenliness, (sluv'n-le-ness) *n.* State or quality of being slovenly; habitual want of cleanliness, order, and neatness; untidiness;—perfunctoryness in work or duty;—hence, want of finish; inelegance.

Slovenly, (sluv'n-le) *a.* Negligent of dress;—loose; disorderly; not neat.

Slovenly, (sluv'n-le) *adv.* In a slovenly manner;—coarsely; imperfectly; inelegantly.

Slow, (slō) *a.* [A.-S. *slau*.] Not swift; not quick in motion;—late; lingering; tardy;—not ready or prompt; dilatory; procrastinating;—acting with deliberation; deliberate; cautious;—not quick in temper; calm; easy;—listless; dull;—indicating a time later than the true time;—tedious; wearisome;—sluggish; inactive.

Slow, (slō) *v. t.* To render slow; to retard;—*v. i.* To relax or lessen in rate or speed.

Slowly, (slō-le) *adv.* In a slow manner; moderately; not rapidly; not early; not rashly; not readily.

Slowness, (slō-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being slow; want of readiness or promptness; dullness; deliberation; dilatoriness; tardiness.

Slub, (slub) *n.* A roll of wool slightly twisted.

Slub, (slub) *v. t.* To draw out and slightly twist—applied to wool.

Slubber, (slub'er) *v. t.* [D. *slobberen*.] To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely;—to stain; to daub.

Sludge, (sluj) *n.* Mud; mire; soft mud; slush.

Slue, (slū) *v. t.* To turn a mast, boom, or spar in its cap or boom-iron;—*v. i.* To turn about.

Slug, (slug) *n.* [W. *llug*.] A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow;—an obstruction;—a kind of snail very destructive to plants.



Sloth.

Slug, (slug) *n.* [A.-S. *selecege*.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

Sluggard, (slug'ard) *n.* [From *slug* and *ard*.] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.

Sluggard, (slug'ard) *a.* Lazy; sluggish.

Sluggish, (slug'ish) *a.* Habitually idle and lazy; slothful;—inert; inactive; having no power to move itself;—slow; having little flow, as a stream.

Sluggishly, (slug'ish-le) *adv.* In a sluggish manner; lazily.

Sluggishness, (slug'ish-ness) *n.* State of being sluggish; sloth; dullness;—inertness; slowness.

Sluice, (slūs) *n.* [F. *cluse*, D. *sluis*.] A water-gate; flood-gate;—an artificial passage for water with a sliding valve or gate for regulating the flow;—the stream which flows through a flood-gate;—hence, any stream or source of supply;—channel.

Sluice, (slūs) *v. t.* To wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; to overwhelm; to pour forth.

Sluicy, (slūs'e) *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

Slumber, (slum'ber) *v. i.* [A.-S. *slumerian*.] To sleep lightly; to doze;—to be in a state of negligence or inactivity.

Slumber, (slum'ber) *n.* Light sleep; sleep that is not deep or sound; repose.

Slumberer, (slum'ber-er) *n.* One who slumbers.

Slumberous, (slum'ber-us) *a.* Inviting slumber.

Slump, (slump) *v. i.* [Icel. *slumpaz*.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, as ice, a bog, &c.—*v. t.* To lump; to throw into a mass.

Slump, (slump) *a.* Lumped together; taken in mass;—gross; round—said of the value of a sum offered or paid for, several articles taken together.

Slur, (slur) *v. t.* [Ger. *schlurren*.] To do negligently or slovenly;—to run or pass over; to conceal;—in music, to run one into the other, as notes;—to soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace;—in printing, to blur; to mackle.

Slur, (slur) *n.* A mark or stain; hence, slight reproach or disgrace;—a mark, thus (—) or (—), connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or in one breath.

Slurred, (slurd) *a.* In music, marked with a slur performed in a smooth, gliding style.

Slush, (slush) *n.* Soft mud; sludge;—a mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication.

Slut, (slut) *n.* [Ger. *schlutte*.] An untidy woman; a slattern;—a female dog; a bitch.

Sluttry, (slut'er-e) *n.* Habits or practice of a slut; untidiness; slovenliness; filthiness.

Sluttish, (slut'ish) *a.* Like a slut; untidy; careless; disorderly; dirty;—meretricious.

Sluttishly, (slut'ish-le) *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently.

Sluttishness, (slut'ish-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being sluttish; untidiness; slovenliness.

Sly, (sli) *a.* [Ger. *schlau*.] Dexterous in performing an action so as to escape notice; shrewd; knowing;—artfully cunning; insidious.

Slyly, (sli-le) *adv.* In a sly manner; craftily.

Slyness, (sli-ness) *n.* State or quality of being sly; cunning.

Smack, (smak) *v. i.* [A.-S. *smæccan*.] To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting any thing;—to be tinged with any particular taste;—to taste of; to savour;—*v. t.* To kiss.

with a sharp noise;—to make a noise with, as the lips in the act of kissing or after tasting;—to crack, as a whip;—to strike with the palm of the hand.

Smack, (smak) n. A loud kiss;—a quick, sharp noise, as of the lips, or of a whip;—taste; flavour; savour;—a smart blow; a slap;—a small quantity.

Smack, (smak) n. [D. *smak*, Ger. *schmacke*.] A small coasting vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop.

Smacking, (smak'ing) n. Act of making a sharp noise with the lips;—act of cracking, as a whip;—act of striking with the palm of the hand.

Small, (smawl) a. [A.-S. *smæl*.] Not large or extended in dimensions; slender; thin; not tall; little; diminutive;—little in quantity; inconsiderable;—little in degree or progress; faint; imperceptible;—little in importance; trifling;—evinced little ability; petty;—little in amount; cheap;—short;—gentle; soft;—weak;—mean; base.

Small, (smawl) n. The small or slender part of a thing.

Small, (smawl) adv. Comminutely; in minute pieces;—timidly.

Small-arms, (smawl'armz) n. pl. Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., in distinction from cannon.

Small-craft, (smawl'kraft) n. A vessel or vessels of a small size, as coasting vessels, fishing boats, &c.

Small-debts, (smawl'dets) n. pl. Debts which are in England under £20; in Scotland £12.

Smallness, (smawl'nes) n. The state of being small in any of its senses; littleness; meanness.

Small-pox, (smawl'poks) n. A disease consisting of a febrile affection and a cutaneous eruption.

Smalt, (smawlt) n. [Ger. *schmalte*.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by cobalt, ground fine, and used as a pigment in various arts.

Smaragd, (sma'ragd) n. [G. *smaragdos*.] The emerald.

Smaragdine, (sma-rag'din) a. [G. *smaragdos*, emerald.] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it.

Smart, (smärt) n. [D., Ger. *schmerz*.] Quick, lively pain;—severe, pungent pain of mind.

Smart, (smärt) v. i. To feel a lively, local pain from some piercing or irritating application;—to feel a pungent pain of mind;—to be punished.

Smart, (smärt) a. Causing a keen, local pain;—severe; poignant;—vigorous; sharp; active;—quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty;—showy; spruce;—brisk; fresh.

Smartly, (smärt'le) adv. In a smart manner; keenly; sharply; actively; wittily; showily.

Smart-money, (smärt'muni) n. Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or situation;—in the army, a sum paid by a recruit to procure his release from service.

Smartness, (smärt'nes) n. Quality of being smart or pungent; tartness; sharpness; acuteness; quickness; liveliness; vivacity.

Smash, (smash) v. t. [Ger. *schmeissen*.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

Smash, (smash) n. A breaking to pieces; utter destruction.

Smasher, (smash'er) n. He or that which smashes or breaks;—a stamper of false money; a coiner; also, one who passes bad money.

Smashing, (smash'ing) n. Act of coining or pass-

ing bad money;—state of being broken;—destruction; overthrow; failure.

Smatter, (smat'er) v. i. [Ger. *schmettern*.] To talk superficially;—to have a slight taste or superficial knowledge.

Smatterer, (smat'er-er) n. One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

Smattering, (smat'er-ing) n. A superficial knowledge.

Smear, (smër) v. t. [A.-S. *smearian*.] To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub.

Smear, (smër) n. A spot made by an unctuous or adhesive substance; blotch; daub; stain.

Smearly, (smër'e) a. Adhesive; glutinous; dauby; staining; soiling.

Smegmatic, (smeg-mat'ik) a. [G. *smëgma*.] Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing.

Smell, (smel) v. t. [D. *smellen*.] To perceive by the nose;—to perceive, as if by the smell; to find out; also, to suspect;—v. i. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have a particular scent, tincture, or smack of any quality;—to exercise the sense of smell.

Smell, (smel) n. Sense by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the olfactory nerves;—scent; odour; perfume; fragrance.

Smelling, (smel'ing) n. The sense by which odours are perceived; the sense of smell.

Smelling-salts, (smel'ing-sawltz) n. Volatile salts used for stimulating the nerves of the nose.

Smelt, (smelt) n. A small fish allied to the salmon, of a silvery white colour, and esteemed as delicate food.

Smelt, (smelt) v. t. [D. *smelten*.] To melt as ore for the purpose of separating the metal.

Smelter, (smelt'er) n. One who smelts ore.

Smeltery, (smelt'er-e) n. A house or place for smelting ores.

Smelting, (smelt'ing) n. Act of melting or fusing ores to extract the metal.

Smile, (smil) v. i. [Sw. *smila*, Dan. *smiler*, Skr. *smi*.] To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, joy, or love and kindness;—to express slight contempt, sarcasm, or pity;—to look gay and joyous;—to be propitious; to favour; to countenance;—v. t. To express by a smile.

Smile, (smil) n. A peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which expresses pleasure, joy, approbation, or kindness;—favour; countenance; propitiousness;—gay or joyous appearance.

Smilingly, (smil'ing-le) adv. In a smiling manner; with a look of pleasure.

Smirch, (smërch) v. t. To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

Smirk, (smërkh) v. t. [A.-S. *smearian*.] To look affectedly soft or kind; to smile in an affected or concealed manner.

Smirk, (smërkh) n. An affected, concealed, or silly smile; a snigger.

Smite, (smit) v. t. [A.-S. *smittan*.] To strike; to hit with the hand, or with a cast of a stone or other missile; to pierce with a sword or other weapon;—hence, to slay; to kill;—to defeat with loss or slaughter; to rout in battle;—to blast, as vegetation;—to afflict; to punish;—to affect with passion, as love or fear;—v. i. To strike; to collide.

Smiter, (smit'er) n. One who smites or strikes.

Smith, (smith) n. [A.-S. *smitha*.] One who forges

with the hammer; one who works in metals; artificer.

Smithery, (smith'ēr-e) *n.* The workshop of a smith; a smithy;—work done by a smith.

Smithy, (smith'e) *n.* [A.-S. *smidhdhe*.] The shop of a smith; a smithery.

Smitten, (smi't'n) *pp.* of *smite*. Struck; killed;—affected with some passion, especially, the passion of love; enamoured;—excited by admiration, sense of beauty, &c.

Smock, (smok) *n.* [A.-S. *smocc*.] A woman's under garment; a shift; a chemise;—a smock-frock.

Smock-frock, (smok'frok) *n.* A coarse linen frock or shirt worn over the coat by farm-labourers.

Smoke, (smök) *n.* [A.-S. *smocca*.] The visible vapour, or substance that escapes or is expelled from a burning body; vapour or watery exhalations.

Smoke, (smök) *v. i.* To emit smoke;—hence, to burn; to be kindled; to rage;—to raise a dust or smoke by a rapid motion;—to use tobacco in a pipe or cigar;—*v. t.* To apply smoke to; to scent, medicate, or dry by smoke;—to burn and draw into the mouth the smoke of, as tobacco.

Smoke-dry, (smök'dri) *v. t.* To dry or cure by smoke.

Smoke-jack, (smök'jak) *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by the current of air in a chimney.

Smoker, (smök'ēr) *n.* One who dries by smoke;—one who uses tobacco from a pipe or cigar.

Smokily, (smök'e-le) *adv.* In a smoky manner.

Smokiness, (smök'e-nes) *n.* The state of being smoky.

Smoking, (smök'ing) *n.* Act of emitting smoke;—act of curing by smoke;—act or practice of inhaling tobacco-smoke from a pipe, &c.

Smoky, (smök'e) *a.* Emitting smoke;—having the appearance or nature of smoke;—subject to be filled with smoke from fire-places;—tarnished with smoke.

Smooth, (smóóth) *a.* [A.-S. *smædhe*.] Having an even surface; not rough;—level; plain;—glossy;—equal in pace; without starts or obstructions;—uttered without stops; gently flowing;—not harsh; soft;—bland; mild; fawning.

Smooth, (smóóth) *v. t.* To make smooth; to level;—to free from obstructions; to make easy;—to make flowing, pleasing, and graceful;—to calm; to allay;—to flatter; to deceive with blandishments.

Smoothly, (smóóth'le) *adv.* In a smooth manner; evenly; unobstructedly; blandly; flatteringly.

Smoothness, (smóóth'nes) *n.* The quality or condition of being smooth; evenness of surface; softness or mildness; gentleness; blandness.

Smother, (smu'th'ēr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *smorian*.] To destroy the life by suffocation;—to stifle;—hence, to repress the action of; to suppress;—*v. i.* To be suffocated or stifled;—to be suppressed;—to smoulder.

Smoulder, (smöld'ēr) *v. i.* [D. *smeuken*.] To waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion; to burn and smoke without flame.

Smudge, (smuj) *v. t.* [From *smut*.] To smear with dirt; to stain; to blacken with ink or smoke.

Smudge, (smuj) *n.* A stain; a blot; a dirty mark.

Smug, (smug) *a.* [Ger. *smuck*.] Studiously neat or nice; spruce; affectedly nice.

Smuggle, (smug'l) *v. t.* [Ger. *schmuggeln*.] To import or export secretly contrary to the law, or

without paying the duties imposed by the law;—to convey or introduce clandestinely.

Smuggler, (smug'lēr) *n.* One who imports or exports goods contraband, or without paying the excise or custom dues;—a vessel employed in smuggling.

Smuggling, (smug'ling) *n.* Act, practice, or trade of importing or exporting contraband articles or other goods without paying dues.

Smugness, (smug'nes) *n.* Neatness; trimness; spruceness without refinement or elegance.

Smut, (smut) *n.* [Ger. *schmutz*.] Foul matter like soot or coal-dust, or the spot which the makes;—a fungus which forms on grain, blighting it;—obscene or filthy language.

Smut, (smut) *v. t.* To stain or mark with smut;—to taint with mildew, as grain;—to blacken; to tarnish;—*v. i.* To gather smut;—to give of smut.

Smutch, (smuch) *v. t.* [From *smut*.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal.

Smuttily, (smut'e-le) *adv.* In a smutty manner; smokily; foully;—with obscene language.

Smuttiness, (smut'e-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being smutty;—obscenity of language.

Smutty, (smut'e) *a.* Soiled with smut, soot, or the like;—tainted with mildew;—obscene.

Snack, (snak) *n.* A share; an equal part or portion; a slight, hasty repast.

Snaffle, (snaffl) *n.* [Ger. *schnäbel*.] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth without a curb and with a single rein.

Snaffle, (snaffl) *v. t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle.

Snag, (snag) *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *snaigh*.] A short branch;—a knot or stump; a sharp protuberance; a jag;—a tooth projecting beyond the rest.

Snagged, (snag'ed) *a.* Full of snags; snaggy.

Snaggy, (snag'e) *a.* Full of snags; full of sharp, rough, sharp points; abounding with knots.

Snail, (snail) *n.* [A.-S. *snogel*.] A slimy, slow-crawling, testaceous mollusc without the shell; a slug;—hence, a drone; a slow-moving person.

Snake, (snäk) *n.* [A.-S. *snaeca*.] An oviparous, vertebrate, creeping animal without fins or feet; a serpent; a reptile, &c.

Snake, (snäk) *v. t.* To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole [Amer.];—in seamen's language, to wind round spirally; to worm.

Snakish, (snäk'ish) *a.* Having a form, habits, or qualities of a snake;—smooth; slippery;—deceitful; tortuous.

Snaky, (snäk'e) *a.* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine;—sly; cunning;—covered with serpents.

Snap, (snap) *v. t.* [Ger. *schnappen*.] To break short, as substances that are brittle;—to bite or seize suddenly with the teeth;—to crack, as a whip;—*v. i.* To break short; to part asunder suddenly;—to make an effort to bite;—to utter sharp words.

Snap, (snap) *n.* A sudden breaking of any substance;—a sudden effort to seize with the teeth;—a crack of a whip;—a small catch or fastening;—a crisp nut or cake.

Snapper, (snap'ēr) *n.* One who snaps or picks up.

Snappish, (snap'ish) *a.* Eager to bite; apt to snap;—sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

Snappishly, (snap'ish-le) *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

Snare, (snär) *n.* [Icel. *snara*.] A noose of cord

by which a bird or other creature may be entangled; a trap;—a net; a gin; a catch; a wife; any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble.

Snare, (snâr) *v. t.* To catch with a snare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger;—to entrap; to inveigle; to seduce.

Snarer, (snâr'ër) *n.* One who lays snares or entangles.

Snarl, (snârl) *v. i.* [*Ger. schnarren.*] To growl, as an angry or surly dog;—to speak roughly.

Snarler, (snârl'ër) *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal;—a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Snarling, (snâr'ling) *n.* Act or process of forming raised row or convex lines, figures, &c., in vessels or vases of sheet metal.

Snarling, (snârl'ing) *a.* Growling angrily; grumbling;—snappish; peevish.

Snary, (snâr'e) *a.* Entangling; insidious.

Snatch, (snach) *v. t.* [*Eng. snatch.*] To seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony;—to seize and transport away.

Snatch, (snach) *n.* A hasty catch or seizing;—a short period of vigorous action;—a small piece, fragment, or quantity.

Snatcher, (snach'ër) *n.* One who snatches.

Snathe, (snath) *v. t.* To cut; to lop; to prune.

Snattock, (snat'ok) *n.* A slice; cutting; chip.

Sneak, (snêk) *v. i.* [*A.-S. sneccan.*] To creep or steal away privately;—to behave with meanness and servility;—to crouch; to truckle;—*v. t.* To hide; to conceal.

Sneak, (snêk) *n.* A mean, paltry fellow.

Sneaking, (snêk'ing) *a.* Marked by cowardly concealment; mean; crouching;—covetous; nigardly.

Sneakingly, (snêk'ing-le) *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

Sneck, (snek) *n.* [*Scot.*] The latch of a door.

Sneer, (snêr) *v. i.* [*Snort.*] To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a covert expression;—to utter with grimace or grin.

Sneer, (snêr) *n.* A look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule;—scoff; jeer; gibe.

Sneerer, (snêr'ër) *n.* One who sneers.

Sneeringly, (snêr'ing-le) *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.

Sneeze, (snêz) *v. i.* [*A.-S. niesen.*] To emit air through the nose audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

Sneeze, (snêz) *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound.

Sneezing, (snêz'ing) *n.* Act of ejecting air violently through the nostrils; sternutation.

Snell, (snel) *a.* [*A.-S. snell.*] Keen; piercing.

Snib, (snib) *v. t.* To check;—to fasten; to bolt.

Snib, (snib) *n.* A catch or fastening of a door.

Snick, (snik) *n.* A small cut or mark; notch; nick;—latch of a door;—also *sneck*. [*Scot.*]

Snicker, (snik'ër) *v. i.* [*Ger. schnicken.*] To laugh slyly;—to laugh with small, audible catches of voice.

Snicker, (snik'ër) *n.* A half-suppressed laugh.

Sniff, (snif) *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose;—*v. t.* To perceive as by sniffing; to scent; to sniff.

Sniff, (snif) *n.* Perception by the nose; smell; scent; a faint puff of air;—a whiff.

Snift, (snift) *v. i.* [*From sniff.*] To sniff; to sniff; to smell; to snort;—also written *snifter*.

Snig, (snig) *n.* A fresh-water eel.

Sniggle, (snig'l) *v. i.* To fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes;—*v. t.* To snare; to catch.

Snip, (snip) *v. t.* [*Ger. schnippen.*] To nip or to cut off at once with shears or scissors.

Snip, (snip) *n.* A single cut, as with shears or scissors; a clip;—a small shred; a bit cut off;—a tailor.

Snipe, (snip) *n.* [*Ger. schneppe.*] A bird that frequents the banks of rivers and fens, distinguished by its long, straight, slender bill.

Snivel, (sniv'l) *n.* [*A.-S.*] Mucus running from the nose; snot.

Snivel, (sniv'l) *v. i.* To run at the nose;—to cry or whine, as children.

Sniveller, (sniv'l-ër) *n.* One who cries with snipe.

snivelling;—one who weeps for slight causes.

Snivelling, (sniv'l-ing) *n.* Crying or making a noise like children; a whining and snuffling.

Snively, (sniv'-e) *a.* Running at the nose;—whining; pitiful.

Snob, (snob) *n.* [*Provincial Eng. snot.*] A vulgar person who affects gentility, or affects the intimacy of noble or distinguished persons;—also, a shoemaker.

Snod, (snod) *n.* [*A.-S.*] A fillet; a headband;—in Scotland written *smood*.

Snod, (snod) *a.* Trimmed; neat; smooth. [*Scot.*]

Snooze, (snóoz) *n.* A short sleep; a nap.

Snooze, (snóoz) *v. i.* To sleep; to doze; to drowse.

Snore, (snôr) *v. i.* [*A.-S. snora.*] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; to breathe hard through the nose.

Snore, (snôr) *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

Snorer, (snôr'ër) *n.* One who snores.

Snort, (snort) *v. i.* [*From snore.*] To force the air with violence through the nose, as horses;—to laugh out loudly.

Snorting, (snort'ing) *n.* Act of blowing through the nose, as a horse.

Snot, (snót) *n.* [*A.-S., D., & Dan. smót.*] Mucus secreted in or discharged from the nose.

Snotty, (snót'e) *a.* Foul with snot; mean; dirty.

Snout, (snout) *n.* [*D. snuit, Ger. schnauze.*] The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of swine;—the nozzle or end of a pipe.

Snow, (snô) *n.* [*A.-S. snôw.*] Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals or flakes in the air, and falling to the earth.

Snow, (snô) *v. i.* To fall in snow—chiefly used impersonally;—*v. t.* To scatter like snow.

Snow-ball, (snô'bawl) *n.* A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.

Snow-ball, (snô'bawl) *v. t.* To pelt with snow-balls.

Snow-blindness, (snô'blind-ness) *n.* Blindness or dimness of sight caused by the light reflected from snow.

Snow-drift, (snô'drift) *n.* A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

Snowdrop, (snô'drop) *n.* A bulbous plant bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground.



Snow-line, (snō'lin) *n.* The line or mark in altitude of perpetual snow on mountain peaks.

Snow-plough, (snō'plow) *n.* A contrivance like a plough for making a track in snow.

Snow-shoe, (snō'shō) *n.* A light shoe or racket, worn to prevent the feet from sinking into the snow.

Snow-slip, (snō'slip) *n.* A large mass of snow falling down the side of a mountain.

Snow-storm, (snō'storm) *n.* A storm with falling snow;—a heavy fall of snow.

Snow-wreath, (snō'rēth) *n.* A bank of snow drifted together by the wind.

Snowy, (snō'e) *a.* White like snow;—abounding with snow;—pure; unblemished.

Snub, (snub) *n.* [*D. snēb.*] A knot or protuberance in wood; snag; jag;—a check or rebuke.

Snub, (snub) *v. t.* [*Icel. snubba.*] To clip or break off the end of;—to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic remark.

Snub-nose, (snub'nōz) *n.* A short or flat nose.

Snuff, (snuf) *n.* [*Ger. schnuppe.*] The part of a candle-wick charred by the flame. [*D. snuif.*] Pulverized tobacco snuffed up into the nose.

Snuff, (snuf) *v. t.* To draw in with the breath; to inhale;—to perceive by the nose; to scent; to smell;—to crop the burning wick of a candle;—*v. i.* To inhale air with noise;—to turn up the nose and inhale air.

Snuff-box, (snuf'boks) *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.

Snuffer, (snuf'er) *n.* One who snuffs;—*pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

Snuffle, (snuf'l) *v. i.* [*Ger. schnuffeln.*] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, especially when obstructed; to sniffle.

Snuffle, (snuf'l) *n.* An affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

Snuffler, (snuf'ler) *n.* One who snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

Snuffling, (snuf'ling) *n.* Speaking through the nose.

Snuffy, (snuf'e) *a.* Soiled with snuff; musty.

Snug, (snug) *v. i.* To lie close; to snuggle.

Snug, (snug) *a.* [*Icel. snög.*] Closely pressed;—close; concealed;—comfortable; neat.

Snuggery, (snug'er-e) *n.* A snug, comfortable place or apartment.

Snugly, (snug'le) *adv.* Closely; safely.

Snugginess, (snug'ness) *n.* The state of being snug, neat, or convenient.

So, (sō) *adv.* [*A.-S. swa.*] In that manner;—in like manner or degree; thus; with equal reason—following as;—in such manner; to such degree—with *as* or *that* coming after;—under these circumstances; in this way;—therefore; for this reason;—provided that;—at this point; at this time.

Soak, (sōk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sōcian.*] To cause to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain;—to macerate; to steep;—to drench; to wet thoroughly;—*v. i.* To lie steeped in water or other fluid;—to enter into pores or interstices;—to drink excessively or intemperately.

Soaker, (sōk'er) *n.* One who soaks in a liquid;—a hard drinker.

Soaking, (sōk'ing) *n.* Drenching; state of being wet through and through.

Soap, (sōp) *n.* [*A.-S. sōpe. L. sapo.*] A substance used in washing, &c., compounded of the acids obtained from fatty bodies with alkalies—when

the alkali is soda, the soap is *hard*, and when potassa, *soft*.

Soap, (sōp) *v. t.* To rub or wash over with soap.

Soapy, (sōpe) *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap;—smeared with soap.

Soar, (sōr) *v. i.* [*F. essorer.*] To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward as on wings;—to rise or tower in thought or imagination.

Soar, (sōr) *n.* A towering flight.

Soaring, (sōring) *n.* Act of mounting on the wings, as a bird; lofty flight;—also, act of rising high in thought, language, &c.; intellectual flight.

Sob, (sob) *v. i.* [*A.-S. sōftan.*] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast or convulsive motion; to weep bitterly with panting of the breath.

Sob, (sob) *n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow.

Sobbing, (sob'ing) *n.* Grief; lamentation; convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow.

Sober, (sō'ber) *a.* [*L. sobrius.*] Habitually temperate in the use of spirituous liquors;—acutely intoxicated by spirituous liquors;—exercising cool, dispassionate reason;—not visionary or extravagant;—calm; collected;—steady; regular;—sedate; serious in habit or appearance.

Sober, (sō'ber) *v. t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication;—*v. i.* To become sober.

Soberly, (sō'ber-le) *adv.* In a sober manner.

Sober-minded, (sō'ber-mind-ed) *a.* Having a disposition or temper sober, calm, and temperate.

Soberness, (sō'ber-ness) *n.* State of being sober, freedom from intoxication; gravity; calmness.

Sobriety, (sō-brī'e-ty) *n.* Habitual temperance as to the use of spirituous liquors;—gravity, moderation; coolness; seriousness.

Sociability, (sō'she-a-bil'e-ty) *n.* Quality of being sociable; sociableness.

Sociable, (sō'she-a-bl) *a.* [*L. sociabilis.*] Inclined to or adapted for society; disposed to unite in fellowship;—affable; ready to converse; companionable; friendly; familiar.

Sociable, (sō'she-a-bl) *n.* A kind of wagonette with two seats facing each other and a driver's box.

Sociably, (sō'she-a-ble) *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversably; familiarly.

Social, (sō'she-al) *a.* [*L. socialis.*] Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society;—affecting the general interest;—fond of society; gay;—convivial; festive;—friendly; affable; talkative.

Socialism, (sō'she-al-izm) *n.* A system in political economy to secure equal distribution of property in the community, and abolish individual or separate rights and interests.

Socialist, (sō'she-al-ist) *n.* One who advocates community of property among all the citizens of the state.

Sociality, (sō'she-al'e-ty) *n.* Quality of being social; sociableness.

Socially, (sō'she-al-le) *adv.* In a social manner or way.

Society, (sō'si'e-ty) *n.* [*L. societas.*] The union of persons in one general interest, or persons united by one common bond or interest;—community; the whole family of man;—a number of persons united by agreement or incorporated by law; company; partnership; club; association, &c.;—the persons collectively considered.

who live in any region or at any period; *specifically*, the more cultivated portion of any community; — persons living in the same neighbourhood and meeting in the same circle; acquaintance; — intercourse; fellowship.

Socinian, (sô-sin'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Socinus or his religious creed.

Socinian, (sô-sin'e-an) *n.* One of the followers of Socinus, who denied the doctrines of the deity of Christ, total depravity, vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment.

Sock, (sok) *n.* [L. *soccus*, A.-S. *socc*.] A shoe worn by an ancient actor of comedy; hence, comedy in distinction from tragedy; — a knit or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking.

Socket, (sok'et) *n.* [From *sock*.] An opening into which any thing is fitted; the little hollow tube in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick; — the cavity of the eye, tooth, &c.

Socratic, (sô-krat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing — it was by a series of questions leading the hearer or disciple step by step to the full principle, doctrine, or truth.

Sod, (sod) *n.* [D. *sode*, *sode*.] Earth filled with the roots of grass; turf; sward.

Sod, (sod) *v. t.* To cover with sod; to turf

Soda, (sô'da) *n.* [D. *souda*.] The protoxide of the metal sodium. [soda.]

Soda-ash, (sô'da-ash) *n.* Impure carbonate of

Soda-water, (sô'da-waw-ter) *n.* A weak solution of soda in water, charged with carbonic acid.

Soddy, (sod'e) *a.* Covered with sod; turf.

Sodomite, (sod'om-it) *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy.

Sodomy, (sod'om-e) *n.* Unnatural crime.

Soever, (sô-ev'ër). A word compounded of *so* and *ever*, used in composition with *who*, *what*, &c., and indicating a selection from all possible persons, things, places, or times.

Sofa, (sô'fa) *n.* [A. *sofah*.] A long ornamental seat, with a stuffed bottom and raised back and ends.

Soffit, (sôf'it) *n.* [It. *soffitta*.] The under part of a lintel or ceiling.

Soft, (soft) *a.* [A.-S. *sôfte*.] Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed or cut; ductile; malleable, as metals; — smooth to the touch; fine; sleek; — smooth to the ear; melodious; — mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; — not rough or harsh; gentle; — easy; quiet; — weak; foolish; — effeminate; gentle in action or motion; — not tinged with salts or acids — not pronounced with an abrupt utterance.

Soft, (soft) *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

Soft, (soft) *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast.

Soften, (sôf'n) *v. t.* To make soft or more soft; to make less harsh or severe; to abate; — to make less fierce or angry; to assuage; — to make easy; to compose; — to lighten; to alleviate; — to make less bright or glaring; to tone down; — to make less loud; to subdue; — to represent as less evil; to palliate; — *v. i.* To become soft or more soft, in any of the senses of the transitive verb.

Softener, (sôf'n-ër) *n.* One who or that which softens or palliates; — also written Softner.

Softening, (sôf'n-ing) *n.* Act or process of making material substances soft or softer; — act of making less cruel, loud, glaring, offensive, &c. — in painting, the blending, as of colours into each other; toning.

Soft-hearted, (soft'hart-ed) *a.* Having softness or tenderness of heart; gentle; meek.

Softish, (soft'ish) *a.* Somewhat soft.

Softly, (soft'ly) *adv.* In a soft manner; not hard; gently; quietly; mildly.

Softness, (soft'nes) *n.* Quality of being soft, as impressibility, smoothness, fineness, delicacy, and the like — material objects; — mildness; gentleness — said of manners, language, temper, and the like; — effeminacy; weakness; simplicity; — susceptibility; tenderness; — timorousness; pusillanimity.

Soft-water, (soft'waw-ter) *n.* Rain - water; water not impregnated with an acid.

Soho, (sô'hô) *interj.* Ho! — a word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo.

Soil, (soil) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sylian*.] To make dirty on the surface; to foul; to defile; — to tarnish; to sully; to stain; — with any thing extraneous; — to cover with soil or dung; to manure. [F. *souler*.] To feed, as cattle or horses with fresh grass or green food; hence, to purge by feeding upon green food.

Soil, (soil) *n.* Any foul matter upon another substance; dirt; foulness; spot; — stain; tarnish.

Soil, (soil) *n.* [L. *solum*.] The upper stratum of the earth; mould; — land; country; — dung; compost; manure.

Soiree, (swâ'ra) *n.* [F.] An evening party; — public meeting of a society, congregation, &c., where tea and refreshments are served, with speeches and business reports.

Sojourn, (sô'jurn) *v. i.* [F. *sejourner*.] To dwell for a time; to live in a place as a temporary resident or as a stranger.

Sojourn, (sô'jurn) *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.

Sojourner, (sô'jurn-ër) *n.* A temporary resident or traveller who dwells in a place for a time.

Sojourning, (sô'jurn-ing) *n.* Act of dwelling in a land or place for a time; — the time of such abode.

Sol, (sol) *n.* A syllable applied in solmization to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale; — the tone itself.

Solace, (sol'as) *v. t.* To cheer in grief or calamity; to comfort; to console, as persons; — to allay; to assuage, as grief.

Solace, (sol'as) *n.* [L. *solatium*, from *solari*.] Comfort in grief; alleviation of anxiety; — that which affords comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

Solan-geese, (sô'lan-gôos) *n.* [Norw. *sule*, Icel. *sula*.] The gannet, a web-footed sea-fowl found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Labrador, &c.

Solar, (sô'lar) *a.* [L. *solaris*.] Pertaining to the sun; proceeding from the sun; — measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution; — produced by means of the sun.

Solder, (sôl'dër) *v. t.* [L. *solidare*.] To unite the surfaces of by a fusible metal or metallic cement; — to mend; to unite any thing broken or divided.

Solder, (sôl'dër) *n.* A metal or metallic composition for uniting the surfaces of metals; a metallic cement.

Soldier, (sôl'jer) *n.* [Norm. F. *soudier*.] One engaged in military service, as an officer or private; — especially, a private; — a brave warrior.

Soldierly, (sôl'jer-le) *a.* Like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; heroic.

Soldiership, (sôl'jer-ship) *n.* Military qualities; martial skill; behaviour becoming a soldier.

Soldiery, (sôl'jer-e) *n.* A body of soldiers collectively considered; the military.

Sole, (sôl) *n.* [A.-S. *sole*, L. *solea*.] The bottom of the foot; hence, the foot itself;—the bottom of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom;—the lower part on which any thing rests;—a marine flat fish, allied to the flounder.



Sole.

Sole, (sôl) *v. t.* To furnish with a sole.

Sole, (sôl) *a.* [L. *solus*.] Being or acting without another;—unmarried; individual; alone; solitary.

Solecism, (sôl'ê-sizm) *n.* [G. *soleikizein*.] Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax;—hence, any unfitness or impropriety;—a word or phrase not in accordance with established usage.

Solely, (sôl'le) *adv.* Singly; alone; only.

Solemn, (sôl'em) *a.* [L. *solemnis*.] Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by religion;—fitted to awaken or express serious reflections;—affectedly grave or serious;—made in legal form; formal; ceremonial; reverential; devotional; devout.

Solemnity, (sô-lem'ne-te) *n.* A rite performed with religious reverence;—a ceremony adapted to impress awe;—gravity; seriousness;—affected gravity or seriousness;—a proceeding according to due form.

Solemnization, (sôl-em-niz-â'shun) *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.

Solemnize, (sôl'em-niz) *v. t.* To perform with ritual ceremonies or legal forms;—to dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year;—to make grave, serious, and reverential; to compose, as the mind, for worship or devotion.

Solemnly, (sôl'em-le) *adv.* In a solemn manner; with gravity; seriously; devoutly; impressively.

Solen, (sôlen) *n.* [G.] The vertebral canal containing the spinal cord;—in *surgery*, a machine in which a fractured limb is placed.

Soleness, (sôl'nes) *n.* Singleness; solitary state or condition.

Sol-fa, (sôl-fâ) *v. i.* [It. & Sp. *sol*.] To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending.

Sol-faing, (sôl-fâ'ing) *n.* Singing by the terms or notes of the gamut; solimization.

Solfeggio, (sôl-fej'ê-ô) *n.* [It.] The system of arranging the scale by the names *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*.

Sollicit, (sô-lis'it) *v. t.* [L. *sollicitare*.] To ask from with earnestness; to make petition to;—to endeavour to obtain; to seek;—to supplicate; implore; importune.

Sollicitant, (sô-lis'it-ant) *n.* One who asks or solicits.

Solicitation, (sô-lis-it-â'shun) *n.* Act of soliciting; earnest request; importunity; invitation.

Solicitor, (sô-lis'it-or) *n.* One who asks with earnestness;—one admitted to practise in a court of equity, corresponding to an attorney in common law courts;—a law-agent or legal adviser.

Sollicitous, (sô-lis'it-us) *a.* [L. *sollicitus*.] Eager to obtain, as something desirable; anxious to avoid, as any thing evil; concerned; careful; earnest.

Solicitously, (sô-lis'it-us-le) *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; carefully;—eagerly; earnestly.

Solicitude, (sô-lis'it-üd) *n.* [L. *sollicitudo*.] State of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind; carefulness; concern; anxiety; trouble.

Solid, (sôl'id) *a.* [L. *solidus*.] Not liquid or fluid; compact; firm; hard;—not hollow; full of matter;—not spongy; dense;—having length, breadth, and thickness;—stable; well-built;—sound; healthy;—real; true; valid; just; not fallacious;—grave; profound; not trifling or superficial.

Solid, (sôl'id) *n.* A firm, compact body; a substance held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles;—a magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness.

Solidarity, (sôl-id-â-rê-te) *n.* [F. *solidarité*.] An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities.

Solidification, (sôl-id-â-fê-kâ'shun) *n.* The act of making solid.

Solidify, (sô-lid-ê-fi) *v. t.* [L. *solidus* and *facere*.] To make solid or compact;—*v. i.* To become solid; to harden.

Solidity, (sô-lid-ê-te) *n.* The state of being solid; fullness of matter; compactness; density;—moral firmness; certainty; validity;—in *physics*, the property of matter by which it excludes all other bodies from the space which it occupies; impenetrability;—the solid contents of a body; volume.

Solidly, (sôl'id-le) *adv.* In a solid manner; densely; compactly; firmly; truly.

Solidifidian, (sô-le-fid-ê-an) *n.* [L. *solus* and *fides*.] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification.

Soliloquize, (sô-lil'ô-kwiz) *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.

Soliloquy, (sô-lil'ô-kwe) *n.* [L. *solus* and *loqui*.] A talking to one's self;—a monologue;—a written composition reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

Solitaire, (sôl'ê-târ) *n.* [F.] A person who lives in solitude; a recluse;—an ornament for the neck;—a certain game which one person can play alone.

Solitarily, (sôl'ê-târ-e-le) *adv.* In a solitary manner; in solitude.

Solitariness, (sôl'ê-târ-e-nes) *n.* State of being solitary; retirement;—solitude; loneliness.

Solitary, (sôl'ê-târ-e) *a.* [L. *solitarius*.] Inclined to be alone; destitute of associates; living alone;—not much visited or frequented; retired; gloomy;—single; individual;—being one only in a place; separate.

Solitary, (sôl'ê-târ-e) *n.* One who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

Solitude, (sôl'ê-tüd) *n.* [F.] A state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness;—remoteness from society; a lonely place; a desert.

Solmization, (sôl-miz-â'shun) *n.* [F. *solmiser*.] The act of sol-faing or applying to the seven notes of the musical scale syllabic names or letters, as *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, corresponding to *C, D, E, F, G, A, B*.

Solo, (sô'lô) *n.* [It.] A tune, air, or strain played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

Solstice, (sôl'stis) *n.* [L. *solstitium*.] The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south;—the time of the sun's entering the solstice or solstitial point.

Solstitial, (sol-'stiah'e-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to a solstice;—happening at a solstice.

Solubility, (sol-'ū-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution in a fluid.

Soluble, (sol-'ū-bl) *a.* [*L. solubilis.*] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid;—capable of solution.

Solute, (sō'lūt) *a.* [*L. solutus.*] Relaxed; free; discursive;—in *botany*, loose; not adhering, as a stipule.

Solution, (sol-'ū-shun) *n.* [*L. solutio.*] Act of separating the parts of any body; breach;—the disentanglement of any intricate problem or question;—removal of a doubt; clearing of an intellectual difficulty; explanation; resolution;—the reduction of a body to a liquid or fluid state by chemical agents; the matter reduced or dissolved;—the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid.

Solvability, (solv-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.

Solvable, (solv-a-bl) *a.* [*L. solverry.*] Capable of being resolved, or explained;—capable of being paid.

Solve, (solv) *v. t.* [*L.olvere.*] To loosen or separate the parts of; to dissipate;—to clear up, as what is obscure or difficult; explain; unfold; remove.

Solvency, (solv'en-se) *n.* State of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims.

Solvent, (solv'ent) *a.* [*L. solvens.*] Having the power of dissolving;—possessing means to meet all claims and obligations—said of individuals, companies, &c.;—sufficient to liquidate all debts or claims, as an estate.

Solvent, (solv'ent) *n.* Any fluid compound which dissolves or reduces to the liquid form other substances or bodies; a menstruum.

Solver, (solv'er) *n.* One who solves or explains.

Somatic, (sō-mat'ik) *a.* Relating to or constituted by the body; corporeal; bodily.

Somatology, (sō-ma-tol'ō-je) *n.* [*G. soma and logos.*] The doctrine of the general properties of bodies or material substances;—that branch of physical science which treats of animal bodies, especially of the human body.

Sombre, (somb'ēr) *a.* [*F.*] Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy; melancholy; sad; grave. [*ness.*]

Sombreness, (somb'ēr-ness) *n.* Darkness; gloominess.

Some, (sum) *a.* [*A.-S. sum.*] Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; more or less;—indeterminate; more or fewer;—a certain—indicating a person, thing, event, &c., as not known individually or more specifically;—a little; moderate;—certain; this, not that; these, not those—in distinction from *others*;—a part; a portion—used pronominally.

Somebody, (sum'bod-e) *n.* A person unknown or uncertain;—a person of consideration.

Somehow, (sum'how) *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known.

Somersault, (sum'ēr-set) *n.* [*F. soubresaut.*] A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet;—also written *somersault*.

Somesuch, (sum'such) *a.* Noting a person of the kind specified or of a similar kind.

Something, (sum'thing) *n.* A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing, matter, or event not specified, unknown, or undetermined;—a part; a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree.

Something, (sum'thing) *adv.* In some degree.

Sometime, (sum'tim) *adv.* At a past time indefinitely referred to; once;—at one time or other hereafter.

Sometimes, (sum'timz) *adv.* At times; at intervals; not always; now and then;—at one time.

Somewhat, (sum'hwt) *n.* More or less; a certain quantity or degree indeterminate; something.

Somewhat, (sum'hwt) *adv.* In some degree.

Somewhere, (sum'hwār) *adv.* In some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

Somewhither, (sum'hwith-ēr) *adv.* To some place or other indeterminate or unknown.

Somnambulation, (som-nam-bū-lā'shun) *n.* [*L. somnus and ambulation.*] Act of walking in sleep.

Somnambulism, (som-nam'bū-lizm) *n.* Act or habit of walking in sleep;—mesmeric sleep.

Somnambulist, (som-nam'bū-list) *n.* A person who walks in his sleep; a sleep-walker.

Somniferous, (som-nif'er-us) *a.* [*L. somnus and ferre.*] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific.

Somnolence, (som'nō-lens) *n.* Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Somnolent, (som'nō-lent) *a.* [*L. somnolentus.*] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

Son, (sun) *n.* [*A.-S. sunu.*] A male child; the male issue of a parent;—a male descendant, however distant;—a native or inhabitant of some specified place;—a term of address by an old man to a young, by a priest or confessor to his penitent;—also, a term of endearment;—a pupil or disciple;—convert in the faith.

Sonant, (sō'nant) *a.* [*L. sonans.*] Pertaining to sound; sounding;—intonated; vocal, not surd.

Sonata, (sō-nā'ta) *n.* [*It.*] A musical composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements.

Song, (song) *n.* [*A.-S. sang.*] That which is sung;—a sacred poem or hymn sung in joy or thanksgiving;—a short poem to be sung; a ballad;—a lay; a strain;—poetical composition; poetry;—an object of derision;—a mere trifle.

Songster, (song'stēr) *n.* One who sings; one skilled in singing; especially, a bird that sings.

Songstress, (song'stēs) *n.* A female singer.

Soniferous, (sō-nif'er-us) *a.* [*L. sonus and ferre.*] Sounding; producing sound.

Son-in-law, (sun'in-law) *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

Sonnet, (son'et) *n.* [*It. sonetto.*] A poem of fourteen lines, containing one theme, thought, or idea, which is worked out antithetically in the different strophes of the poem.

Sonneteer, (son-et-ēr) *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems;—a small poet.

Sonorous, (sō-nō'rus) *a.* [*L. sonorus.*] Giving sound when struck;—giving a clear or loud sound;—high-sounding; magnificent in respect of sound.

Sonorously, (sō-nō'rus-le) *adv.* In a sonorous manner.

Sonorousness, (sō-nō'rus-ness) *n.* Quality of giving a loud or ringing tone;—magnificence of sound.

Sonship, (sun'ship) *n.* State of being a son or of having the relation of a son;—character of a son.

Sonsie, (son'se) *a.* Plump; well-conditioned;—good-humoured; hearty.

Soon, (soōn) *adv.* [*A.-S. sona.*] In a short time;—without the usual delay; early; before long;—readily; willingly.

Soot, (sôot) *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sôtt*.] A black substance disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion.

Soot, (sôot) *v. t.* To cover or foul with soot.

Sooth, (sooth) *n.* [A.-S. *sôdh*.] Truth; reality;—sweetness; kindness;—soothsaying.

Sooth, (sooth) *a.* True; faithful;—pleasing.

Sooths, (sooths) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ge-sôdhian*.] To please with blandishments or soft words; to flatter;—to soften; to assuage; to calm.

Sooth-fast, (sooth'fast) *a.* Firmly fixed in or founded upon the truth; true; real.

Soothsaying, (sooth'sä) *v. i.* To foretell; to predict.

Soothsayer, (sooth'sä-er) *n.* One who undertakes to foretell events; a foreteller; a prognosticator.

Soothsaying, (sooth'sä-ing) *n.* The foretelling of Soothness, (sooth'e-ness) *n.* State of being sooty or foul with soot.

Sooty, (sôot'e) *a.* Producing, consisting of, or soiled by soot; dusky; dark; dingy.

Sop, (sop) *n.* [A.-S. *sype*.] Any thing steeped or dipped and softened in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten;—any thing given to pacify.

Sophism, (sof'izm) *n.* [G. *sophos*.] The mode of reasoning practised by a sophist; a specious proposition; fallacious argument or statement; subtlety in reasoning.

Sophist, (sofist) *n.* [G. *sophistês*.] A philosopher; a teacher of logic, rhetoric, and philosophy;—afterwards a false teacher of philosophy; a dealer in verbal niceties, subtle enigmas, and fallacies; a captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sophistical, (sô-fist'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a sophist; fallaciously subtle; unsound in argument.

Sophistically, (sô-fist'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a sophistical manner.

Sophisticate, (sô-fist'ik-ät) *v. t.* To render worthless by admixture; to pervert; debase; corrupt;

Sophisticated, (sô-fist'ik-ät-ed) *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

Sophistication, (sô-fist'ik-ä'shun) *n.* Act of adulterating or debasing by admixture.

Sophistry, (sofist-re) *n.* The practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning;—ratiocination.

Sopor, (sô'por) *n.* [L.] Sleep; deep or heavy sleep.

Soporiferous, (sop-ô-rif'er-us) *a.* [L. *sopor* and *ferre*.] Causing sleep or tending to produce it.

Soporiferously, (sop-ô-rif'er-us-le) *adv.* With power or tendency to produce sleep.

Soporific, (sop-ô-rif'ik) *a.* [L. *sopor* and *facere*.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; somniferous.

Soporific, (sop-ô-rif'ik) *n.* A medicine, drug, plant that has the quality of inducing sleep.

Soprano, (sô-prä'nô) *n.* [It. *L. supra*.] The treble; the highest female voice.

Sopraniat, (sô-prä'nist) *n.* A treble singer;—a man who sings the treble part.

Sorbefacient, (sor-bë-fä'she-ent) *n.* [L. *sorbere* and *facere*.] In medicine, any thing which produces absorption.

Sorcerer, (sor'ser-er) *n.* [F. *sorcier*.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

Sorceress, (sor'ser-es) *n.* A female sorcerer.

Sorcery, (sor'ser-e) *n.* Divination by the assistance of evil spirits; magic; enchantment; witchcraft.

Sordid, (sor'did) *a.* [L. *sordidus*.] Vile; base; mean;—meanly avaricious; niggardly; dirty.

Sordidly, (sor'did-le) *adv.* In a sordid manner; meanly; basely; covetously.

Sordidness, (sor'did-ness) *n.* The state of being sordid; filthiness; baseness; meanness; niggardliness.

Sore, (sôr) *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sôr*.] A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised.—an ulcer; a boil;—grief; affliction; trouble; difficulty.

Sore, (sôr) *a.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sôr*.] Tender; painful; inflamed;—easily pained or vexed;—severe; afflictive; distressing.

Sore, (sôr) *adv.* In a sore manner; with pain; intensely;—greatly; violently; deeply.

Sorely, (sôr'le) *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously; greatly; severely.

Soreness, (sôr'ness) *n.* State of being sore; tenderness; painfulness.

Sorites, (sô-rî'têz) *n.* [G. *sôritês*.] An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms.

Sorn, (sorn) *n.* [Soot. & Ir.] Act of obtaining free bed and board in another's house;—also *sorning*.

Sorn, (sorn) *v. t.* To live or have free bed and board in the house of another.

Sororicide, (sô-ror'e-sid) *n.* [L. *soror* and *caedere*.] The murder or murderer of a sister.

Sorrel, (sor'el) *a.* [F. *sauve*.] Of a yellowish or reddish-brown colour.

Sorrel, (sor'el) *n.* A yellowish or reddish-brown colour.

Sorrel, (sor'el) *n.* [F. *sauve*.] One of various plants of the genus *Rumex*, so named from their acid taste.

Sorribly, (sor'e-le) *adv.* In a sorry or pitiful manner; meanly; poorly; despicably.

Sorrow, (sor'ô) *n.* [A.-S. *sork*, *sorg*.] Unpleasantness or pain of mind produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment; regret; unhappiness; grief; sadness.

Sorrow, (sor'ô) *v. i.* To feel pain of mind; to grieve; to be sad.

Sorrowful, (sor'ô-fôol) *a.* Full of sorrow;—producing sorrow;—expressing sorrow; sad; mournful; lamentable.

Sorrowfully, (sor'ô-fôol-le) *adv.* In a sorrowful manner.

Sorrowfulness, (sor'ô-fôol-ness) *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

Sorrowing, (sor'ô-ing) *n.* Act of feeling pain or distress of mind; grieving; mourning.

Sorry, (sor'e) *a.* [A.-S. *sarig*.] Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil;—melancholy; dismal;—poor; vile; worthless.

Sort, (sort) *n.* [L. *sors*.] A kind or species; any number of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities;—manner; form of being or acting;—degree of ability.

Sort, (sort) *v. t.* To separate, as things having like qualities, and place in distinct classes.—to reduce to order from a state of confusion.—to select; to cull;—*v. i.* To be joined with others of the same species;—to consort; to associate;—to suit; to fit.

Sortable, (sort'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being sorted.—befitting; suitable.

Sorter, (sort'er) *n.* One who sorts; one who arranges by sorts.

Sortie, (sor'të) *n.* [F.] The issuing of a body of troops from a place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

Sortilege, (sort'e-lej) *n.* [L. *sors* and *legere*.] Act

or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

So-so, (sō'sō) *a.* Neither very good nor very bad; passable; tolerable; indifferent.

Sot, (sot) *n.* [*A.-S. sot.*] A person stupified by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

Sottish, (sot'ish) *a.* Doltish; very foolish;—dull or stupid with intemperance; senseless; infatuate. [*stupidly.*]

Sottishly, (sot'ish-le) *adv.* In a sottish manner.

Sottishness, (sot'ish-ness) *n.* Stupidity; especially, stupidity from intoxication.

Sough, (suf) *v. i.* [*A.-S. soēlan.*] To whistle or sigh, as the wind.

Sough, (suf) *n.* A hollow murmur or roaring; a buzzing;—hence, a rumour or flying report.

Soul, (sōl) *n.* [*A.-S. sād.*] The spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man;—sometimes, the moral and emotional part;—sometimes, the intellect; the understanding;—the seat of real life or vitality;—spirit; essence;—courage; fire;—generosity; nobleness of mind;—heart; affection;—a living or intelligent being;—a person; a man;—a pure or disembodied spirit;—also, a familiar name for a person, with a qualifying adjective.

Soul-bell, (sōl'bel) *n.* The passing bell, signifying the departure by death of a soul or person.

Soulless, (sōl'less) *a.* Without a soul or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Sound, (sound) *a.* [*A.-S. sund.*] Entire; unbroken; free from defect or decay;—in good condition; perfect; healthy;—firm; strong;—founded in truth; correct; just; weighty; solid;—heavy; laid on with force; unbroken; undisturbed;—free from error; orthodox;—founded in right and law; legal; valid.

Sound, (sound) *adv.* Soundly; heartily.

Sound, (sound) *n.* [*A.-S. & Icel. sund.*] The air-bladder of a fish; a narrow passage of water; a strait between the main land and an isle, or connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

Sound, (sound) *n.* [*F. sonde.*] A probe of any kind; especially, a probe to be introduced into the bladder.

Sound, (sound) *v. t.* [*F. sonder.*] To measure the depth of by a line and plummet;—to seek to interpret or discern the intentions or secret wishes of; to examine;—to introduce a sound into the bladder of;—*v. i.* To use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water.

Sound, (sound) *n.* [*A.-S. sōn, L. sonus.*] Any thing perceived by the ear; audible impression or sensation; noise; report;—a perception received by the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact;—noise and nothing else.

Sound, (sound) *v. i.* To make a noise; to utter a voice;—to be spread or published;—*v. t.* To cause to make a noise; to play on;—to utter audibly;—to celebrate by sounds;—to spread by report.

Sounding, (sound'ing) *a.* Sonorous; making a noise;—having a magnificent sound.

Sounding, (sound'ing) *n.* Act of one who or that which sounds;—*pl.* Any part of the ocean or other water where a sounding-line will reach the bottom.

Soundly, (sound'le) *adv.* In a sound manner; healthily; heartily; severely; smartly; truly; without error; firmly; fast; closely.

Soundness, (sound'ness) *n.* State of being sound; strength; solidity;—wholeness; entireness; undecayed or unimpaired state;—validity; cogency;—orthodoxy.

Soup, (sōp) *n.* [*F. soupe.*] A decoction of flesh, fish, vegetables, &c., more or less seasoned.

Sour, (sour) *a.* [*A.-S. sur.*] Acid; astringent; pungent; sharp to the taste;—turned, as milk;—harsh of temper;—peevish; crabbed.

Sour, (sour) *n.* A sour or acid substance; an acid.

Sour, (sour) *v. t.* To make acid;—to make harsh;—to make cross, peevish, or discontented;—to make less agreeable;—*v. i.* To become acid or tart;—to become peevish or crabbed.

Source, (sōrs) *n.* [*F. source.*] That person or place from which any thing proceeds;—especially, the spring or fountain from which water proceeds; first cause; original;—first producer.

Sourish, (sour'ish) *a.* Somewhat sour.

Sourly, (sour'le) *adv.* In a sour manner; acidly;—peevishly; acrimoniously; discontentedly.

Sourness, (sour'ness) *n.* State of being sour; tartness; acidity;—harshness; peevishness; discontent.

Souse, (sous) *adv.* With sudden descent or violence; plumply; directly.

Souse, (sous) *n.* [*A. modification of sauce.*] Pickle made with salt;—something kept or steeped in pickle; the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled;—act of plunging suddenly into water.

Souse, (sous) *v. t.* To plunge into water;—to steep in pickle;—to strike with sudden violence;—*v. i.* [*Ger. sausen.*] To plunge, as a bird upon its prey; to fall suddenly.

South, (south) *n.* [*A.-S. sūdh.*] One of the four points of the compass; the quarter in which the sun is at noon;—the point of compass directly opposite to the north;—any particular land considered as opposed to the north.

South, (south) *a.* Lying toward the south; situated at the south or in a southern direction.

South, (south) *adv.* Toward the south; southward;—from the south.

South, (south) *v. t.* To turn or move toward the south;—to come to the meridian.

South-east, (south'ēt) *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.

South-east, (south'ēt) *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the south-east;—also *south-easterly*, *south-easterly*.

Southerly, (suth'er-le) *a.* Pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or toward the south.

Southern, (suth'ern) *a.* [*A.-S. suth and ern.*] Lying on the south;—coming from the south.

Southernwood, (suth'ern-wōd) *n.* A composite fragrant plant of the genus *Artemisia*.

Southing, (suth'ing) *n.* Tendency or motion to the south;—course or distance south.

Southward, (south'wērd) *adv.* Toward the south.

South-west, (south'west) *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

South-west, (south'west) *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the south-west.

South-western, (south-west'ern) *a.* In the direction of south-west; coming from the south-west or from a point near it;—also *south-westerly*.

Souvenir, (sōv'nēr) *n.* [*F.*] A remembrancer; a keepsake.

Sovereign, (suv'er-in) *a.* [*F. souverain.*] Supreme in power; chief; possessing original authority or jurisdiction; effectual; controlling; predominant.

Sovereign, (suv'er-in) *n.* One who exercises

supreme control ;—a chief magistrate ; king or queen regnant ;—a gold coin of England valued at one pound sterling.

Sovereignty, (suv'ēr-in-te) *n.* Exercise of or right to exercise supreme power ; dominion.

Sow, (sow) *n.* [A.-S. *sugn*.] The female of the hog kind or of swine ;—a military engine used in ancient sieges to cover a battering-ram.

Sow, (sō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sācan*.] To scatter, as seed, upon the earth ; hence, to plant in any way ;—to supply or stock with seed ;—to spread abroad ; to propagate ;—to besprinkle ;—*v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

Sower, (sō'ēr) *n.* One who sows or scatters ;—a breeder ; a promoter.

Sowing, (sō'ing) *n.* The act of scattering or setting seed in the ground for propagation.

Soy, (soy) *n.* A kind of sauce for fish.

Spa, (spā) *n.* A spring of mineral water.

Space, (spās) *n.* [L. *spatium*.] Extension in length, breadth, and thickness ;—any amount of extent ; sufficient room ; amplitude ;—the interval between any two or more objects ;—quantity of time ; also, the interval between two points of time ;—distance between lines or words, as in books ;—a small piece of metal cast lower than a type.

Space, (spās) *v. t.* To arrange the spaces and intervals between words or lines in printed matter.

Spacious, (spā'she-us) *a.* [L. *spatiosus*.] Inclosing an extended space ; vast in extent ;—having large or ample room ; roomy ; capacious ; wide ; vast.

Spaciously, (spā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a spacious manner ; widely ; extensively.

Spaciousness, (spā'she-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being spacious ; roominess ; wideness ; breadth ; amplitude.

Spade, (spād) *n.* [A.-S. *spad*.] An instrument for digging or cutting the ground ;—*pl.* A suit of cards, each of which bears one or more figures resembling a spade.

Spade, (spād) *v. t.* To dig with a spade.

Spadeful, (spād'fōol) *n.* As much as a spade will lift or hold.

Span, (span) *n.* [A.-S. *spann*.] The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended ; nine inches ;—a brief extent or portion of time ;—extent of an arch between its abutments.

Span, (span) *v. t.* To measure by the hand with the fingers extended ;—to reach from one side of to the other ; to compass ; to arch over.

Spandrel, (span'drel) *n.* [Eng. *span*.] The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it.

Spang, (spang) *n.* [D. *spange*.] A thin piece of gold, silver, or other shining material.

Spangle, (spang'l) *n.* [Eng. *spang*.] A small plate or boss of shining metal, used as an ornament ;—any thing small and brilliant.

Spangle, (spang'l) *v. t.* To set or sprinkle with spangles or small glittering ornaments.

Spaniard, (span'yārd) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Spain.

Spaniel, (span'yel) *n.* [F. *epagneul*.] A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience ;—a cringing, fawning person.

Spaniel, (span'yal) *a.* Fawning ; obsequious.

Spanish, (span'ish) *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain.

Spanish, (span'ish) *n.* The language of Spain.

Spanish-fly, (span'ish-flī) *n.* A brilliant green beetle, used in ointments or plasters for raising blisters.

Spank, (spangk) *v. t.* [D. *spange*.] To strike with the open hand ; to slap ;—[From *span*.] To move with a quick pace ; to dash along.

Spanker, (spangk'ēr) *n.* [From *spank*.] A fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzen gaff, and having the foot extended by a boom.

Spanking, (spangk'ing) *a.* Moving with a quick, lively pace ;—large ; big ; dashing.

Spanner, (span'ēr) *n.* One who spans ;—an instrument used to tighten the nuts upon screws.

Spar, (spār) *n.* [Ger. *spath* and A.-S. *spār-stā*.] Any earthy mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of lustre.

Spar, (spār) *n.* [Ger. *sparra*.] A long beam ;—a general term for mast, yard, boom, and gaff ;—the bar of a gate.

Spar, (spār) *v. i.* [A.-S. *spyrrian*.] To contend with the fists for exercise or amusement ; to box ;—to dispute ; to quarrel in words ; to wrangle.

Spar, (spār) *n.* A contest at sparring or boxing.

Spare, (spār) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sparian*.] To hold as scarce or valuable ; to use frugally ; to save ;—a part with reluctantly ;—to give up ; to do without ; to dispense with ;—to omit ; to forbear ;—to save from danger or punishment ; hence, to treat tenderly ;—to withhold from ;—*v. i.* To be frugal ;—to live frugally ; to be parsimonious ;—to be scrupulous ;—to use mercy or forbearance ;—to be tender.

Spare, (spār) *a.* Scanty ; scarce ;—parsimonious ; sparing ;—over and above ; superfluous ; held in reserve ;—wanting flesh ; lean ; thin.

Spareness, (spār'nes) *n.* State of being spare ; leanness ; thinness ; meagreness.

Spargefaction, (spār-jē-fak'shun) *n.* [L. *spargere* and *factere*.] Act of sprinkling.

Sparing, (spār'ing) *n.* Saving ;—parsimony.

Sparing, (spār'ing) *a.* Scarce ; little ;—scanty ; not plentiful ;—saving ; parsimonious ; chary.

Sparingly, (spār'ing-le) *adv.* In a sparing manner ; frugally ; moderately ; cautiously.

Sparingness, (spār'ing-nes) *n.* The quality of being sparing ; parsimony ; want of liberality.

Spark, (spārk) *n.* [A.-S. *spærca*.] A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted in combustion ;—a small, shining body or transient light ;—a small part of any thing vivid or active ;—any small portion ;—a feeble gem ;—a brisk, showy, gay man ;—a lover ; a beau.

Sparkle, (spārk'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *spark*.] A little spark ; a scintillation ; a luminous particle ;—a gleam, as of the eye ;—lustre.

Sparkle, (spārk'l) *v. i.* To omit sparks ;—to glitter to twinkle ;—to emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors ;—*v. t.* To emit, as light or fire.

Sparkling, (spārk'ling) *a.* Emitting sparks ; bright as a spark ; lively ; glittering ; brilliant ; shining.

Sparklingly, (spārk'ling-le) *adv.* With vivacity and twinkling lustre.

Sparring, (spār'ing) *n.* A smelt.

Sparring, (spār'ing) *n.* Boxing for exercise or amusement ;—prelusive contention preparatory to close hitting ;—a slight contest in argument.

Sparrow, (spär'ô) *n.* [A.-S. *speara*.] One of several species of small passerine birds having conical bills, and feeding on insects and seeds.

Sparry, (spär'e) *a.* Resembling spar or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure.

Sparse, (spärs) *a.* [L. *sparsus*.] Thinly scattered; set here and there.

Sparseness, (spärs'nes) *n.* State of being sparse; thinness.

Spartan, (spär'tan) *a.* [L. *Spartanus*.] Of or pertaining to Sparta; hardy; undaunted.

Spasm, (spazm) *n.* [G. *spasmos*.] An involuntary and morbid contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres;—a sudden, violent, and convulsive effort.

Spasmodic, (spaz-mod'ik) *a.* Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm;—convulsive.

Spasmodic, (spaz-mod'ik) *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm.

Spat, (spat) *n.* [From the root of *spit*.] The young of shell-fish.

Spate, (spät) *n.* A flood; an inundation of a river after a thaw;—a heavy fall of rain. [Scot.]

Spatter, (spät'er) *v. t.* [From the root of *spit*.] To sprinkle with water, mud, or the like;—to injure by aspersion; to defame.

Spatterdash, (spät'er-dash-ez) *n. pl.* [From *spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud.

Spattia, (spät) *n. pl.* A kind of small spatterdash reaching only a little above the ankle.

Spatula, (spät'ü-la) *n.* [L.] A thin, broad-bladed knife, used for spreading plasters, &c.

Spavin, (spav'in) *n.* [It. *spavano*.] A swelling or hard excrescence growing on the inside of a horse's hough near the joint, by which lameness is produced.

Spavined, (spav'ind) *a.* Affected with spavin.

Spawn, (spawn) *n.* [A.-S. *spircan*.] The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected;—any product or offspring—in contempt.

Spawn, (spawn) *v. t.* To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs;—to bring forth; to generate—used contemptuously;—*v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs;—to issue, as offspring.

Spawner, (spawn'er) *n.* The female fish.

Speak, (spék) *v. i.* [A.-S. *sprecan*, Ger. *sprechen*.] To utter words or articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words;—to utter a discourse or harangue;—to make mention;—to sound;—*v. t.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to declare;—to talk or converse in;—to exhibit; to make known;—to express silently or by signs;—to communicate.

Speakable, (spék'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being spoken; utterable;—capable of being spoken to; affable.

Speaker, (spék'er) *n.* One who speaks; one who proclaims or praises;—one who utters or pronounces a discourse;—one who presides over or speaks for a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman. [speaker.]

Speakership, (spék'er-ship) *n.* The office of speaking, (spék'ing) *n.* Act of uttering words; discourse;—public declamation.

Spear, (spér) *n.* [A.-S. *spere*.] A long, pointed



Sparrow.

weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance;—a sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish, &c.;—a shoot, as of grass; a spire.

Spear, (spér) *v. t.* To pierce or kill with a spear;—*v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants.

Spear-head, (spér'hed) *n.* The iron point, barb, or prong of a spear.

Special, (speah'e-al) *a.* [L. *specialis*.] Pertaining to a species or sort;—particular; peculiar;—extraordinary; uncommon;—designed for a particular purpose;—appropriate; individual;—chief in value; excellent;—limited in range; confined to a definite field of action or discussion.

Specialty, (speah'e-al'e-te) *n.* A particular case;—the peculiar mark or characteristic of a person or thing; a special occupation or object of attention.

Specially, (speah'e-al-le) *adv.* In a special manner; particularly;—for a particular purpose.

Specialty, (speah'e-al-te) *n.* Particularity;—a peculiar case;—a contract or obligation under seal;—that for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention.

Specie, (spé'she) *n.* [Obsolete *species*.] Copper, silver, or gold coin; hard money.

Species, (spé'shéz) *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] Appearance; image;—visible or sensible representation;—a class; sort; kind; variety; genus;—in logic, a conception subordinated to a generic conception or genus, from which it differs in comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals;—in mineralogy, a class of minerals composed of the same ingredients, and in the same proportions;—in zoology and botany, a class of individuals possessing the same forms, attributes, and properties, and transmitting the same by natural propagation.

Specific, (spé-sifik) *a.* [L. *species* and *facere*.] Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a species;—particular; definite; limited; precise;—in medicine, exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body, or in the cure of a particular disease.

Specific, (spé-sifik) *n.* A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; a remedy supposed to be infallible;—in philosophy, that which is peculiar to any thing and distinguishes it from others.

Specifically, (spé-sifik-al-le) *adv.* In a specific manner; definitely; particularly.

Specification, (spes'e-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of specifying;—designation of particulars; particular mention;—a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars.

Specify, (spes'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *specificare*.] To mention or name, as a particular thing;—to designate by some particular marks of distinction.

Specimen, (spes'e-men) *n.* [L.] A particular portion of any thing intended to exhibit the kind of the whole or of what is not exhibited;—sample; pattern.

Specious, (spé'she-us) *a.* [L. *speciosus*.] Obvious;—apparently fair, just, or correct;—plausible; colourable.

Speciously, (spé'she-us-le) *adv.* In a specious manner; with a fair appearance; with show of right.

Speck, (spék) *n.* [A.-S. *specca*.] A spot; a stain;—a very small thing; mote;—flaw; blot.

Speck, (spek) *v. t.* To stain with spots or drops.

Speckle, (spek'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *speck*.] A little spot in any thing of a different substance or colour from that of the thing itself; a speck.

Speckle, (spek'l) *v. t.* To mark with small spots of a different colour; to variegate with spots.

Speckled, (spek'ld) *a.* Variegated with specks and spots of different colours.

Spectacle, (spek'ta-kl) *n.* [*L. spectaculum*.] A show; a public exhibition; a gazing-stock;—something exhibited to view—usually, as extraordinary;—*pl.* An optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision.

Spectacled, (spek'ta-kld) *a.* Furnished with spectacles; wearing spectacles.

Spectator, (spek-tā'ter) *n.* [*L.*] One who sees; one personally present;—witness.

Spectral, (spek'tral) *a.* Pertaining to a spectre; ghostly;—pertaining to a spectrum.

Spectre, (spek'ter) *n.* [*L. spectrum*.] An apparition; a ghost;—something preternaturally visible.

Spectrum, (spek'trum) *n.* [*L.*] A visible form;—an image presented to the eyes after removing them from a bright or coloured object;—the display of colours resulting from the decomposition of light refracted by a triangular glass prism—the beam or ray is decomposed into seven colours, called *prismatic*.

Specular, (spek'ü-lär) *a.* [*L. specularis*.] Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface;—affording a view.

Speculate, (spek'ü-lät) *v. i.* [*L. speculari*.] To meditate; to contemplate; to consider by turning an object in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects;—to purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a sale at a profit.

Speculation, (spek'ü-lä'shun) *n.* [*L. speculatio*.] The act of speculating;—contemplation;—intellectual examination;—train of thought formed by meditation;—views of a subject not verified or reduced to practice;—conjecture; guess;—a certain game of cards;—act or practice of buying land or goods, &c., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance.

Speculative, (spek'ü-lät-iv) *a.* Given to speculation; contemplative;—founded on speculation; theoretical; ideal; not practical;—prying; inquisitive;—pertaining to speculation in land, goods, and the like.

Speculatively, (spek'ü-lät-iv-le) *adv.* In a speculative manner;—ideally; theoretically;—in the way of speculation in lands, goods, and the like.

Speculativeness, (spek'ü-lät-iv-nee) *n.* The state of being speculative or of consisting in speculation only.

Speculator, (spek'ü-lät-er) *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; an observer;—one who buys goods with the expectation of a rise of price.

Speculatory, (spek'ü-la-tor-e) *a.* Exercising speculation; speculative;—intended or adapted for viewing or spying.

Speculum, (spek'ü-lum) *n.* [*L.*] A mirror or looking-glass;—a reflector of polished metal.

Speech, (spech) *n.* [*A.-S. spæc*.] The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; power of speaking;—that which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; a particular language; a tongue; a dialect;—talk; common saying;—a formal discourse;—address; oration.

Speechify, (spech'e-fi) *v. i.* [*Eng. speech and L. facere*.] To make a speech; to harangue.

Speechless, (spech'les) *a.* Destitute of the faculty of speech; dumb;—mute; silent.

Speechlessness, (spech'les-nes) *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

Speed, (spéd) *v. i.* [*A.-S. spedan*.] To make haste;—to prosper; to succeed;—to have any condition, good or ill; to fare;—*v. t.* To cause to make haste; to despatch;—to help forward;—to hasten to a conclusion;—to bring to destruction.

Speed, (spéd) *n.* The moving or causing to move with celerity;—swiftness; quickness;—haste; despatch;—prosperity in an undertaking; a favourable issue; success;—start; advance.

Speedful, (spéd'fúl) *a.* Swift; full of speed;—successful; having good speed.

Speedily, (spéd'e-le) *adv.* In a speedy manner; quickly.

Speediness, (spéd'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; despatch.

Speedy, (spéd'e) *a.* Not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion.

Spelding, (speld'ing) *n.* [*Scot.*] A dried haddock.

Spell, (spel) *n.* [*A.-S. spel*.] A story or tale; a ballad;—a verse repeated for its magical power; a charm;—the relief of one person by another in any work; a short period of work; a turn;—a brief period.

Spell, (spel) *v. t.* [*A.-S. spellian*.] To tell or name the letters of;—to write or print with the proper letters;—to relate or recite, as tales or ballads;—hence, to take turns or relieve each other in relating or reciting;—*v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing.

Speller, (spel'er) *n.* One who spells; one skilled in spelling;—a spelling-book.

Spelling, (spel'ing) *n.* Act of naming the letters of a word;—manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

Spelling-book, (spel'ing-bók) *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read; a speller.

Spelt, (spelt) *n.* [*A.-S. spelt*.] A species of grain cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.

Spelter, (spelt'er) *n.* [*Ger. spalter*.] Zinc.

Spence, (spens) *n.* [*F. despense*, buffet, from *despender*, to spend.] A place where provisions are kept; a buttery; a larder; a pantry.

Spencer, (spens'er) *n.* [From Lord *Spencer*.] A short over-jacket worn by men or women;—a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts.

Spend, (spend) *v. t.* [*A.-S. spendan*.] To weigh or lay out; to part with;—to consume; to waste; to squander;—to pass, as time;—to exhaust of force or strength;—*v. i.* To make expense;—to be lost or wasted; to be dissipated.

Spender, (spend'er) *n.* One who spends.

Spendthrift, (spend'thrift) *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal.

Sperm, (sperm) *n.* [*G. sperma*.] Animal seed that by which the species is propagated;—spermacti;—spawn of fishes or frogs.

Spermacti, (sper-ma-é'te) *n.* [*L. sperma. G. kētor*.] A fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot or spermacti whale, used for making candles, ointment, &c.

Spermatic, (sper-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of the semen or conveying it; seminal.

Spew, (spū) *v. t.* [*A.-S. spēwan*.] To eject from the stomach; to vomit;—to cast forth with abhorrence;—*v. i.* To discharge the contents of the stomach; to vomit.

Spewing, (spū'ing) *n.* Act of vomiting.

Sphacelate, (sfas-ē-lāt) *v. i.* [*G. sphakelos.*] To mortify; to become gangrenous;—to decay or become carious, as a bone.

Sphacelation, (sfas-ē-lā'shun) *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

Sphenoid, (sfē'noid) *a.* [*G. sphēn and eidos.*] Resembling a wedge;—noting a bone forming the cavity of the skull, the two orbits of the eye, and the nose.

Sphere, (sfēr) *n.* [*G. sphaira.*] A body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from the centre; a globe; an orb;—circuit of motion; revolution; orbit;—the concave expanse of the heavens;—an orbicular body representing the earth or the heavens;—individual place or position in life or in society; centre or province of agency or influence;—compass or range, as of knowledge, &c.;—station; post; employment.

Spherical, (sfēr'ik-əl) *a.* Having the form of a sphere;—round; globular;—pertaining to a sphere.

Spherically, (sfēr'ik-al-ly) *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

Sphericity, (sfēr-is-e-ty) *n.* State or quality of being spherical; roundness.

Spheroid, (sfēr'oid) *n.* [*G. sphairoeidēs.*] A body nearly spherical; *especially*, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.

Spheroidal, (sfēr-oid'al) *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.

Sphery, (sfēr'e) *a.* Belonging to the spheres;—round; orbicular;—symmetrical.

Sphinx, (sfings) *n.* [*L.*] A fabulous monster usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman—it proposed riddles and put to death all who were unable to solve them.

Spice, (spis) *n.* [*F. epice.*] A vegetable production, aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste;—that which enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree; also, a small quantity;—a taste; a sample.

Spice, (spis) *v. t.* To season with spice;—to impregnate with the odour or flavour of spices;—to render nice.

Spicery, (spis'ēr-e) *n.* Spices in general; a repository of spices.

Spicily, (spis'e-ly) *adv.* With high flavour: pungently.

Spiciness, (spis'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being spicy; pungency; strong and racy flavour.

Spicular, (spik'ū-lār) *a.* [*L. spiculum.*] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

Spicy, (spis'e) *a.* Producing or abounding with spices;—fragrant; aromatic;—pungent;—pointed; racy, as style;—showy; gaudy.

Spider, (spider) *n.* [*A.-S. spinnan.*] An animal of the class *Arachnida*, remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey.

Spider-like, (spider-lik) *a.* Resembling a spider in shape or qualities.

Spigot, (spig'ut) *n.* [*From spike.*] A pin or peg used to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor.

Spike, (epik) *n.* [*Dan. spiger, L. spica.*] A long nail of iron or wood;—a piece of pointed iron set on gates, walls, &c., to prevent climbing over them;—a nail used to stop the vents of cannon;—an ear of corn or grain;—a shoot.

Spike, (epik) *v. t.* To fasten with spikes or long

nails;—to set with spikes;—to stop the vent of with a spike, as a cannon.

Spiked, (spikt) *a.* Furnished with spikes, as corn;—fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

Spikulet, (spik'let) *n.* A small spike.

Spikenard, (spik'nard) *n.* [*L. spica nardi.*] A highly aromatic plant much esteemed by the ancients as a perfume, unguent, and medicine;—a fragrant essential oil.

Spiky, (spik'e) *a.* Having a sharp point or points;—furnished or armed with spikes.

Spile, (spil) *n.* [*Ger. spille, D. spijl.*] A small peg or wooden pin;—a stake; a pile;—a thin bar of iron;—a match; a thin shaving of wood; a thin slip of paper;—also written *spill*.

Spill, (spil) *v. t.* [*A.-S. spillan.*] To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered;—to shed or suffer to be shed;—*v. i.* To be shed; to run over; to fall out, be lost, or wasted.

Spin, (spin) *v. t.* [*A.-S. spinnan.*] To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery;—to draw out tediously; to extend to a great length; to spend by delays;—to turn or whirl; to twirl;—*v. i.* To practise spinning;—to draw and twist threads;—to whirl, as a top or a spindle.

Spinage, (spin'aj) *n.* [*L. spinachia.*] A plant whose leaves are used for greens and other culinary purposes;—also *spinach*.

Spinal, (spin'al) *a.* Pertaining to the spine or back-bone of an animal.

Spindle, (spin'dl) *n.* [*A.-S. spindel.*] The long, slender rod in spinning-wheels by which the thread is twisted and wound;—a slender, pointed pin on which any thing turns; an axis or arbour;—the fusée of a watch;—a long, slender stalk.

Spindle, (spin'dl) *v. i.* To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

Spine, (spin) *n.* [*L. spina.*] A sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a thorn;—a rigid, jointed spike upon any part of an animal;—the back-bone or spinal column of an animal.

Spinet, (spin'et) *n.* [*It. spinetta.*] An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller.

Spiniferous, (spin-if-er-us) *a.* [*L. spina and ferre.*] Producing spines; bearing thorns; thorny.

Spinner, (spin'er) *n.* One who spins;—a spider.

Spinning, (spining) *n.* The act or process of drawing out and twisting into threads, as wool, cotton, flax, &c.

Spinning-jenny, (spining-jen-e) *n.* An engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, in which many spindles are turned by a horizontal wheel.

Spinning-wheel, (spining-hwel) *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads.

Spinose, (spin'os) *a.* [*L. spinosus.*] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny.

Spinous, (spin'us) *a.* Spinose.

Spinster, (spin'ster) *n.* A woman who spins;—an unmarried woman; a single woman.

Spinstry, (spin'stre) *n.* Art or business of spinning.

Spiny, (spin'e) *a.* Full of spines; thorny;—like a spine; slender;—perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

Spiracle, (spir'a-kl) *n.* [*L. spiraculum.*] A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies by which air is exhaled or inhaled;—any small hole or vent.

Spiral, (spir'al) *a.* [*L. spira.*] Winding round a cylinder or other round body, and at the same



Spheroid.

time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw.

Spiral, (spir'al) *n.* A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.

Spirally, (spir'al-le) *adv.* In a spiral form or direction.

Spiral-wheel, (spir'al-hwēl) *n.* A wheel having its teeth cut at an angle of 45° with its axis, so that they resemble small portions of screws or spirals winding round it.



Spiration, (spir-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *spiratio*.] A breathing.

Spire, (spir) *n.* [L. *spira*.]

A winding line like the threads of a screw;—any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath;—a body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form; a steeple;—a stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

Spiral-wheel.

Spirit, (spir'it) *n.* [L. *spiritus*.] Air in motion; wind; hence, breath;—life or living substance considered independently of corporeal existence;—the immaterial and immortal part of man; the soul;—a disembodied soul;—hence, a spectre; a ghost;—temper; habitual disposition of mind;—ardour; courage;—energy; vivacity;—animation; cheerfulness—usually in the plural;—vigour of mind; genius;—a man of life, fire, and enterprise; the leader of a cause, &c.;—in the arts and literature, strength of resemblance; life; force of expression or character;—also, real meaning; import; intent;—the renewed nature in man;—the influences of the Holy Spirit;—a liquid produced by distillation; especially, alcohol;—hence, *pl.* rum, whisky, brandy, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol;—*Holy Spirit*, or *The Spirit*, the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost.

Spirit, (spir'it) *v. t.* To animate with vigour; to encourage;—to convey rapidly and secretly; to kidnap.

Spirited, (spir'it-ed) *a.* Animated; full of life or fire;—ardent; bold; courageous.

Spiritedly, (spir'it-ed-le) *adv.* In a lively manner; with animation, vigour, and briskness.

Spiritiveness, (spir'it-ed-ness) *n.* The state of being spirited; life; animation.

Spiritless, (spir'it-less) *a.* Destitute of spirit; dejected;—wanting life, courage, or fire.

Spiritlessly, (spir'it-less-le) *adv.* In a spiritless manner; lifelessly; without exertion; listlessly.

Spirit-level, (spir'it-lev-el) *n.* An instrument for determining an exact horizontal surface or line.

Spirituous, (spir'it-us) *a.* Like spirit; refined; pure;—fine; ardent.

Spiritual, (spir'it-ū-al) *a.* Consisting of spirit; incorporeal;—not gross or sensual; refined; mental; intellectual;—pertaining to the soul or its affections; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine;—relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical.

Spiritualism, (spir'it-ū-al-izm) *n.* State of being spiritual;—the doctrine in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul;—a belief in the communication of intelligence from the world of spirits through a medium.

Spiritualist, (spir'it-ū-al-ist) *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only;—one who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.

Spirituality, (spir'it-ū-al'e-te) *n.* Essence distinct from matter; immateriality;—intellectual nature;—spiritual nature; moral character;—holy affections; purity of heart; godliness; fervent piety;—that which belongs to the church or to an ecclesiastic, as distinct from temporality.

Spiritualize, (spir'it-ū-al-iz) *v. t.* To refine intellectually or morally; to give a spiritual sense meaning to.

Spiritually, (spir'it-ū-al-le) *adv.* In a spiritual manner; with purity of spirit or heart.

Spirituous, (spir'it-ū-us) *a.* Having the quality of spirit;—consisting of or containing refined spirit; ardent;—airy; gay.

Spirit, (spert) *v. t. & i.* To spurt.

Spiry, (spir'e) *a.* Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled;—having the form of a pyramid.

Spissated, (spir'it-ed) *a.* Rendered dense or compact, as by evaporation; inspissated; thickened.

Spissitude, (spis-e-tūd) *n.* [L. *spissitudo*.] Thickness, denseness, or compactness belonging to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

Spit, (spit) *n.* [A.-S. *spitan*.] A pointed iron prong or bar on which meat is roasted;—a small point of land running into the sea.

Spit, (spit) *n.* The secretion formed by the glands of the mouth; saliva.

Spit, (spit) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit;—to roast.

Spit, (spit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *spittan*.] To eject from the mouth, as saliva;—to throw out with violence;—*v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth.

Spite, (spit) *n.* [Abbreviated from *despise*.] Hatred; malice; malignity; rancour; grudge.

Spite, (spit) *v. t.* To vex; to hate;—to treat maliciously; to injure; to thwart.

Spiteful, (spit'fool) *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malicious.

Spitefully, (spit'fool-le) *adv.* In a spiteful manner; malignantly.

Spitefulness, (spit'fool-ness) *n.* State of being spiteful; petty malice.

Spittle, (spit'l) *n.* [Eng. *spit*.] The thick, mucous matter which is secreted by the salivary glands.

Spittoon, (spit-tōon) *n.* A vessel to receive spittle;—also *spit-box*.

Splash, (plash) *v. t.* [Allied to *plash*.] To spatter with water or with water and mud;—*v. i.* To strike and dash about water.

Splash, (plash) *n.* Water or water and dirt thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle.

Splashy, (plash'e) *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about.

Splay, (splā) *a.* [Abbreviated from *display*.] Displayed; spread; turned outward.

Splay, (splā) *n.* A slanted or sloped surface.

Splay, (splā) *v. t.* To display;—to slope or slant;—to dislocate, as the shoulder bone of a horse.

Splay-footed, (splā'foot-ed) *a.* Having the feet turned outward.

Spleen, (splēn) *n.* [G. *splēn*.] A glandular organ situated in the abdominal cavity to the left of the stomach, supposed to be the seat of anger and melancholy;—latent spite; ill humour;—melancholy.

Spleenish, (splēn'ish) *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen;—also *spleenful*.

Spleenishly, (splēn'ish-le) *adv.* Peevishly.

Spleeny, (splēn'e) *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful;—affected with nervous complaints; melancholy.

Splendent, (splen'dent) *a.* [*L. splendens.*] Shining; beaming with light;—very conspicuous; illustrious.

Splendid, (splen'did) *a.* [*L. splendidus.*] Possessing or displaying splendour; shining;—showy; magnificent;—illustrious; heroic; celebrated.

Splendidly, (splen'did-le) *adv.* In a splendid manner; brightly; magnificently; sumptuously.

Splendour, (splen'dor) *n.* [*L. splendore.*] Great brightness; brilliant lustre;—great show of richness and elegance;—eminence;—magnificence; showiness; pomp; parade.

Splenetic, (splen'et-ik) *a.* Affected with spleen;—gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful.

Splenetic, (splen'et-ik) *n.* A person affected with spleen.

Splice, (splic) *v. t.* [*D. splitsen.*] To unite as two ropes or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands.

Splice, (splic) *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.

Splint, (splint) *n.* [*Ger. splint.*] A piece split off; a splinter;—a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold a broken bone when set.

Splint, (splint) *v. t.* To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb.

Splinter, (splint'ər) *n.* A thin piece of wood or other substance rent from the main body.

Splinter, (splint'ər) *v. t.* [*Ger. splinten.*] To split or rend into long thin pieces; to shiver;—*v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

Splintery, (splint'ər-e) *a.* Consisting of or resembling splinters.

Split, (split) *v. t.* [*Isrl. splita.*] To divide lengthwise; to rive; to cleave;—to tear asunder; to burst; to rend;—to separate into parts or parties;—*v. i.* To part asunder; to burst;—to be dashed to pieces;—to be broken against rocks;—to fail, as in a joint enterprise; also, to inform against, as one's accomplices.

Split, (split) *n.* A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure;—a breach or separation, as in a political party.

Splitter, (split'ər) *n.* One who splits or divides.

Splitting, (split'ing) *n.* Act of rendering or cleaving;—act of bursting.

Splutter, (splut'ər) *n.* A bustle; a stir.

Splutter, (splut'ər) *v. i.* To speak hastily and confusedly.

Spoil, (spoil) *v. t.* [*L. spoliare.*] To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob;—to vitiate; to mar;—to render useless; to ruin;—*v. i.* To practise plunder or robbery;—to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; to decay.

Spoil, (spoil) *n.* That which is taken by violence from an enemy; pillage; booty;—robbery;—corruption.

Spoiled, (spoid) *a.* Over indulged, as a child.

Spoiler, (spoil'ər) *n.* One who spoils; a plunderer; a robber;—one who corrupts or renders useless.

Spoke, (spök) *n.* [*A.-S. spæca.*] One of the small bars in the hub or nave of a wheel, serving to support the rim or felly;—the round of a ladder;—a handspike.

Spoke, (spök) *v. t.* To furnish with spokes.

Spokesman, (spök'sman) *n.* [*From spoke and man.*] One who speaks for another.

Spoilate, (spö'le-ät) *v. t.* [*L. spoliare.*] To plunder; to pillage;—*v. i.* To practise robbery.

Spoliation, (spö'le-äshun) *n.* Act of plundering; robbery;—*especially*, the act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.

Spoiliator, (spö'le-ät-or) *n.* One who spoliates.

Spoliatory, (spö'le-a-tor-e) *a.* Tending to spoil; destructive; spoliative.

Spondaic, (spon-dä'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a spondee; consisting of spondees.

Spondee, (spon'dē) *n.* [*G. spondeios.*] A poetic foot of two long syllables.

Sponge, (spunj) *n.* [*L. sponsgia.*] A fibrous substance found adhering to rocks, shells, &c., under water—so porous as to imbibe a great quantity of water, and used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery;—one who lives upon others; a sponger;—an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge.

Sponge, (spunj) *v. t.* To cleanse with a sponge;—to wipe out; to efface;—*v. i.* To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge;—to gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on;—to be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by yeast.

Sponge-cake, (spunj'kääk) *n.* A kind of sweet cake which is very light and spongy.

Sponger, (spunj'ər) *n.* One who uses a sponge;—a parasitical dependant; a hanger-on.

Sponginess, (spunj'e-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being spongy or porous like sponge.

Sponging, (spunj'ing) *n.* Act of cleansing with a sponge;—act of living upon others.

Spongy, (spunj'e) *a.* Soft and full of cavities;—soaked and soft;—having the quality of in-bibing fluids.

Sponsal, (spon'sal) *a.* [*L. sponsalia.*] Relating to marriage or to a spouse; nuptial.

Sponsor, (spon'sor) *n.* [*L. from spondere.*] A surety;—one who, at the baptism of an infant, professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.

Sponsorial, (spon-sö're-al) *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor or to the position and duties of a sponsor.

Sponsorship, (spon'sor-ship) *n.* Office or duties of a sponsor.

Spontaneity, (spon-tä-nē-e-te) *n.* Voluntnariness; free and unconstrained impulse or propensity of the will; quality of acting without physical, legal, or moral compulsion.

Spontaneous, (spon-tä-nē-us) *a.* [*L. spontaneus.*] Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition; free; voluntary;—acting from its own impulse or energy, or by the law of its being or constitution—said of physical effects, as growth, motion, combustion, &c.

Spontaneously, (spon-tä-nē-us-le) *adv.* Voluntarily; of one's own accord;—by its own force or energy; without external force.

Spool, (spool) *n.* [*D. spool.*] A cane reed, or hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn upon.

Spool, (spool) *v. t.* To wind on spools.

Spoon, (spoon) *n.* [*A.-S. spón.*] An instrument consisting of a small concave basin with a handle, used in preparing or partaking of food;—a soft, simple fellow.

Spoonful, (spoon'fool) *n.* The quantity which a spoon is able to contain;—in medicine, half an ounce.

Spoon-meat, (spoon'mēt) *n.* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

Spony, (spoon'e) *a.* Soft; simple; silly;—amorous; being in love (colloquial).

Sporadic, (spö-rad'ik) *a.* [*G. sporadikos.*] Occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind; separate; single.

Sporran, (spor'an) *n.* [*Gael. sporan.*] A leather pouch worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders when in full dress.



Sport, (spôrt) *n.* [*D. boert.*] Play; diversion; game;—that which diverts and makes mirth;—a toy;—diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, and the like;—play on words; jingle.

Sport, (spôrt) *v. t.* To divert; to make merry;—to exhibit or bring Sportan out in public;—*v. i.* To play; to frolic; to wanton;—to practise the diversions of the field;—to trifle.

Sportful, (spôrt'fôol) *a.* Full of sport; merry; frolicsome;—done in jest or for mere play.

Sportfully, (spôrt'fôol-le) *adv.* In jest; playfully; merrily.

Sporting, (spôrt'ing) *n.* Act of engaging in sports or diversions of the field; pursuits of a sportsman.

Sportive, (spôrt'iv) *a.* Gay; frolicsome; merry; wanton; playful;—said or done in jest; ludicrous.

Sportively, (spôrt'iv-le) *adv.* In a sportive manner; gayly; merrily; playfully.

Sportsman, (spôrts'man) *n.* One who pursues or is skilled in the sports of the field.

Sportsmanship, (spôrts'man-ship) *n.* The practice of sportemen; skill in field sports.

Spot, (spot) *n.* [*Dan. spette.*] A speck; a blot; a mark on a substance made by foreign matter;—a stain on character or reputation; blemish; taint;—a small extent of space; a particular place;—a dark spot on the face of the sun.

Spot, (spot) *v. t.* To make visible marks upon; to discolour; to stain;—to patch, as the cheek by way of ornament;—to blemish; to tarnish, as reputation;—in sporting language, to name the winner in a race or match.

Spotless, (spot'les) *a.* Without a spot; free from reproach or impurity;—irreproachable.

Spotlessly, (spot'les-le) *adv.* In a spotless manner.

Spotlessness, (spot'les-nes) *n.* Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach.

Spotted, (spot'ed) *a.* Marked with spots. *Spotted fever*, fever accompanied by a rash of red spots.

Spottiness, (spot'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being spotty or spotted;—also *spottedness*.

Spotty, (spot'e) *a.* Full of spots; marked with discoloured places.

Spousal, (spouz'al) *a.* [*F. epousailles.*] Pertaining to marriage;—nuptial; connubial; bridal.

Spousal, (spouz'al) *n.* Marriage; nuptials—generally used in the plural.

Spouse, (spouz) *n.* [*F. epouse.*] A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a husband or wife.

Spout, (spout) *n.* [*D. spuit.*] A pipe or tube for conducting a fluid;—a projecting mouth of a vessel used in directing liquid poured out;—a violent discharge of aqueous matter from a cloud; a water-spout;—the shoot in a pawn-broker's shop.

Spout, (spout) *v. t.* To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe;—to throw out, as words, with affected gravity; to mouth;—*v. i.* To issue as a liquid through a narrow orifice;—to utter a speech in a pompous manner.

Sprain, (sprân) *v. t.* [*Dan. sprenger.*] To weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain.

Sprain, (sprân) *n.* An excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation.

Sprat, (sprat) *n.* [*D. sprôt.*] A small fish closely allied to the herring and pilchard.

Sprawl, (sprawl) *v. t.* [*Dan. sprâlle.*] To lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling;—to spread irregularly, as plants or trees;—to move when lying down with awkward extension and motion of the limbs.

Spray, (sprâ) *n.* [*A.-S. sprec.*] A small shoot or branch; a twig;—a collective body of small branches. [*A.-S. spregan.*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, the dashing of waves, &c.

Spread, (spred) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sprædan.*] To extend in length and breadth or in breadth only;—to stretch; to expend; to form into a broad surface or plate;—to cover by extension;—to divulge; to publish, as news or fame;—to propagate, as disease;—to emit; to diffuse, as effluvia;—to disperse; to scatter over a surface, as manure, plaster, &c.;—to set and furnish with provisions, as the table;—to unfold; to unfold, as a sail, banner, &c.;—*v. i.* To extend in all directions or in breadth only;—to be extended by drawing or beating;—to be propagated from one to another.

Spread, (spred) *n.* Extent; expansion of part. —a table, as spread with a meal; a feast.

Spreading, (spred'ing) *n.* Act of extending, expanding, publishing, or propagating; diffusion.

Sprig, (sprig) *n.* [*A.-S. sprec.*] A small shoot or twig of a tree;—the figure of a branch or spray in embroidery;—an offspring; a scion;—a youth; a lad;—a brad; a small nail without a head.

Sprig, (sprig) *v. t.* To adorn with the representation of small branches;—to embroider with spray.

Spriggy, (sprig'e) *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

Spright, (sprit) *n.* A spirit; a shade; an apparition.

Sprightful, (sprit'fôol) *a.* Lively; brisk; gay.

Sprightfulness, (sprit'fôol-nes) *n.* Briskness; vivacity; liveliness.

Sprightliness, (sprit'le-nes) *n.* Quality of being sprightly; liveliness;—briskness; vigour; vivacity.

Sprightly, (sprit'le) *a.* Spirit-like or spirit-like; lively; brisk; animated; airy; gay.

Spring, (spring) *v. t.* [*A.-S. springan.*] To leap; to bound; to jump;—to issue with speed and violence;—to start or rise suddenly from a covert;—to fly back;—to shoot up, out, or forth;—to arise;—to issue, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, or principle;—to appear above ground; to vegetate;—to grow; to thrive;—*v. i.* To cause to spring up; to start, as game;—to produce quickly;—to cause to explode, as a mine;—to burst;—to cause to open, as a leak;—to bend or strain so as to weaken, as a mast;—to close suddenly as a trap;—to throw off or set an arch free from an abutment or pier.

Spring, (spring) *n.* A leap; a bound; a jump;—a flying back; resilience;—elastic power or force;—an elastic body, as a steel-rod, or coil, strip of India rubber, &c.;—any source of supply; a fountain;—cause; origin;—shoot; young plant;—a leak in a ship; start of a plank;—a quick and lively tune [Scot.];—the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the months of March, April, and May.

Springe, (spring) *n.* [*From spring.*] A noose which, being fastened to an elastic body, is

lawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird or other animal.

Springer, (spring'er) n. One who springs, rouses; a dog of the setter kind;—the impost or point at which an arch unites with its support, and from which it seems to spring.

Spring-gun, (spring'gun) n. A gun discharged by a spring attached to the lock—formerly set in fields, gardens, &c., as a protection against poachers, robbers, &c.

Spring-head, (spring'head) n. A fountain or source.

Springiness, (spring'e-ness) n. State of being pringy; elasticity;—state of wetness or sponginess, as of land.

Springing, (spring'ing) n. Act of arising, issuing, or proceeding; growth; increase.

Spring-tide, (spring'tid) n. The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides;—the time of spring; spring time.

Spring-time, (spring'tim) n. Spring or the season of spring.

Springy, (spring'e) a. Elastic; recovering itself after being bent or twisted;—having power to leap far;—light in tread or gait;—abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

Wrinkle, (spring'kl) v. t. [*A.-S. sprengan.*] To catter or disperse in small drops or particles, as water, seed, &c.;—to scatter on;—to baptize by water hence, to cleanse; to purify;—v. i. To perform the act of scattering a liquid, or any fine substance;—to rain moderately.

Wrinkle, (spring'kl) n. A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling;—a utensil for sprinkling.

Wrinkling, (spring'king) n. Act of scattering in small drops or separate parts;—a small quantity falling in a moderate number.

Sprit, (sprit) n. [*A.-S. spredt.*] A small boom or spar, crossing the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner.

Sprite, (sprit) n. [*Ger. spriet.*] A spirit; an apparition; an elf; an attendant fairy;—a demon;—also *sprite*.

Sprout, (sprout) v. i. [*A.-S. spredtan.*] To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to grow like hoots of plants;—to shoot into ramifications.

Sprout, (sprout) n. The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the foot of a plant or tree;—pl. Young coleworts;—especially a kind for late autumn or winter use—*brussel sprouts*.

Spruce, (spröös) a. Neat, without elegance; minical; trim; nice; foppish.

Spruce, (spröös) v. t. To dress with affected neatness; to trim;—v. i. To dress one's self with affected neatness.

Spruce, (spröös) n. [*O. Eng. Pruse, Prussian.*] A coniferous tree of the genus *Abies*, of several species, especially the Norway Spruce, which yields the valuable timber known as white deal.

Sprucely, (spröös'le) adv. In a spruce manner; with affected neatness.

Spruceness, (spröös'ness) n. Trimness; neatness.

Sprunt, (sprunt) n. Any thing short and stiff;—a leap or spring.

Spry, (spry) a. Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous.

Spy, (spyd) n. [*Dan. spyd.*] An implement somewhat like a chisel, with a long handle, used in destroying weeds.

Spume, (spdm) n. [*L. spuma.*] Frothy matter also on liquors or fluid substances;—foam; sump.

Spume, (spdm) v. i. To froth; to foam.

Spuminess, (spdm'e-ness) n. The quality of being spumy or frothy.

Spumous, (spdm'us) a. [*L. spumous.*] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

Spunk, (spunk) n. [*A.-S. spon.*] Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; tinder made from fungus; punk;—an inflammable temper; spirit; pluck. [*spirited.*]

Spunky, (spunk'e) a. Full of spunk; quick; Spun-yarn, (spun'yarn) n. A line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.

Spur, (spur) n. [*A.-S. spura.*] A little wheel with sharp points, worn on a horse's heels to prick a horse;—incitement; instigation;—something that projects; a snag;—the largest root of a tree;—the hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg;—a mountain that shoots from any other mountain or range of mountains;—a brace; a strut.

Spur, (spur) v. t. [*From the noun.*] To prick with spurs; to incite;—to urge to action or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object;—to fasten spurs on, as a boot;—v. i. To travel with great expedition; to hasten;—to press forward.

Spur-gall, (spurgawl) n. A place galled or excoriated by the spur.

Spurge, (spurj) n. [*F. epurge.*] A plant of several species having an acrid, milky juice.

Spurge, (spurj) v. t. To emit foam or froth, as beer in course of fermentation;—to discharge, as rheum from the eyes.

Spurious, (spu're-us) a. [*L. spurius.*] Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; counterfeit;—illegitimate; bastard; adulterine.

Spuriously, (spu're-us-le) adv. In a spurious manner; falsely.

Spuriousness, (spu're-us-ness) n. State or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, or illegitimate.

Spurn, (spurn) v. t. [*A.-S. spurnan.*] To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick;—to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt; to scorn; to despise;—v. i. To kick or toes up the heels;—to manifest disdain.

Spurn, (spurn) n. A disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

Spurred, (spurd) a. Wearing spurs or having shoots like spurs;—incited; instigated.

Spurrier, (spu're-er) n. One who makes spurs.

Spurt, (spurt) v. t. [*Eng. spurt.*] To drive, or force out violently, as a liquid stream from a pipe or small orifice;—v. i. To gush or issue out in a stream;—also *sprirt*.

Spurt, (spurt) n. A sudden or violent gush of a liquid from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet;—a short and violent effort; an impulsive fit; energetic push or pull.

Spur-wheel, (spurhwel) n. A wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of the radii.

Sputter, (spu't'er) v. i. [*D. spuiten.*] To spit or emit saliva from the month, as in rapid speaking;—to fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise;—to utter words hastily and indistinctly;—v. t. To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness.

Sputter, (spu't'er) n. Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

Sputterer, (spu't'er-gr) n. One who sputters.



Spy, (spi) *n.* [It. *spia*.] One who keeps a constant watch on the conduct of others:—a person sent into an enemy's camp to ascertain their strength or their movements:—emissary; scout.

Spy, (spi) *v. t.* To gain sight of; to discover at a distance; to espy:—to discover; to detect:—to inspect and examine secretly:—*v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

Spy-glass, (spiglas) *n.* A small perspective glass or telescope for viewing distant objects.

Squab, (skwob) *a.* [Sw. *sgrab*.] Fat; thick; plump:—unfledged; unfeathered.

Squab, (skwob) *n.* A young pigeon or dove:—a person of a short, fat figure:—a thickly stuffed cushion for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair.

Squabble, (skwob'l) *v. i.* [Ger. *quabbeln*.] To contend in debate; to wrangle; to dispute; to quarrel.

Squabble, (skwob'l) *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. [*bish*.]

Squabby, (skwobe) *a.* Short and thick; squab-

Squad, (skwod) *n.* [F. *escouade*.] A division of a company in a regiment:—a small party of men detailed for special duty, drill, &c.:—any small party.

Squadron, (skwod'run) *n.* [F. *escadron*.] A body of troops formed in a square:—a body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, averaging from 150 to 200 men:—a division of a fleet:—a detachment of ships of war.

Squalid, (skwol'id) *a.* [L. *squalidus*.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

Squalidly, (skwol'id-le) *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.

Squall, (skwawl) *v. i.* [Sw. *squälla*.] To scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.

Squall, (skwawl) *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry:—a sudden and violent gust of wind.

Squally, (skwawl'e) *a.* Bounding with squalls; disturbed with sudden and violent gusts of wind.

Squalor, (skw'alor) *n.* [L.] Foulness; filthiness.

Squamous, (skw'a'mus) *a.* [L. *squamosus*.] Covered with or consisting of scales; scaly.

Squander, (skwon'der) *v. t.* [Ger. *schwenden*.] To spend lavishly or profusely:—waste; scatter; dissipate.

Squanderer, (skwon'der-er) *n.* One who squanders; a prodigal; a spendthrift.

Square, (skwä) *a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles:—forming a right angle:—having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular outlines:—exactly suitable; true; just:—rendering equal justice:—even; leaving no balance.

Square, (skwä) *n.* [L. *quadra*, a square.] A rectilinear figure having four equal sides and four right angles:—that which is square or reckoned by squares or square measure:—an area of four sides with houses on each side; an open place formed by the intersection of two or more streets:—in *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself:—a carpenter's instrument, consisting of two flat rules joined perpendicularly at their extremities, so as to form a right angle:—hence, conformity; regularity:—justness in conduct or dealing:—level.

Square, (skwä) *v. t.* To form with four equal sides and four right angles:—to reduce to a square:—to compare with any given measure or standard:—to adjust; to regulate:—to make even, so as to leave no difference or balance:—

in *mathematics*, to multiply by itself:—*v. i.* To accord or agree exactly:—to conform or agree to suit; to fit:—to take a boxing attitude.

Squareness, (skwä'nes) *n.* The state of being square.

Squaring, (skwä'ring) *n.* Act of forming or reducing to a square:—act of balancing, as accounts:—act of regulating.

Squash, (skwoah) *v. t.* [Eng. *quash*, L. *quassare*.] To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass:—crush.

Squash, (skwoah) *n.* Something soft and easily crushed:—a sudden fall of a heavy, soft body.

Squash, (skwoah) *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *pl. asquash*.] A plant and its fruit of the gourd kind.

Squat, (skwot) *v. i.* [It. *quatto*.] To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being:—to sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal:—to settle on another's land without title. [Amer.]

Squat, (skwot) *a.* Sitting on the hams or heels sitting close to the ground; cowering:—short and thick like the figure of an animal squatting.

Squatter, (skwot'er) *n.* One who squats or sits close:—one who settles on new land without title.

Squaw, (skwaw) *n.* [Narragansett *squaws*.] A woman:—especially, a wife.

Squeak, (skwék) *v. t.* [Sw. *squäka*.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, &c.

Squeak, (skwék) *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument.

Squeaking, (skwék'ing) *a.* Crying with a sharp, shrill cry; making a thin, sharp sound.

Squeal, (skwél) *v. i.* [Sw. *squäla*.] To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound.

Squeal, (skwél) *n.* A shrill, sharp prolonged cry.

Squeamish, (skwém'ish) *a.* [From *qualitas*.] Having a stomach that is easily turned; aversion to excess in taste:—dainty; scrupulous.

Squeamishly, (skwém'ish-le) *adv.* In a squeamish manner.

Squeamishness, (skwém'ish-nes) *n.* The state of being squeamish; fastidiousness; excessive sensitiveness; affected or morbid delicacy or scrupulousness.

Squeezable, (skwé'z-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being squeezed:—figuratively, open to influence or coercion; easily constrained to grant or consent.

Squeeze, (skwéz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *crisan*.] To press between two bodies; to press closely; to lay to gripe:—to wring from; to oppress with hardships and taxes:—to force between close bodies to compel or cause to pass:—*v. i.* To urge one's way; to pass by pressing; to crowd.

Squeeze, (skwéz) *n.* A pressure between two bodies:—a close hug or embrace; a gripe:—a crowd or throng of persons huddled together.

Squeezing, (skwéz'ing) *n.* The act of pressing; compression;—oppression.

Squib, (skwib) *n.* [W. *crispian*, to move briskly.] A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter, and set into the air burning:—a sarcastic speech; a petty lampoon.

Squib, (skwib) *v. i.* To throw squibs:—to utter sarcastic or severe reflections.

Squill, (skwil) *n.* [L. *squilla*.] A lily-like plant having a bulbous root of acrid and emetic properties:—*sea-onion*.

Squint, (skwint) *a.* [D. *schijnte*.] Looking

obliquely;—not having the optic axes coincident.

Squint, (skwint) *v. i.* To see obliquely;—to have the axes of the eyes not coincident;—to run obliquely; to slope;—*v. t.* To turn to an oblique position.

Squint, (skwint) *n.* Act or habit of squinting;—a want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes;—an oblique opening in a wall.

Squint-eyed, (skwint'id) *a.* Having eyes that squint;—oblique; indirect; malignant;—looking obliquely, or by side glances.

Squire, (skwir) *n.* A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an esquire; an escort of ladies; a champion;—a country gentleman; a landed proprietor;—colloquially, a gallant; a beau.

Squire, (skwir) *v. t.* To attend, as a squire or gallant for aid and protection.

Squireen, (skwir'en) *n.* One who is half squire and half farmer in Ireland.

Squirely, (skwir'le) *a.* Becoming a squire.

Squireship, (skwir'ship) *n.* Rank and state of an esquire or squire;—also *squirehood*.

Squirm, (skwerm) *v. i. or t.* [Skr. *krimi*.] To move like a worm or eel;—to climb with the hands and feet.

Squirrel, (skwir'el) *n.* [F. *ecureuil*, G. *skia* and *oura*.] A small rodent mammal having a bushy tail—it is very nimble in climbing and leaping from branch to branch.

Squirt, (skwert) *v. t.* [Sw. *squätta*.] To eject or throw out liquid from a narrow orifice in a rapid stream.

Squirt, (skwert) *n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a syringe;—a small, quick stream.



Squirrel.

Stab, (stab) *v. t.* [Ger. *stab*.] To pierce with a pointed weapon;—to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument;—to injure secretly or by falsehood or slander, as reputation;—also, to thrust; to attempt to pierce or wound; to feint;—*v. i.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon;—to give a mortal wound.

Stab, (stab) *n.* The thrust of a pointed weapon;—a wound; a secret stroke or blow.

Stabber, (stab'er) *n.* One who stabs; a murderer;—a sailmaker's instrument, like a prickler, but triangular in shape, for piercing eyelet holes, &c.

Stabbing, (stab'ing) *n.* The act of piercing, wounding, or killing with a sharp pointed weapon.

Stability, (sta-bil'e-te) *n.* [L. *stabilitas*.] State of being stable or firm; strength to stand;—steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; constancy.

Stable, (stä'bl) *a.* [L. *stabilis*.] Fixed; firmly established; not easily overthrown;—steady in purpose; firm in resolution; not fickle or vacillating;—durable; lasting.

Stable, (stä'bl) *n.* [L. *stabulum*.] A house, shed, or building for beasts to lodge and feed in;—a covered shed with separate stalls for horses.

Stable, (stä'bl) *v. t.* To put or keep in a stable;—*v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable.

Stableness, (stä'bl-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being stable; firmness; steadiness; constancy.

Stabling, (stä'bling) *n.* Act or practice of keep-

ing cattle in a stable;—a shed for keeping horses and cattle;—also, fodder and bedding for horses.

Stablish, (stab'lish) *v. t.* To establish.

Stably, (stä'ble) *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily.

Stack, (stak) *n.* [Icel. *stackr*.] A large pile of hay, grain, straw, and the like;—a number of chimneys standing together;—a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet.

Stack, (stak) *v. t.* To lay, as hay or grain, in a pile; to pile, as wood, peat, &c.

Stacking, (stak'ing) *n.* Act or operation of piling up unthrashed corn, hay, or other crops, and thatching the upper surface.

Stacking-band, (stak'ing-band) *n.* A rope usually of straw to bind the thatching on the roof of stacks.

Stack-yard, (stak'yärd) *n.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

Saddle, (stād'l) *n.* [A.-S. *stadhel*.] Any thing which serves for support; especially, the frame of a stack of hay or grain.

Staff, (staf) *n.* [A.-S. *staf*.] A stick carried in the hand for support or defence; hence, a support; prop; comfort;—in music, the five lines and the spaces on which music is written;—a stick borne as an ensign of authority;—a pole erected in a ship, to hoist and display a flag;—the round of a ladder. [F. *estafette*.] An establishment of officers in various departments attached to an army or to the commander of an army;—a corps of executive officers.

Stag, (stag) *n.* [Icel. *steggr*.] The male red deer; the male of the hind; a hart.

Stage, (stāj) *n.* [F. *etage*.] A platform slightly elevated on which an orator may speak, &c.;—a scaffold;—the floor for scenic performances; hence, the theatre; the dramatic profession;—a place where any thing is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action or career;—a place appointed for the relay of horses;—the distance between two places of rest on a road;—a degree of advancement.

Stage-coach, (stāj'köch) *n.* A coach that runs from one place to another at stated times.

Stage-driver, (stāj'driv'er) *n.* One who drives a stage or stage-coach;—also *stage-coachman*.

Stage-effect, (stāj'ef-fekt) *n.* Effect or impression produced by dramatic performance;—impression sought to be produced by affected passion, sentiment, distress, &c.

Stage-player, (stāj'plä-er) *n.* An actor; one who represents characters on the stage.

Stagger, (stag'er) *v. i.* [D. *staggeren*.] To move to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel;—to cease to stand firm;—to begin to doubt and waver in purpose;—*v. t.* To cause to reel;—to make less steady or confident;—to shake;—to shock.

Stagger, (stag'er) *n.* A staggering motion; a reel, as of a tipsy person.

Staggering, (stag'er-ing) *n.* Act of reeling; vacillation;—doubt or hesitancy.

Staggers, (stag'erz) *n. pl.* A disease of horses and other animals, by which they fall down suddenly without sense or motion; apoplexy.

Stag-hound, (stag'hound) *n.* A hound employed in hunting the stag or deer.

Staging, (stāj'ing) *n.* A structure of posts and boards for supporting workmen, &c., in building.

Stagnant, (stagnant) *a.* [L. *stagnans*.] Not flowing in a current or stream; impure from want of motion;—not active; dull; not brisk.

Stagnantly, (stag'nant-le) *adv.* In a stagnant, motionless, or inactive state.

Stagnate, (stag'nät) *v. i.* [*L. stagnare.*] To cease to flow; to be motionless;—to cease to be brisk or active.

Stagnation, (stag-nä'hun) *n.* Condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation;—cessation of action; state of being dull.

Staid, (städ) *a.* [*From stay, to stop.*] Sober; not flighty or fanciful;—steady; regular; sedate.

Staidness, (städ'nes) *n.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; constancy.

Stain, (stän) *v. t.* [*F. teindre.*] To discolour by the application of foreign matter; to make foul;—to dye; to colour, as wood, glass, &c.;—to impress with figures in colours different from the ground;—to bring reproach on; to tarnish.

Stain, (stän) *n.* A discolouration; a blot; a foul mark;—a natural spot of a colour different from the ground;—disgrace; taint of guilt;—cause of reproach; shame.

Stainer, (stän'er) *n.* One who stains.

Stainless, (stän'les) *a.* Free from any stain;—free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin.

Stair, (stär) *n.* [*A.-S. stæger.*] One step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level;—a series of steps from one story of a house to another—commonly in the plural.

Staircase, (stär'käs) *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, &c.

Stake, (stāk) *n.* [*A.-S. staca.*] A stick pointed at one end;—the piece of timber to which a martyr was affixed while he was burning;—that which is laid down as a wager or prize.

Stake, (stāk) *v. t.* To support or defend with stakes;—to mark the limits by stakes;—to pledge;—to deposit, as the amount of a wager, &c.

Stake-net, (stāk'net) *n.* A fish-net secured and expanded by stakes.

Stalactite, (sta-lak'tit) *n.* [*G. stalaktos.*] A pendulous or cylindrical carbonate of lime, resembling an icicle in form, and attached to the roof or side of a cavern.

Stalactitic, (sta-lak-tit'ik) *a.* Having the form or characters of a stalactite.

Stalagmite, (sta-lag'mit) *n.* [*G. stalagma.*] A deposit

Stalactites.

of calcareous matter on the floors of caverns.

Stale, (stäl) *a.* [*Ger. stel, stal.*] Vapid or tasteless from age;—not new; not freshly made;—decayed; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing.

Stale, (stäl) *n.* [*Ger. stall.*] A long handle; shaft;—something set to attract or allure; a decoy. [*F. estalle.*] Urine of horses or other beasts.

Stale, (stäl) *v. t.* [*Ger. stallen.*] To make water—said of horses and cattle.

Staleness, (stäl'nes) *n.* State of being stale; vapidness;—oldness; triteness; commonness.

Stalk, (stawk) *n.* [*Icel. stilk.*] The stem or main axis of a plant;—the petiole, pedicel, or peduncle of a plant;—the stem of a quill, spoon, tobacco pipe, &c.;—a straight or fluted ornament in the Corinthian capital.

Stalk, (stawk) *n.* A high, proud, or stately walk; a wide step or pace.

Stalk, (stawk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. stælcian.*] To walk with high and proud steps;—to walk behind a screen, for the purpose of taking game;—*v. t.* To approach under cover or by stealth.

Stalker, (stawk'er) *n.* One who stalks.

Stalking, (stawk'ing) *n.* The act of going gently step by step, or from one point of cover to another, so as to get within gun-shot of the game.

Stalking-horse, (stawk'ing-hors) *n.* A figure behind which a fowler conceals himself from the game which he is aiming to kill;—a pretence;—mere pretext.

Stall, (stawl) *n.* [*D. & Ger. stal.*] A stand; a station; the place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed;—a stable; a place for cattle;—a small house or alight shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale;—a bench or form on which wares are exhibited;—the seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in the choir of a cathedral or collegiate church;—*pl.* Seats in a theatre, usually between the orchestra and the pit.

Stall, (stawl) *v. t.* To put into a stable;—to induct into office with the customary formalities. To install.—*v. i.* To dwell; to inhabit.

Stallage, (stawl'j) *n.* Right of erecting stalls in fairs; rent paid for a stall.

Stall-feed, (stawl'fed) *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder.

Stallion, (stäl'yun) *n.* [*F. étalon.*] A horse castrated, used for raising stock.

Stalwart, (stäl'wert) *a.* [*A.-S. stælwerð.*] Brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring.

Stamen, (stäm'en) *n.* [*L.*] A warp thread;—the male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen or fecundating dust;—*pl.* The fixed, firm part of a body which supports it;—gives it its strength and solidity;—whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything.

Stamineous, (stäm-in'ë-us) *a.* [*L. stamineus.*] Consisting of stamens or threads;—pertaining to the stamens.

Staminiferous, (stäm-in-if'er-us) *a.* [*L. stamifer, & ferre.*] Bearing or having stamens.

Stammer, (stäm'er) *v. i.* [*Ger. stammeln.*] To hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter;—*v. t.* To use or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.

Stammer, (stäm'er) *n.* Defective utterance or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.

Stammerer, (stäm'er-er) *n.* One who stutters or hesitates in speaking.

Stammering, (stäm'er-ing) *n.* Hesitation in speaking; impediment in speech; stutter.

Stamp, (stamp) *v. t.* [*Ger. stampfen.*] To beat or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot;—to impress with some mark;—to imprint;—to fix deeply;—to coin; to mint;—to crush by the downward action of a hammer;—to set a mark on, as cloth;—to put post-marks on, as letters.—*v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

Stamp, (stamp) *n.* Any instrument for making impressions;—a figure, device, motto cut in wood or metal; a plate; a die; a seal, &c.;—the mark made by stamping; an impression;—that which is marked; a thing stamped;—an official mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government;—a stamped or printed device affixed to certain papers, as evidence that the government dues are paid;—a character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing—current value; authority;—make; cast; form; character.

Stamp-collector, (stamp'kol-lek-tor) *n.* An officer who receives or collects stamp-duties.

Stamp-duty, (stamp'dü-te) *n.* A tax imposed for revenue purposes, on bonds, deeds of convey-

ance, legacies, bills, receipts, &c., which to be legally binding and valid must be written on parchment or paper bearing the government stamp;—also, a duty on cards; a duty on newspapers, advertisements, &c., now abolished.

Stampede, (stam-péd) n. [From *stamp*.] A sudden fright or flight in consequence of a panic.

Stampede, (stam-péd) v. t. To disperse by causing sudden fright, as a herd, troop, or teams of animals.

Stamper, (stamp'gr) n. An instrument for pounding or stamping;—a clerk in the post-office who affixes the stamp to letters received for transmission.

Stamp-office, (stamp'of-is) n. An office for the issue and sale of stamps, and the reception of stamp-duties and other taxes.

Stanch, (stánsh) v. t. [*F. etancher*.] To stop the flowing of, as blood; to dry up;—*v. i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

Stanch, (stánsh) a. Strong and tight; sound; firm;—firm in principle; constant; hearty; steady.

Stanchel, (stánsh'el) n. A stanchion.

Stanching, (stánsh'ing) n. Act of stopping or checking the flow of blood.

Stanchion, (stánsh'un) n. A prop or support; a small post.

Stanchness, (stánsh'nes) n. The state of being stanch; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

Stand, (stand) v. i. [*A.-S. standan*.] To remain at rest in an erect position;—to rest on the feet;—to continue upright;—to remain firm on a foundation;—to occupy, as its place; to be situated or located;—to cease from progress; to stop; to pause; to halt;—to endure; to be firm;—to adhere to principles;—to be in some particular state; to consist; to have its being or essence in;—to interpose or intervene;—to offer one's self as a candidate;—to adhere to; to abide by;—to persist; to persevere;—to succeed in trial; to be proved and found worthy;—to insist; to dwell upon;—in *navigation*, to hold a course or direction;—in *law*, to continue in force;—to appear in court;—*v. t.* To endure; to sustain;—to resist without yielding; to withstand;—to abide by; to admit;—to keep; to maintain, as ground or position.

Stand, (stand) n. A place or post where one stands;—a station in a city for cabs and the like;—a stop; a halt;—an erection for spectators;—any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid; act of opposing; resistance;—highest point;—rank; station;—a young tree left when others are cut down; standard.

Standard, (stand'ard) n. [*F. etandard*.] An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colours; a banner;—that which is established by authority as a rule or measure of quantity;—a rule or model; criterion;—proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy;—a standing tree or stem;—an upright support; any upright in framing.

Standard, (stand'ard) a. Having a fixed value;—settled by imperial authority, as weights or measures, &c.;—hence, superior in excellence; recognized.

Standard-bearer, (stand'ard-bär'er) n. An officer who bears a standard.

Stander, (stand'er) n. One who stands—only in composition, *by-stander*;—a standard tree.

Standing, (stand'ing) a. Established by law or by custom; permanent;—not flowing; stagnant;

—not movable; fixed;—remaining erect; not cut down.

Standing, (stand'ing) n. Act of stopping or coming to a stand; state of being erect upon the feet;—duration; continuance;—possession of an office, character, or place;—condition in society; rank.

Standish, (stand'ish) n. [From *stand* and *dish*.] A stand or case for pen and ink.

Stand-point, (stand'point) n. A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; point of view.

Stang, (stang) n. [*A.-S. steng*.] A pole, rod, or perch; a long bar; a shaft;—to *ride the stang*, to be placed straddling on a pole and so carried on men's shoulders in derision.

Stannary, (stan'ar-e) a. [*L. stannum, tin*.] Of or pertaining to tin mines or to tin works.

Stannary, (stan'ar-e) n. A tin mine or tin works;—certain royal rights in respect to tin mines.

Stanza, (stan'za) n. [*It. stanza*.] A combination or arrangement of lines of verse.

Staple, (stá'pl) n. [*A.-S. stapel*.] A settled mart or market;—a principal production of a country or district;—the principal element; the chief ingredient;—the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax;—a loop of metal formed with two points, to be driven into wood, to hold a hook.

Staple, (stá'pl) a. Pertaining to, or being a market staple for, commodities;—settled;—regularly produced or made for market; principal; marketable.

Star, (stár) n. [*A.-S. steorra*.] One of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens;—in *astrology*, a configuration of the planets supposed to influence or determine one's fortune;—an ornament worn on the breast to indicate rank or honour;—the figure of a star (thus *) used in writing or printing as a reference; an asterisk;—a person of brilliant and attractive qualities; a distinguished theatrical performer, and the like.

Star, (stár) v. t. To set or adorn with stars; to bespangle;—*v. i.* To be bright, or attract attention, as a star; to figure as a theatrical performer.

Star-blind, (stár'blind) a. Purblind; blinking.

Starboard, (stár'börd) n. [*A.-S. steóran and bord*.] The right hand side of a ship or boat to a person looking forward.

Starboard, (stár'börd) a. Pertaining to the right hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side. [*rigid*.]

Starch, (stárch) a. [*A.-S. stearc*.] Stiff; precise.

Starch, (stárch) n. [*Ger. stärke*.] A granular substance used for stiffening cloth, chiefly extracted from wheat flour;—a stiff and formal manner;—starchiness.

Starch, (stárch) v. t. To stiffen with starch.

Starched, (stárch't) a. Stiffened with starch;—stiff; precise; formal.

Starcher, (stárch'er) n. One who starches.

Starchly, (stárch'le) adv. In a starch manner; formally.

Starchness, (stárch'nes) n. State or quality of being starch; stiffness of manner; preciseness.

Starchy, (stárch'e) a. Consisting of or resembling starch; stiff.

Stare, (stár) n. [*A.-S. staer*.] The staring.

Stare, (stár) v. i. [*A.-S. starian*.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to gaze; to look earnestly;—to be prominent; to glare;—*v. t.* To look earnestly at; to gaze at.

Stare, (stâr) *n.* A fixed look with open eyes.
Starer, (stâr'er) *n.* One who stares or gazes.
Star-fish, (stâr'fish) *n.* A marine pedicellate echinoderm resembling a star in shape.

Star-gazer, (stâr'gâz'er) *n.* One who gazes at the stars; an astronomer.

Star-gazing, (stâr'gâz-ing) *n.* Act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.

Stark, (stârk) *a.* [A.-S. *stearc*.] Stiff; strong;—mere; sheer; pure; downright.

Stark, (stârk) *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely.
Starkness, (stârk'nes) *n.* The state or quality of being stark; stiffness; stoutness.

Starless, (stâr'les) *a.* Having no stars visible, or no starlight.

Starlight, (stâr'lit) *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.

Starling, (stâr'ling) *n.* [A.-S. *stær*.] A conirostral passerine bird of a bluish-black colour, marked with white specks or stars, and easily tamed and taught to whistle.

Starost, (stâr'rost) *n.* In Poland, one who holds a fief; a feudatory holding from the crown.

Star-spangled, (stâr-spang-gld) *a.* Spotted with stars, as the United States' national flag.

Starry, (stâr'e) *a.* Abounding with stars; adorned with stars;—proceeding from the stars;—shining like stars.

Start, (stârt) *v. i.* [Ger. *stürzen*.] To move as with a spring or leap from sudden pain, feeling, or emotion;—to shrink; to wince;—to set out; to begin;—to turn from; to deviate;—*v. t.* To cause to move suddenly; to alarm; to rouse;—to move suddenly from its place; to dislocate;—to send off from the post; to give the signal for running in a race;—among *seamen*, to broach; to pour liquor from, as a cask;—also, to slacken, as a sheet, brace, &c.;—to quicken or give a start to by punishing with a rope's end.

Start, (stârt) *n.* A sudden spring, leap, or motion occasioned by surprise, fear, pain, or the like;—a twitch or spasm;—unexpected movement; a sally;—act of setting out;—a push; a shove;—alarm; fright.

Start, (stârt) *n.* [A.-S. *steort*.] A projection; a push; a horn; a tail.

Starter, (stâr'ter) *n.* One who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection;—a dog that rouses game;—one who gives the signal for running in a race.

Starting, (stâr'ting) *n.* Act of moving suddenly or shrinking;—act of rousing to duty.

Starting-place, (stâr'ting-plâs) *n.* Station or point from which one sets out—literally and figuratively;—also *starting-point*.

Startle, (stâr'tl) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *start*.] To shrink; to move suddenly on feeling alarm;—*v. t.* To excite by alarm, surprise, or apprehension;—shock; astonish.



Star-fish.



Starling.

Startle, (stâr'tl) *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by alarm, surprise, or apprehension.
Starvation, (stâr-vâ'shun) *n.* The act of starving, or state of being starved.

Starve, (stâr'v) *v. i.* [A.-S. *steorfan*.] To perish or die with cold;—to perish with hunger; to suffer extreme want; to be very indigent;—*v. t.* To kill with cold;—to kill with hunger;—to reduce by famine, as a garrison;—to destroy by want of nutriment, as a plant;—to deprive of force or vigour.

Starveling, (stâr'vling) *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

Starveling, (stâr'vling) *n.* An animal or plant thin, lean, and weak, through want of nutriment.

State, (stât) *n.* [L. *status*.] Circumstances or condition of a being or thing at any given time; modified form; temporary aspect;—*crisis*; difficult position;—*rank*; quality;—wealthy or prosperous circumstances;—any body of men constituting a community;—the legislature of a country;—a body politic; the whole body of people united under one government;—appearance of greatness; pomp; dignity; grandeur;—a chair or seat of honour;—also, used adjectively in the sense of public or governmental.

State, (stât) *v. t.* To express the particulars of; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite.

State-craft, (stât'kraft) *n.* Sagacity and ability in political affairs;—in a bad sense, political cunning or artifice.

State-criminal, (stât'krim-in-al) *n.* A political offender; one charged with treason against the state.

Stated, (stât'ed) *a.* Settled; regular; occurring at regular times;—expressed; told in so many words.

Statedly, (stât'ed-le) *adv.* At stated times.

Stateliness, (stât'le-nes) *n.* Condition of being stately; dignity; grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner;—also, affected dignity; assumed pride; hauteur.

Stately, (stât'le) *a.* Evincing state or dignity;—dignified; majestic; magnificent; august.

Statement, (stât'ment) *n.* Act of stating;—a series of facts, reasons, &c., expressed on paper, account; manifesto; narrative; declaration.

State-paper, (stât'pâ-per) *n.* Any document, written or printed, issued by or relating to the state or the government.

State-prisoner, (stât'priz-n-er) *n.* One in confinement for political offences.

State-room, (stât'rôom) *n.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house;—apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.

Statesman, (stâts'man) *n.* A man versed in the arts of government; a politician; one eminent for political abilities;—one employed in public affairs.

Statesmanly, (stâts'man-le) *a.* Becoming a statesman; having the wisdom and ability requisite for a political ruler or administrator.

Statesmanship, (stâts'man-ship) *n.* The qualifications of a statesman; skill in legislation and administration;—dexterity in leading a political party.

State-trial, (stât'tri-al) *n.* Trial of a person for political offences.

Static, (stât'ik) *a.* [G. *statikos*.] Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium;—resting; acting by mere weight.

Statics, (stát'íks) *n. sing.* That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them.

Station, (stá'shun) *n.* [*L. statio.*] The spot or place where any thing stands;—situation; position;—office;—employment; occupation; business;—state; condition of life;—a stopping-place where railroad trains take in passengers, &c.;—the place where the police force is assembled when not on duty.

Station, (stá'shun) *v. t.* To place; to set; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office.

Stationary, (stá'shun-er-e) *a.* Not moving or not appearing to move; stable; fixed;—not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better.

Stationer, (stá'shun-er) *n.* A bookseller;—especially, one who sells paper, quills, pencils, and other furniture for writing.

Stationery, (stá'shun-er-ee) *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, and the like. [tioner.]

Stationery, (stá'shun-er-ee) *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

Statist, (stát'íst) *n.* [*From state.*] A statesman.

Statistical, (sta-tíst'ík-al) *a.* Pertaining to the condition of a people, their economy and resources; pertaining to statistics.

Statistics, (sta-tíst'íks) *n. sing. & pl.* [*Eng. statist.*] A collection of facts arranged and classified respecting the condition of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest;—the science which has to do with the collection and classification of such facts.

Statuary, (stat'ú-er-e) *n.* [*L. statuaria.*] Art of carving statues or images;—one who practises the art of making statues;—a collection of statues.

Statue, (stat'ú) *n.* [*L. statua.*] A solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a living being; an image.

Statuesque, (stat'ú-ek) *a.* Partaking of or exemplifying the characteristics of a statue.

Statuette, (stat'ú-et) *n.* [*F.*] A small statue.

Stature, (stat'úr) *n.* [*L. statura.*] The natural height of a body—generally of the human body.

Status, (stát'ús) *n.* [*L.*] A standing; position;—present condition or state, as of affairs; the precise facts or circumstances of a case;—relative position or state; social condition; an individual's rank or influence in the community.

Statutable, (stat'út-a-bl) *a.* [*From statute.*] Made by statute;—being in conformity to statute.

Statute, (stat'út) *n.* [*L. statutum.*] An act of the legislature declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a positive law;—the act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule;—regulation; edict; decree.

Statutory, (stat'út-or-e) *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

Stave, (stáv) *n.* [*Eng. staff.*] A thin, narrow piece of wood of which casks are made;—five lines and spaces on which musical notes are written;—a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.

Stave, (stáv) *v. t.* To thrust through with a staff; to break a hole in; to burst;—to delay; to drive away, with off.

Stay, (stá) *v. i.* [*Dan. staae, L. stare.*] To remain; to continue in a place; to stop; to stand still;—to wait; to attend;—to dwell; to tarry;—to rely; to trust;—*v. t.* To hold from proceeding; to restrain;—to delay; to obstruct. [*F. estayer.*] To prop; to hold up;—to satisfy in part;—to tack, as a vessel.

Stay, (stá) *n.* Continuance in a place; abode for a time;—cessation of motion or progress; stand; stop. [*F. estai.*] That which serves as a prop or support;—*pl.* A bodice; a corset;—a large, strong rope employed to support a mast.

Stay-lace, (stá'lás) *n.* A lace for fastening the bodice in female dress.

Staymaker, (stá'mák-er) *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.

Stead, (sted) *n.* [*A.-S. stede.*] Place or room which another had or might have.

Steadfast, (sted'fast) *a.* [*From stead and fast.*] Firmly fixed;—constant; firm; resolute.

Steadfastly, (sted'fast-le) *adv.* In a steadfast manner; firmly.

Steadfastness, (sted'fast-nes) *n.* The state of being steadfast; firmness; fixedness; constancy.

Steadily, (sted'e-le) *adv.* In a steady manner.

Steadiness, (sted'e-nes) *n.* State of being steady; firmness;—constancy; steadfastness; resolution.

Steady, (sted'e) *a.* Firm in position; fixed;—constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit; not changeable or wavering;—constant; uniform.

Steady, (sted'e) *v. t.* To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support.

Steak, (sták) *n.* [*A.-S. styccc.*] A slice of beef, pork, or the like, broiled or cut for broiling.

Steal, (stál) *v. t.* [*A.-S. stelan.*] To take without right or leave;—to take feloniously;—to take in small quantities; to pilfer;—to convey secretly; to withdraw and remove without observation;—to gain or win by secret arts, or by address or cunning;—*v. i.* To slip in, along, or away unperceived;—to withdraw secretly;—to pilfer, to practise theft.

Stealer, (stél'er) *n.* One who steals; a thief.

Stealing, (stél'ing) *n.* Act of taking feloniously the goods or property of another; pilfering.

Stealth, (stelh) *n.* The act of stealing;—secret art; means used to bring to pass any thing in a concealed manner.

Stealthily, (stelh'e-le) *adv.* In a stealthy manner.

Stealthiness, (stelh'e-nes) *n.* The state or character of being stealthy; secret procedure.

Stealthy, (stelh'e) *a.* Done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely; unperceived; secret; sly.

Steam, (stém) *n.* [*A.-S. stedn.*] The elastic, aeriform fluid into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point;—mist formed by condensed vapour; visible exhalation of heated bodies.

Steam, (stém) *v. i.* To rise or pass off in vapour;—to move or travel by the agency of steam;—*v. t.* To exhale; to evaporate;—to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing.

Steam-boat, (stém'bót) *n.* A boat, especially one of large size, propelled through the water by steam.

Steam-boiler, (stém'boil-er) *n.* A boiler for generating steam, or for subjecting objects to the operation of steam.

Steam-engine, (stém'en-jín) *n.* An engine moved by steam; a mechanical apparatus for utilizing the elasticity or expansive power of steam and its property of rapid condensation, and converting it into a motive power for driving machinery, locomotion, &c.

Steamer, (stém'er) *n.* A vessel propelled by steam;—a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery.

Steam-gauge, (stém'gáj) *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler.

Steam-gun, (stēm'gun) *n.* A machine by which balls or projectiles may be driven by steam.

Steam-hammer, (stēm'ham-er) *n.* A large forge hammer wrought by steam.

Steaminess, (stēm'e-nes) *n.* The quality or condition of being steamy; vaporousness; mistiness.

Steam-pipe, (stēm'pip) *n.* The pipe by which steam is conveyed to the steam chest or to the cylinder.

Steam-power, (stēm'pow-er) *n.* The force or energy of steam applied to machinery, &c.

Steam-press, (stēm'pres) *n.* Printing press driven by steam.

Steam-ship, (stēm'ship) *n.* A ship propelled by the power of steam.

Steam-vessel, (stēm'ves-el) *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.

Steam-whistle, (stēm'hwis-l) *n.* A small pipe or call through which steam is blown forcibly to sound a signal of warning, &c.

Steamy, (stēm'e) *a.* Consisting of or resembling steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.

Stearine, (stē'a-rin) *n.* [G. *stear*.] One of the proximate principles of animal fat;—an acid produced by the action of alkalis on stearin.

Steed, (stēd) *n.* [A.-S. *stēda*.] A horse, especially, a spirited horse for state or war.

Steel, (stēl) *n.* [Ital. *stēl*, Ger. *stahl*.] Iron combined with a small portion of carbon—used in making instruments;—hence, an instrument made of steel, as a sword, knife, or the like;—an instrument of steel for sharpening knives upon;—hardness.

Steel, (stēl) *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel;—to make hard; to make obdurate.

Steely, (stēl'e) *a.* Made or consisting of steel;—hence, resembling steel; hard; firm.

Steel-yard, (stēl'yārd) *n.* A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever.

Steep, (stēp) *a.* [A.-S. *stēp*.] Ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

Steep, (stēp) *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent; precipice; height.

Steep, (stēp) *v. t.* [Ger. *stippen*.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to drench.

Steeple, (stēpl) *n.* [A.-S. *stypel*.] A tower or turret of a church ending in a point; a spire.

Steeple-chase, (stēp'l-chās) *n.* A race for thorough-bred and hunting horses across the country.

Steepled, (stēpld) *a.* Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples and towers.

Steeply, (stēple) *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity.

Steepness, (stēp'nes) *n.* State of being steep; precipitous declivity.

Steer, (stēr) *n.* [A.-S. *stēdr*.] A young male of the bovine genus; a castrated bullock from two to four years old; an ox.

Steer, (stēr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *stēdran*.] To direct; to guide; to govern, especially a vessel in the water;—*v. i.* To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course;—to be directed and governed;—to conduct one's self; to pursue a course of action.

Steering, (stēr'ing) *n.* Act or practice of directing in a course;—the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm;—an apartment in the space between decks forward for an inferior class of passengers;—management; regulation.

Steering, (stēr'ing) *n.* Act or art of directing a vessel by movements of the helm.

Steering-wheel, (stēr'ing-hwēl) *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned.

Steerling, (stēr'ling) *n.* A young steer or bullock.

Steersman, (stēr'sman) *n.* One who steers; the helmsman of a ship.

Stellar, (stel'ar) *a.* [L. *stellaria*.] Pertaining to stars;—full of stars; set with stars;—also *stellary*.

Stellate, (stel'ät) *a.* [L. *stellatus*.] Resembling a star; radiated;—arranged in the form of a star.

Stellular, (stel'ü-lär) *a.* [L. *stellula*.] Having the shape of little stars; radiated.

Stem, (stem) *n.* [A.-S. *stema*.] The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind;—a little branch which connects a fruit or flower with a main branch; any thing resembling a stem; tube; stalk;—the stock of a family;—a descendant; progeny. [A.-S. *stefa*.] A curved piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end.

Stem, (stem) *v. t.* To oppose or cut, as with the stem of a vessel; to make progress against, as a current;—to resist; to check.

Stemless, (stem'les) *a.* Having no stem.

Stench, (stensh) *n.* [A.-S. *stenc*.] An ill smell; offensive odour; stink.

Stencil, (sten'sil) *n.* [A.-S. *stenge*.] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, &c.—the pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the colour brushed over it.

Stencil, (sten'sil) *v. t.* To paint or colour in figures with stencils.

Stenographic, (sten-ö-grafik) *a.* Of or pertaining to stenography.

Stenography, (sten-og'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *stēnos* and *graphein*.] The art of writing in shorthand.

Stentor, (stent'or) *n.* [G.] Any person having a powerful voice.

Stentorian, (sten-tō're-an) *a.* [G. *stentōr*.] Extremely loud;—able to utter a very loud sound.

Step, (step) *v. i.* [A.-S. *steppan*.] To advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet;—to go; to walk a little distance;—to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely;—*v. t.* To set as the foot;—to fix the foot of, as a mast.

Step, (step) *n.* An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace;—one remove in ascending or descending a stair;—a small space or distance;—gradation; degree;—footprint; track;—gait; manner of walking;—proceeding; measure;—the round of a ladder;—*pl.* A portable frame-work of stairs;—a block of wood supporting the heel of the mast.

Step-brother, (step'bruth-er) *n.* A brother by marriage only.

Step-child, (step'child) *n.* A son or daughter by marriage only.

Step-daughter, (step'daw-ter) *n.* A daughter by marriage only.

Step-father, (step'fä-thēr) *n.* A father by marriage only.

Step-mother, (step'muth-er) *n.* A mother by marriage only.

Steppe, (step) *n.* [Russ. *stepi*.] One of the vast plains in South-eastern Europe and Asia, generally uncultivated.

Stepping-stone, (step'ing-stōn) *n.* A stone to raise the feet above the water or mud in walk-

ing;—a means of progress or further advancement. [only.]

Step-sister, (stép'sis-tér) *n.* A sister by marriage.

Step-son, (stép'sun) *n.* A son by marriage only.

Stere, (stér) *n.* [F.] The French unit for solid measure being equivalent to 35.3166 English cubic feet.

Stereography, (stér-è-ò-graf'ik) *a.* Made according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.

Stereographically, (stér-è-ò-graf'ik-al-è) *adv.* By delineation on a plane; perspectively.

Stereography, (stér-è-ò-gra-fe) *n.* [G. *stereos* and *graphein*.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane.

Stereometry, (stér-è-ò-met-re) *n.* [G. *stereon* and *metron*.] The art of measuring bodies and finding their solid contents.

Stereoscope, (stér-è-ò-skóp) *n.* [G. *stereos*, firm, solid, and *skopein*, to view.] An optical instrument illustrating the phenomena of binocular vision—two photographic pictures are viewed through two separate lenses, one for each eye, and adjusted to the angle of vision, so that only one image of the two pictures is impressed on the sensorium, and stands out in relief, round and seemingly solid.

Stereoscopic, (stér-è-ò-skóp'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope.

Stereotype, (stér-è-ò-tip) *n.* [G. *stereos* and *typos*.] A fixed metal type or block; especially, a plate of type metal cast or moulded from a page or sheet of imposed type, and representing exactly the letters, lines, spaces, &c., of the movable types;—the art of making fixed metallic plates from types, and of printing from such plates.

Stereotype, (stér-è-ò-tip) *v. t.* To make stereotype plates for, as for a book.

Stereotype, (stér-è-ò-tip) *a.* Cast or moulded from types;—printed from plates or casts of type.

Stereotyped, (stér-è-ò-tipt) *a.* Cast in a mould;—hence, fashioned and fixed after a model or ideal.

Sterile, (stér'il) *a.* [L. *sterilis*.] Producing little or no crop; barren; unfruitful; producing no young;—destitute of ideas or sentiment.

Sterility, (stér'il-é-to) *n.* Quality of being sterile; barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness.

Sterling, (stér'ling) *a.* [Easterling, a small silver coin stamped by traders from the east of Germany.] Belonging to the British money or coinage;—genuine; pure; of excellent quality.

Sterling, (stér'ling) *n.* English money; standard coin;—standard rate or value.

Stern, (stérn) *a.* [A.-S. *stern*.] Fixed, with an aspect of severity and authority; austere;—harsh; unrelenting;—afflictive; cruel;—gloomy; threatening.

Stern, (stérn) *n.* [A.-S. *stearn*.] The hind part of a ship or boat;—hence, the place of management; direction.

Stern-chase, (stérn'châs) *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other.

Stern-chaser, (stérn'châs-ér) *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward.

Sternly, (stérn'le) *adv.* In a stern manner.

Sternmost, (stérn'móst) *a.* Furthest in the rear; farthest stern.

Sternness, (stérn'nes) *n.* The quality of being stern; severity of look; austerity;—harshness.

Stern-post, (stérn'póst) *n.* A straight piece of timber on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.

Stern-sheets, (stérn'shêts) *n. pl.* That part of a boat which is between the stern and the rowers.

Sternutation, (stér-nū-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *sternutatio*.] The act of sneezing.

Sternutatory, (stér-nūt'ā-tor-e) *a.* Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.

Sternutatory, (stér-nūt'ā-tor-e) *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

Stertorous, (stér'tō-rus) *a.* [L. *stertere*.] Characterized by a deep snoring; hoarsely breathing.

Stethoscope, (steth'ò-skóp) *n.* [G. *stēthos* and *skopein*.] An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the chest, so that the operator may judge of the action or condition of the heart, the lungs, &c.

Stethoscopic, (steth'ò-skóp-ik) *a.* Pertaining to a stethoscope; made or ascertained by a stethoscope.

Stew, (stū) *v. t.* [F. *étuver*.] To boil slowly or with a simmering heat; to seethe;—*v. i.* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

Stew, (stū) *n.* A house for bathing, sweating, cupping, &c.;—a dish cooked by stewing.

Steward, (stū'ārd) *n.* [A.-S. *steward*.] A man employed to manage domestic concerns, servants, accounts, &c.;—a waiter on board a ship;—a fiscal agent of certain bodies; a high officer of state.

Stewardess, (stū'ārd-es) *n.* A female waiter on ship-board.

Stewardship, (stū'ārd-ship) *n.* The office of a steward.

Sthenic, (sthen'ik) *a.* [G. *sthenos*.] Attended with excessive action of the heart and arteries.

Stibium, (stib'e-um) *n.* [L.] Antimony.

Stich, (stik) *n.* [G. *stichos*.] A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a line in the Scriptures;—a row or rank of trees.

Stick, (stik) *n.* [A.-S. *sticca*.] The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub cut off; a rod; a staff;—any branch of a tree cut for fuel or timber;—an instrument of adjustable width in which types are arranged in words and lines;—a thrust; a stab.

Stick, (stik) *v. t.* To cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; to pierce; to stab;—to fasten by piercing; to set; to fix in;—to fix on a pointed instrument;—*v. i.* To hold to by cleaving to the surface; to adhere;—to cling to;—to be hindered from proceeding;—to be embarrassed or puzzled; to hesitate;—to adhere closely in friendship and affection; to remain in the memory;—to be constant or devoted to.

Stickiness, (stik'e-nes) *n.* Quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; viscoseness; glutinousness.

Sticking-plaster, (stik'ing-plas-ter) *n.* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds, &c.

Stickle, (stik'l) *v. i.* To take part with one side or the other;—to contend or altercation;—to go from one side to the other; to play fast and loose; to trim.

Stickle-back, (stik'l-bak) *n.* [O. Eng. *stickle* and *back*.] A small fresh water fish—so called from the spines which arm its back, ventral fins, and other parts.

Stickler, (stik'l-ér) *n.*



Stickle-back.

One who stickles;—one who pertinaciously contends for some trifling thing.

Sticky, (stik'e) *a.* Inclined to stick;—adhesive; viscous; glutinous; tenacious.

Stiff, (stif) *a.* [A.-S. *stif*.] Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant;—thick and tenacious; inspissated;—impetuous in motion;—strong, as a breeze;—hardy; stubborn;—not natural and easy;—formal in manner.

Stiffen, (stif'n) *v. t.* To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible;—to make more thick or viscous;—*v. i.* To become stiff; to become more rigid;—to be inspissated;—to become less susceptible of impression; to grow more obstinate.

Stiffener, (stif'n-er) *n.* That which stiffens; some stiff material inserted into a neckcloth, cravat, &c., to keep it straight and smooth.

Stiffening, (stif'n-ing) *n.* Some material used to make a dress less soft or flexible, as hair, whalebone, crinoline, &c.—some substance used to thicken liquid and gelatinous articles of food.

Stiffly, (stif'le) *adv.* In a stiff manner firmly; strongly; rigidly; obstinately.

Stiff-necked, (stif'nekt) *a.* Stubborn; obstinate.

Stiffness, (stif'nes) *n.* State of being stiff; want of pliancy; rigidity;—consistency; thickness;—torpidity, as of the joints;—tension; inelasticity;—obstinacy; stubbornness of disposition;—formality; constraint, as of manner;—want of ease and simplicity.

Stifle, (stif'l) *v. t.* [*F. étouffer.*] To stop the breath; to choke;—to suffocate; to oppress;—to smother; to quench; to suppress the manifestation or report of; to deaden; to extinguish; to destroy.

Stifling, (stif'ling) *a.* Suffocating; close and oppressive.

Stigma, (stig'ma) *n.* [*G. stigma.*] A mark with a burning iron; a brand;—any mark of infamy;—a stain or blot on reputation;—in *botany*, that vascular part of the pistil which receives the pollen.

Stigmatic, (stig-mat'ik) *a.* Marked with a stigma or with infamy or reproach;—also *stigmatical*.

Stigmatize, (stig'ma-tiz) *v. t.* To mark with a stigma or brand;—to set a mark of disgrace on;—to declare or denounce as infamous.

Stilar, (stil'ar) *a.* Pertaining to a stile of a dial.

Stile, (stil) *n.* A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow; a style.

Stile, (stil) *n.* [A.-S. *stigel.*] A step or set of steps for ascending and descending a fence or wall.

Stiletto, (ste-let'to) *n.* [*It.*] A small dagger with a round, pointed blade;—a pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in working muslin.

Still, (stil) *v. t.* [A.-S. *stillan.*] To stop, as noise; to silence; to subdue;—to calm; to allay; to appease.

Still, (stil) *a.* Uttering no sound; silent;—not disturbed by noise; quiet; calm;—motionless; placid; peaceful; gentle.

Still, (stil) *adv.* To this time; until now;—habitually; uniformly;—notwithstanding; nevertheless;—after that; in continuation.

Still, (stil) *n.* [*L. stillare.*] A vessel used in the distillation of liquors; alembic;—a distillery.

Still, (stil) *v. t.* To expel spirit from liquors by heat, and condense it by refrigeration;—to distil.

Still-birth, (stil'berth) *n.* That which is born without life; state of being born without life.

Still-born, (stil'born) *a.* Dead at the birth;—abortive.

Stillness, (stil'nes) *n.* State or quality of being still; freedom from noise, motion, agitation, excitement, and the like; calmness; quiet; silence.

Stilly, (stil'e) *a.* Still; quiet; calm.

Stilly, (stil'e) *adv.* Silently; without noise.

Stilt, (stilt) *n.* [*D. stiel.*] A piece of wood constructed to raise the foot above the ground in walking.

Stilt, (stilt) *v. t.* To raise on stilts; to elevate;—to raise by unnatural means.

Stilty, (stilt'e) *a.* Inflated; pompous;—also *stilted*.

Stimulant, (stim'ü-lant) *a.* [*L. stimulus.*] Serving to stimulate; inciting; provocative;—producing increased vital action in the bodily organism or any of its parts.

Stimulant, (stim'ü-lant) *n.* An agent which produces an increase of vital activity in the organism or any of its parts.

Stimulate, (stim'ü-lät) *v. t.* [*L. stimulare.*] To excite, rouse, or animate;—to produce an increase of vital activity in.

Stimulative, (stim'ü-lät-iv) *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.

Stimulative, (stim'ü-lät-iv) *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

Stimulus, (stim'ü-lus) *n.* [*L.*] A goad; hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits;—that which produces an increase of vital action.—in *botany*, a sting; a prickle.

Sting, (sting) *n.* [A.-S. *sting.*] A sharp-pointed weapon with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defence;—the thrust of a sting into the flesh;—any thing that gives acute pain;—the point of an epigram or other pointed, sarcastic saying.

Sting, (sting) *v. t.* To pierce or poison with a sting, as bees, scorpions, &c.;—to pain acutely; to prick, as with remorse;—*v. i.* To use a sting.

Stingily, (stin'je-le) *adv.* In a niggardly spirit; grudgingly; with mean covetousness.

Stinginess, (stin'je-nes) *n.* Extreme avarice, mean closeness or nearness in pecuniary matters.

Stingless, (sting'lee) *a.* Having no sting.

Stingy, (stin'je) *a.* [*Norm. F. chache.*] Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly.

Stink, (stink) *v. i.* [A.-S. *stincan.*] To emit a strong, offensive smell;—to be in bad odour or repute; to be offensive and loathsome.

Stink, (stink) *n.* A strong, offensive smell.

Stinkard, (stink'ard) *n.* A mean, paltry fellow.—a carnivorous animal allied to the skunk.

Stinkingly, (stink'ing-le) *adv.* With an offensive smell.

Stint, (stint) *v. t.* [A.-S. *stintan.*] To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit;—to assign a certain task in labour to.

Stint, (stint) *n.* Limit; bound; restraint; extent;—quantity assigned; proportion allotted.

Stipend, (stip'end) *n.* [*L. stipendium.*] Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages or an annual salary;—in Scotland, the money-salary of a minister or clergyman.

Stipendiary, (sti-pend'e-ar-e) *a.* Receiving wages or salary;—performing services for a stated price or compensation;—hired; subsidized, as troops.

Stipendiary, (sti-pend'e-ar-e) *n.* One who performs services for a settled price or salary.

Stipple, (stip'l) *v. t.* [D. *stippen*.] To engrave by means of dots.

Stippling, (stip'ling) *n.* A mode of engraving on copper or wood by a succession of dots or small points instead of lines.

Stipulate, (stip'ü-lät) *v. i.* [L. *stipulari*.] To make an agreement with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to bargain; to contract.

Stipulation, (stip'ü-lä'shun) *n.* Act of contracting or bargaining;—covenant; contract; a conditional engagement; an agreement with reservation.

Stipulator, (stip'ü-lät-er) *n.* One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

Stir, (ster) *v. t.* [A.-S. *styrjan*.] To change the place of in any manner; to move;—to bring into debate; to agitate;—to incite to action; to instigate; to prompt;—*v. i.* To move one's self;—to be in motion; to be active;—to become the object of notice;—to rise in the morning.

Stir, (ster) *n.* Agitation; tumult; bustle;—public disturbance or commotion; seditious uproar;—agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.

Stirk, (sterk) *n.* [Scot.] A young ox or heifer.

Stirrer, (ster'er) *n.* One who stirs;—an exciter; an instigator.

Stirring, (ster'ing) *a.* Active; bustling; energetic; pushing; thriving; busy.

Stirring, (ster'ing) *n.* Act of putting in motion; act of awakening, exciting, stimulating, &c.

Stirrup, (ster'up) *n.* [A.-S. *stigerap*.] A kind of ring for receiving the foot of a rider, attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle.

Stirrup-cup, (ster'up-kup) *n.* A parting cup taken on horseback.

Stitch, (stich) *v. t.* [A.-S. *stician*.] To sew or work with a needle; to Stirrup. sew slightly or loosely; to join or unite by sewing;—in agriculture, to throw up land into ridges;—*v. i.* To practise sewing; to work with the needle.

Stitch, (stich) *n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop or turn of the thread;—a single turn of the thread in knitting;—a space between two furrows in ploughed ground;—an acute lancing pain; a sharp twinge, as in the side.

Stithy, (stith'e) *n.* [Icel. *stedhi*.] An anvil;—a smith's shop; a smithy.

Stout, (stöt) *n.* The ermine—so called when of a reddish colour, as in summer.

Stoccano, (stok-ä'dö) *n.* [It. *stoccano*, F. *estocade*.] A thrust with a rapier; a stab.

Stock, (stök) *n.* [A.-S. *stoc*.] The stem or main body of a tree or plant; the strong, firm part;—the stem or branch in which a graft is inserted;—a post;—one who is as dull as a post;—the wood to which the barrel, lock, &c., of a fire-arm are secured;—the wooden handle by which bits are held in boring; the timber in which the shank of an anchor is inserted;—the block in which an anvil is fixed;—a fund; capital; the money or goods invested in trade, manufacture, banking, agriculture, shipping, &c.;—also, the amount or value of goods on hand of a trader, manufacturer, &c.;—Government securities;—a share or shares in a

national, municipal, or other public debt; or in joint-stock companies, &c.;

—quantity; store;—usually, ample store;—the progenitor of a tribe or race;—family; lineage;—a band or cravat worn round the neck;—domestic animals or beasts used or raised on a farm;—*pl.* A frame with holes in which the feet and hands of criminals were confined by way of punishment;—*pl.* The frame on which a ship rests while building;—a flowering, cruciferous plant, cultivated for ornament.

Stock, (stök) *v. t.* To lay up for future use, as merchandises, &c.;—to store; to supply;—to put into a pack;—to put in the stocks.

Stock, (stök) *a.* Used or available for constant service or supply; standard; permanent; standing.

Stockade, (stök-äd') *n.* [F. *estocade*.] A sharpened post or stake set in the earth;—a line of posts or stakes set in the earth, as a fence or barrier.

Stockade, (stök-äd') *v. t.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

Stock-broker, (stök'brök-er) *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of shares in the public funds.

Stock-exchange, (stök'eks-chänj) *n.* The building or place where stocks are bought and sold;—an association of stock-brokers.

Stock-holder, (stök'höld-er) *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds or in the funds of a bank or other company.

Stockinet, (stök'in-et) *n.* An elastic, knit textile fabric of which under-garments, &c., are made.

Stocking, (stök'ing) *n.* [From *stock*.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven;—the act of laying in goods; storing or supplying.

Stockinger, (stök'in-er) *n.* A stocking weaver; a dealer in hosiery goods.

Stocking-frame, (stök'ing-främ) *n.* A machine for weaving stockings or other hosiery goods;—also *stocking-loom*.

Stock-jobber, (stök'job-er) *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain.

Stock-jobbing, (stök'job-ing) *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks.

Stoic, (stō'ik) *n.* [G. *stōikos*.] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught that men should be unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed;—hence, a person not easily excited; an apathetic person.

Stoic, (stō'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or their doctrines; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stoicism, (stō'e-izm) *n.* The opinions of the Stoics;—a real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility; apathy.

Stoke, (stök) *v. t.* To stir up, as the fire; to supply with fuel;—*v. i.* To attend and feed a furnace.

Stoker, (stök'er) *n.* One who is employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel.

Stole, (stöl) *n.* [G. *stöl*.] A long, loose garment reaching to the feet;—a narrow band of silk or stuff worn on the left shoulder by deacons, and across both shoulders by bishops and



Stocks.



priests, pendent on each side nearly to the ground.

Stoled, (stöld) *a.* Wearing a stole or long robe; draped—used in composition with an adjective prefixed, as sable, white, &c.

Stolid, (stol'id) *a.* [*L. stolidus.*] Hopelessly insensible or stupid; dull; foolish.

Stolidity, (stöld'id-e-te) *n.* State or quality of being stolid; dullness of intellect; stupidity.

Stomach, (stum'ak) *n.* [*L. stomachus.*] A musculo-membranous reservoir, situated beneath the diaphragm—it is one of the principal organs of digestion;—appetite;—inclination; liking; desire; figuratively, anger; heat of temper.

Stomachy, (stum'ak) *v. t.* [*L. stomachari.*] To resent;—to bear without repugnance; to brook.

Stomacher, (stum'ak-er) *n.* An ornament or support to the breast worn by women.

Stomachic, (stö-mak'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach;—strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; cordial.

Stomachic, (stö-mak'ik) *n.* A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

Stone, (stön) *n.* [*A.-S. stān.*] A mass of concretion earthy or mineral matter;—a precious stone; a gem;—a piece of rock hewn or cut for building;—a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead;—a calculus concretion in the kidneys or bladder;—a testicle;—the nut of a drupe or stone fruit;—a weight which legally is 14 lbs., but in practice varies with the articles weighed.

Stone, (stön) *v. t.* To pelt, beat, or kill with stones;—to free from stones;—to face with stones.

Stone, (stön) *a.* Made of stone; resembling stone;—hard; fixed; unimpressible.

Stone-blind, (stön'blind) *a.* Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

Stone-chatter, (stön'chat-er) *n.* A lively little bird common in England— allied to the robin red-breast.

Stone-cutter, (stön'kut-er) *n.* One whose occupation is to cut or hew stones.

Stone-dead, (stön'ded) *a.* Quite dead; lifeless, as a stone.

Stone-fruit, (stön'-frööt) *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as cherries, plums, and the like; a drupe. [*in stone.*]

Stone-mason, (stön'mā-sen) *n.* A worker or builder.

Stone's-east, (stön'r-kast) *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

Stone-wall, (stön'wawl) *n.* A wall built of stone.

Stone-ware, (stön'wār) *n.* A species of potter's ware of a coarse kind glazed and baked.

Stone-work, (stön'wurk) *n.* Mason's work of stone.

Stony, (stön'e) *a.* Relating to, abounding in, or resembling stone;—converting into stone; petrifying;—inflexible; cruel; pitiless; obdurate.

Stook, (stóok) *n.* [*Ger. stüke.*] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field—in England, twelve sheaves.

Stook, (stóok) *v. t.* To set up, as sheaves of grain.

Stool, (stóol) *n.* [*A.-S. stól.*] A seat without a back, intended for one person;—the seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, a discharge from the bowels.

Stoop, (stóop) *v. t.* [*A.-S. stupian.*] To bend the

body; to incline forward in standing or walking;—to bend by compulsion; to yield; to submit. —to condescend;—to come down on prey from a height;—to alight from the wing;—*v. i.* To bend forward, as a caulk or vessel;—to bring down to submit.

Stoop, (stóop) *n.* Act of stooping;—descent from dignity or superiority; condescension;—the fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop.

Stoop, (stóop) *n.* [*D. stoep.*] The steps of a door —a stake or post;—support; pillar.

Stoop, (stóop) *n.* [*A.-S. stoppa.*] A vessel of liquor; a flagon; a stonp. [*Scot.*]

Stop, (stop) *v. t.* [*Ger. stopfen.*] To close, as an aperture, by filling;—to render impassable; to block;—to restrain; to suspend;—to check; to interrupt;—to hinder from any change of state —to regulate the sounds of, as musical strings. —to punctuate;—*v. i.* To cease to go forward. —to cease from any motion or course of action —to stay; to tarry.

Stop, (stop) *n.* Act of stopping; cessation of motion; interruption of progress, growth, or advance; delay;—that which impedes or obstructs —a hole or vent in a wind instrument which is stopped by the fingers;—mechanism in the organ by which a certain range of pipes is opened or closed; also, gradation of the scale made by the fingers on the strings of a violin, &c.;—a mark of punctuation, serving to distinguish the parts of a sentence or clauses.

Stop-gap, (stop'gap) *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening;—a temporary expedient.

Stoppage, (stop'aj) *n.* Act of stopping; that which stops; obstruction;—a temporary halt —journey;—a deduction from wages or pay.

Stopper, (stop'er) *n.* One who or that which stops; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel;—a short piece of rope having a knot at one or both ends, used to secure the anchor, cables, &c. [*stopper*]

Stopper, (stop'er) *v. t.* To close or secure with.

Stoppie, (stop'i) *n.* [*Diminutive of stop.*] The which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.

Storage, (stör'aj) *n.* [*From store.*] Act of depositing in a store; the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse;—the price for keeping goods in a store.

Store, (stör) *n.* [*A.-S. & Icel. stór.*] A great quantity or number;—a stock laid up or provided; ample supply; plenty; abundance;—a storehouse; a magazine;—*pl.* Provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition, and general equipments, as for a journey, voyage, or military and naval service.

Store, (stör) *v. t.* To collect; to accumulate;—to stock or furnish against a future time;—to deposit in a warehouse or other building for preservation.

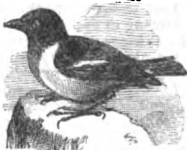
Store-house, (stör'hous) *n.* A building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a warehouse.

Store-keeper, (stör'kēp-er) *n.* A person who has the care of a store.

Storied, (stör'id) *a.* [*From story.*] Told in story;—adorned with historical pictures;—having a history;—furnished with or having stories.

Stork, (stork) *n.* [*A.-S. storc.*] A large wading bird with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron.

Storm, (störn) *n.* [*A.-S. storm.*] A violent disturbance of the atmosphere producing wind



rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a fall of rain or snow;—a violent gale; a tempest;—affliction; calamity;—disturbance of the peace;—a civil, political, or domestic commotion;—a violent assault on a fortified place.

Storm, (stôrm) v. t. To assault; to attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like;—*v. i.* To raise a tempest;—to blow with violence; to rain, hail, snow, or the like—used impersonally;—to rage; to fume.

Storminess, (stôrm'e-nez) n. The state of being stormy; tempestuousness; impetuosity.

Storming, (stôrm'ing) n. Act of assaulting and taking by storm, as a fortification or city.

Stormy, (stôrm'e) a. Tempestuous;—agitated with furious winds; boisterous;—proceeding from violent agitation or fury;—violent; passionate.

Story, (stô're) n. [*L. historia.*] A verbal narrative or account of facts or incidents; a narration or recital of an incident or minor event; a short narrative; a tale;—a fable; a fictitious narrative;—a falsehood.

Story, (stô're) n. [Either from *store* or *stair.*] A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a loft; a floor.

Story, (stô're) v. t. To make the subject of a story or tale; to narrate or describe.

Story-teller, (stô're-tel'gr) n. One who tells stories; a narrator of incidents or fictitious tales; one who tells falsehoods.

Story-telling, (stô're-tel'ing) n. Act or practice of relating short narratives, real or fictitious;—habit of speaking untruths; falsehood.

Stound, (stownd) n. [*A.-S. stuman.*] A sharp, shooting pain; a dull, heavy pain;—noise; din.

Stout, (stout) a. [*D.*] Strong; lusty; vigorous; robust;—bold; intrepid; valiant; brave;—big in stature; large; resolute; obstinate.

Stout, (stout) n. A strong kind of beer.

Stout-hearted, (stout'hârt-ed) a. Brave; intrepid.

Stoutly, (stout'le) adv. In a stout manner; lustily; boldly; obstinately.

Stoutness, (stout'nes) n. The condition of being stout; bulk; corpulence;—strength; valour;—boldness; fortitude; obstinacy; stubbornness.

Stove, (stôv) n. [*A.-S. stôfe.*] A hot-house;—a small iron pan filled with live coal to warm the feet;—a square or cylindrical box or case of iron, in which fire is kindled, as in a ship, shed, &c.;—a similar fire-place with apparatus to send heated air through pipes to warm a warehouse, church, &c.;—a portable fire-place with apparatus for culinary purposes.

Stove, (stôv) v. t. To heat in a stove;—to seethe or stew;—[From *stave.*] To knock a hole in.

Stow, (stô) v. t. [*A.-S. stow.*] To place in a compact mass;—to fill by packing closely.

Stowage, (stô'aj) n. Act or operation of placing in a suitable position;—room for the reception of things to be repositioned;—state of being laid up.

Straddle, (strad'l) v. i. [From the root of *stride.*] To stand or walk with the legs far apart;—*v. t.* To stand or sit astride of.

Straggle, (strag'l) v. i. [From *stray.*] To wander from the direct course or way; to rove;—to wander at large without any certain direction or object;—to stretch beyond proper limits.

Straggler, (strag'ler) n. One who straggles; a vagabond.

Straight, (strât) a. [*A.-S. streht.*] Passing from one point to another by the nearest course;

direct; not deviating or crooked;—not much curved;—according with justice and rectitude; upright.

Straight, (strât) adv. Immediately; directly.

Straighten, (strât'n) v. t. To make straight; to reduce to a straight form;—to reduce to difficulties or distress.

Straightforward, (strât'for-wërd) a. Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

Straightforwardness, (strât'for-wërd-nes) n. Direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude.

Straightly, (strât'le) adv. In a right line.

Straightway, (strât'wä) adv. Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

Strain, (strân) v. t. [*F. etreindre.*] To draw with force; to stretch;—to exert to the utmost;—to harm by over-exertion; to sprain;—to force; to constrain;—to filter;—*v. i.* To make violent efforts;—to be filtered.

Strain, (strân) n. A violent effort;—an injurious tension of the muscles or hurtful over-exertion;—a continued course of action;—a particular turn; tendency.

Strainer, (strân'gr) n. One who strains;—that through which any liquid passes for purification.

Strait, (strât) a. [*F. étroit.*] Drawn together, close, tight;—narrow; not broad or wide; intimate; strict;—stingy.

Strait, (strât) n. A narrow pass or passage in a mountain or in the sea between continents or islands;—distress; difficulty.

Straiten, (strât'n) v. t. To make strait; to narrow; to confine;—to make tense or tight; to distress; to press with poverty or other necessity.

Straiteming, (strât'n-ing) n. Act of narrowing, limiting, or confining.

Strait-jacket, (strât'jak-et) n. A strait-waistcoat.

Strait-laced, (strât'lâst) a. Bound tightly with stays;—strict in manners or morals.

Straightly, (strât'le) adv. Narrowly; closely; strictly; rigorously.

Straitness, (strât'nes) n. State of being strait; narrowness;—strictness;—distress;—want.

Strait-waistcoat, (strât'wâst-kôit) n. A dress used for restraining maniacs.

Strake, (strâk) n. An iron band by which the felloes of a wheel are secured to each other.

Stramash, (stra-mash) n. Disturbance; confusion;—a breaking and dashing together of a variety of things at once. [*Scot.*]

Strand, (strand) n. [*A.-S. strand.*] The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake. [*Ger. straha.*] One of the twists of which a rope is composed.

Strand, (strand) v. t. To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship;—*v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground.

Stranding, (strand'ing) n. Running of a ship on the shore, beach, or strand;—hence, wrecking;—breaking one of the strands of a rope.

Strange, (strân) a. [*F. étrange.*] Belonging to another country; foreign;—unfamiliar;—unusual; extraordinary;—uncommon;—wonderful;—unacquainted with;—unknown to;—also used intersectionally or elliptically for it is strange. [*Greec* to excite surprise or wonder.

Strangely, (strân'le) adv. In a manner or degree. **Strangeness, (strân'nes) n.** Condition of being strange;—distance in behaviour; reserve;—alienation of mind; estrangement;—the power of exciting surprise and wonder.

Stranger, (strân'gr) n. [*F. étranger.*] One who

is strange, as a foreigner;—one who is unknown or unacquainted;—one who is not intimate or familiar; a formal guest or visitor.

Strangle, (strang'gl) v. t. [*L. strangulare.*] To destroy life by stopping respiration; to suffocate;—to suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.

Strangling, (strang'gling) n. The act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation.

Strangled, (strang'gū-lāt-ed) a. Having the circulation stopped in any part by compression.

Strangulation, (strang-gū-lā'shun) n. Act of strangling; suffocation;—compression or constriction.

Strangury, (strang'gū-re) n. [*G. straggos and ouron.*] A painful discharge of urine drop by drop.

Strap, (strap) n. [*A.-S. stropp.*] A long, narrow slip of cloth, leather, or other material;—a strop;—an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is screwed by bolts;—a band or strip of metal, usually curved, to clasp and hold other parts.

Strap, (strap) v. t. To chastise with a strap;—to fasten or bind with a strap;—to sharpen by rubbing on a strap or strop, as a razor.

Strappado, (strap-pā'dō) n. [*It. strappata.*] A military punishment which consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall.

Strapping, (strap'ing) a. Tall; lusty; powerful;—buxom; handsome.

Strata, (strā'tā) n. pl. of *stratum*. Beds; layers, as of coal, sand, clay, &c.

Stratagem, (strat'a-jem) n. [*G. stratagemma.*] Originally, art or skill in directing military movements;—a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy;—any artifice, trick, or device.

Strategist, (strat'ē-jist) n. One skilled in strategy or the science of directing great movements.

Strategy, (strat'ē-je) n. Science of directing military movements; generalship; military tactics.

Strath, (strath) n. [*Scot.*] A valley of considerable extent through which a river flows.

Stratification, (strat-o-fe-kā'shun) n. State of being formed into layers in the earth;—process of being arranged in strata or layers.

Stratified, (strat'e-fid) a. Arranged or deposited in strata or layers.

Stratify, (strat'e-fi) v. t. [*L. stratum, facere, to make.*] To form or deposit in layers, as substances in the earth;—to lay in strata.

Stratum, (strā'tum) n. [*L.*] A bed of earth or rock of any kind formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers.

Stratus, (strā'tus) n. [*L.*] A cloud spreading or extending in horizontal layers or bands.

Straw, (straw) n. [*A.-S. straw, streaw.*] The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c.;—a mass of the stalks of certain species of grain cut and thrashed;—any thing proverbially worthless.

Straw, (straw) v. t. To spread or scatter; to strew.

Strawberry, (straw'ber-e) n. [*From straw and berry.*] A perennial plant throwing out slender runners, with trifoliate and irregularly indented leaves, and round, pulpy berries, reddish or pink when ripe;—also, the berry.

Straw-colour, (straw'kul-gr) n. The colour of dry straw; a delicate, yellowish colour.

Straw-hat, (straw'hat) n. A woman's hat or bonnet made of plaited straw; also, a round hat made with plaited straw, used in warm climates.

Straw-plait, (straw'plāt) n. Ribbons of straw plaited in lengths of half an inch to an inch broad, and sewed together to form hats.

Stray, (strā) v. i. [*F. estrayer.*] To wander, as from a direct course;—to wander from company;—to wander from the path of duty or rectitude.

Stray, (strā) a. Having gone astray; strayed; wandering.

Stray, (strā) n. Any domestic animal that wanders at large or is lost; an estray.

Streak, (strēk) n. [*A.-S. strica.*] A line or line; mark of a different colour from the ground, a stripe.

Streak, (strēk) v. t. To form streaks; to strip.

Streaked, (strēkt) a. Marked or variegated with stripes of a different colour.

Streaky, (strēk'e) a. Having streaks; striped; variegated with lines of a different colour.

Stream, (strēm) n. [*A.-S. strēma.*] A current of water or other fluid; running water;—a brook; a rivulet; a rill;—a current of melted metal; flow of air or gas;—an issuing in beams or rays as of light;—a continued course; steady or progressive motion.

Stream, (strēm) v. i. To issue in a stream; to flow in a current;—to issue in streaks or rays to radiate, as light;—to extend; to stretch in long line, as a flag floating in the wind;—To send forth in a current or stream;—to streak with colours or embroidery in long lines.

Streamer, (strēm'er) n. An ensign or flag; a pennon;—an auroral stream or column of light.

Streamlet, (strēm'let) n. A small stream; a rill.

Streamy, (strēm'e) a. Abounding with streams;—extending in a line or streak;—floating in tears.

Streak, (strēk) v. t. To lay out, as a dead body;—to make straight; to stretch. [*Scot.*]

Streaking, (strēk'ing) n. Act of laying out, as a dead body;—act of stretching. [*Scot.*]

Street, (strēt) n. [*A.-S. stræt.*] A paved way or road; a city road; a main way in distinction from a lane or alley.

Street-door, (strēt'dör) n. Door of a house opening to the street; outer door.

Strait, (strät) n. [*L. strictus, Pg. estreit.*] A strait; a difficulty;—distress—usually in the plural.

Strength, (strength) n. [*A.-S. strengdā.*] Quality or state of being strong; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral;—power of resisting attacks;—effective power; legal or moral force;—one who or that which is regarded as embodying force or firmness;—numbers of any body, as of an army, or the like;—vigour;—intensity or degree of the distinguishing and essential element;—valour;—force.

Strengthen, (strength'en) v. t. To make strong or stronger;—to fix in resolution;—to fortify; animate; encourage;—v. i. To grow strong or stronger.

Strengthened, (strength'en-gr) n. One who or that which increases strength, physical or moral.

Strenuous, (stren'ū-us) a. [*L. strenuus.*] Eagerly pressing; ardent; earnest; vehement; vigorous.

Strenuously, (stren'ū-us-le) adv. In a strenuous manner; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

Strenuousness, (stren'ū-us-nes) n. Condition of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

Stress, (stres) n. [*Abbreviated from distress.*] That which bears with force or weight, or the force or weight itself; pressure; urgency; importance.

Stress, (stres) *v. t.* To press; to urge; to distress.

Stretch, (stretch) *v. t.* [A.-S. *streccean*.] To draw out; to extend in length;—to extend in breadth; to spread; to expand;—to reach out; to put forth;—to strain;—to exaggerate;—*v. i.* To be drawn out in length or in breadth;—to be extended; to spread;—to be extended without breaking, as elastic substances;—to strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate.

Stretch, (stretch) *n.* Act of stretching; extension in length or breadth;—degree to which any thing is stretched; linear extent, as of a tract of land, or of a body of water;—strain;—hence, effort; struggle; undue exercise, as of power;—utmost extent, as of meaning.

Stretcher, (stretcher) *n.* One who or that which stretches:—a stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of the wall;—a plank for rowers to set their feet against;—a litter for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons.

Strew, (strō, strōō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *strewian*.] To scatter; to spread by scattering;—to scatter loosely;—to cover by scattering something over.

Strewing, (strō'ing) *n.* The act of scattering or spreading over.

Strewment, (strō'ment) *n.* Wreath or garland of flowers strewed or laid on a coffin, tomb, &c.

Stria, (stri'ā) *n.* [L.] A small channel or thread-like line in the surface of a shell, a crystal, or other object;—a fillet between the flutes of columns or pilasters.

Striated, (stri'āt-ed) *a.* [L. *striatus*.] Formed with small channels; finely channelled.

Stricken, (strik'n) *a.* Struck; smitten;—brought under influence or control;—worn out; advanced.

Strict, (strikt) *a.* [L. *strictus*.] Strained; drawn close; tight;—governed or governing by exact rules; rigorous; severe; harsh;—precise; definite;—rigidly interpreted; restricted.

Strictly, (strikt'le) *adv.* In a strict manner; tightly; closely; exactly; precisely; rigorously.

Strictness, (strikt'nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being strict;—exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like;—rigour; harshness; sternness.

Stroke, (striktūr) *n.* [F.] A stroke; a glance;—a touch of adverse criticism; critical remark; censure;—a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

Stride, (strid) *n.* [A.-S. *stræd*.] A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous.

Stride, (strid) *v. i.* [A.-S. *stridan*.] To walk with long steps;—to straddle;—*v. t.* To pass over at a step.

Strident, (strident) *a.* [L. *stridens*.] Characterized by harshness; grating;—sharp; piercing.

Strife, (strif) *n.* [Norm. F. *strif*.] Contention; discord; struggle of opposing parties;—contest of emulation; effort for superiority by physical or intellectual means;—litigation; law-suit;—opposition; contrariety; discord; enmity.

Strike, (strik) *v. t.* [A.-S. *strecan*.] To touch or hit with some force; to give a blow to;—to throw or dash quickly against;—to stamp with a stroke; to coin;—to cause to enter or penetrate; to thrust in;—to punish; to smite;—to cause to sound by one or more beats;—to notify by sound, as a bell, clock, drum, &c.;—to lower; to take down, as a flag or sail;—to affect strongly; to produce, as surprise, alarm, &c., in the mind;—to create or evoke a vivid idea, conception, or conviction;—to make, as

a bargain;—to ratify or confirm, as a treaty;—to run on; to ground—said of a ship;—to raise; to begin to play or sing, as a note or tune;—to level, as a measure of grain, salt, &c., by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.

Strike, (strik) *n.* An instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain, salt, and the like;—act or state of a body of workmen refusing to work unless higher wages or other specified conditions are conceded to them;—in *geology*, the horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks.

Striking, (striking) *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive;—exact; true, as a resemblance.

Strikingly, (striking'le) *adv.* In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

String, (string) *n.* [A.-S. *string*.] A slender rope, line, or cord;—a thread on which any thing is filed;—the cord of a musical instrument;—a nerve or tendon of an animal body;—the cord of a bow;—a series of things connected or following in succession.

String, (string) *v. t.* To furnish with strings;—to put on a string or thread; to file.

Stringed, (stringed) *a.* Having strings.

Stringency, (strin'jen-sē) *n.* State or quality of being stringent; severe pressure.

Stringent, (strin'jent) *a.* [L. *stringens*.] Binding strongly; urgent; strict; rigid;—binding; astringent.

Stringently, (strin'jent-le) *adv.* In a stringent manner; rigorously.

Stringer, (string'er) *n.* One who makes or provides strings, especially for bows.

Stringiness, (string'e-nes) *n.* The state of being stringy.

Stringy, (string'e) *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; ropy; viscid.

Strip, (strip) *v. t.* [A.-S. *strypan*.] To pull or tear off, as a covering;—to deprive; to bereave;—to rob; to plunder;—to divest;—to uncover or unsheathe;—to press out the last milk at a milking;—*v. i.* To take off clothes or covering; to undress. [long.]

Strip, (strip) *n.* A narrow piece comparatively

Stripe, (strip) *n.* [Ger. *stripe*.] A line or long narrow division of any thing of a different colour from the ground;—a stroke or blow with a rod, strap, or scourge;—a long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash or rod; hence, punishment; affliction; sufferings—often in the plural.

Stripe, (strip) *v. t.* To make stripes; to form with lines of different colours; to variegate.

Striped, (strip) *a.* Having stripes of different colours.

Stripling, (stripling) *n.* A youth just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

Strippings, (stripling's) *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

Strive, (striv) *v. i.* [F. *estriver*.] To make efforts; to use exertions; to labour hard;—to struggle in opposition;—to contend reciprocally.

Striving, (striving) *n.* The act of making efforts; exertion; contention; contest.

Stream, (ström) *v. i.* [Ger. *strimen*.] To pass by or rush along, as a crowd;—to wander about.

Stroke, (strök) *n.* [From *strike*.] A blow; the striking of one body against another;—a hostile blow or attack;—a sudden attack of disease

er affliction :—fatal attack ;—the sound of the clock ;—a dash in writing or printing ; the touch of a pen or pencil ;—a masterly effort ;—a decided hit or success ;—the sweep of an oar in rowing ;—the entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder.

Stroke, (strök) *v. t.* [A.-S. *strician*.] To rub gently with the hand ; to soothe ;—to make smooth.

Stroking, (strök'ing) *n.* The act of rubbing gently with the hand or of smoothing.

Stroll, (ströl) *v. i.* [Ger. *strollen*.] To wander on foot ; to ramble idly or leisurely.

Stroll, (ströl) *n.* A wandering on foot ; a walking idly and leisurely ; a ramble.

Stroller, (ströl'er) *n.* One who strolls ; a vagabond ; a vagrant ; an itinerant player.

Strolling, (ströl'ing) *a.* Itinerant ; going from place to place and performing, as a player, &c.

Strong, (strong) *a.* [A.-S. *strong*.] Having physical active power ; vigorous ;—having ability to bear or endure ;—able to sustain attacks ; fortified ;—having great wealth, means, or resources ;—moving with rapidity ; violent ; impetuous ;—sound ; robust ;—forcible ; cogent ; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression ;—full of spirit ; intoxicating ;—affecting the sight forcibly ; bright ; vivid ;—affecting the taste forcibly ; pungent ;—affecting the smell powerfully ;—not of easy digestion ; solid ;—well established ; firm ; compact ;—violent ; vehement ; energetic. [power.]

Strong-hand, (strong'hand) *n.* Violence ; force ;

Stronghold, (strong'höld) *n.* A fastness ; a fort or fortress ; a fortified place ; a place of security.

Strongish, (strong'ish) *a.* Somewhat strong.

Strongly, (strong'ly) *adv.* In a strong manner ; with strength ; firmly ; forcibly ; eagerly ; loudly.

Strong-minded, (strong'mind-ed) *a.* Having a strong mind or will ;—resolute ; determined ;—bold ; masculine—said of women.

Strong-waters, (strong'waw-terz) *n. pl.* Ardent spirits.

Strop, (strop) *n.* A strip of leather or of wood covered with leather, used for sharpening razors ;—a piece of rope spliced into a circular ring or wreath, and fastened round the body of a block for attaching it to a yard or other part of a ship.

Strop, (strop) *v. t.* To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen.

Strophe, (ströfē) *n.* [G. *strophē*.] That part of a song or dance which was performed by turning from the right to the left of the orchestra ;—a metrical division of a lyrical poem or chorus ; a long stanza.

Structural, (struk'tür-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to structure.

Structure, (struk'tür) *n.* [L. *structura*.] Act of building ;—manner of building ; form ; construction ;—the arrangement of parts or of constituent particles ;—organization or organized form of animals or vegetables ;—a building of any kind ; an edifice.

Struggle, (strug'l) *v. i.* [W. *ystreiglaw*.] To strive or to make efforts with contortions of the body ;—to labour hard ;—to be in agony ; to labour in any kind of difficulty or distress.

Struggle, (strug'l) *n.* Great labour ;—contention ; strife ;—contortions of extreme distress ; agony.

Struggling, (strug'ling) *n.* The act of striving or contending ; vehement efforts.

Strum, (strum) *v. i.* To strike or bring out the notes of a stringed instrument monotonously.

Strumous, (ström'us) *a.* Scrofulous ; having swellings in the glands.

Strumpet, (strum'pet) *n.* [It. *stribid.*] A prostitute ; a harlot.

Strumpet, (strum'pet) *a.* Like a strumpet ; meretricious ; venal ;—false ; inconstant.

Strut, (strut) *v. i.* [Dan. *strutte*.] To walk affectedly with a lofty, proud gait and erect head.

Strut, (strut) *n.* Affectation of dignity in walking ;—in *roofing*, a piece of timber to strengthen a rafter ; a brace ;—any part of a machine of which the principal function is to hold things apart.

Strutter, (strut'er) *n.* One who struts.

Struttingly, (struting'le) *adv.* With a proud, lofty step ; boastingly.

Strychnine, (stri'k'nin) *n.* [L. *strychnos*.] A vegetable alkaloid, the sole active principle of *Strychnos tiliac*, the most active of the Java poisons.

Stub, (stub) *n.* [A.-S. *steb*.] The stump of a tree, especially of a small tree or shrub ;—a log or block ; a dull or sluggish youth.

Stub, (stub) *v. t.* To grub up by the roots ; to extirpate. [Ger. *stuppen*.] To strike, as the tree, against a stump, stone, or other fixed object.

Stubbed, (stub'ed) *a.* Short and thick ; truncated ;—hardy ; not delicate ; not nice.

Stubble, (stub'l) *n.* [Ger. *stopfel*.] The stump of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buck-wheat, &c. in the ground after reaping.

Stubborn, (stub'orn) *a.* [Eng. *stub*.] Unreasonably obstinate ; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons ;—persevering ; steady ;—stiff ; not flexible ;—hardy ; firm ;—not easily melted or worn ;—intractable ;—refractory ; contumacious.

Stubbornly, (stub'orn-le) *adv.* In a stubborn manner ; obstinately.

Stubbornness, (stub'orn-ness) *n.* State or quality of being stubborn ; obstinacy ; contumacy.

Stubby, (stub'e) *a.* Abounding with stubs.

Stucco, (stuk'ō) *n.* [It. *F. stuc*.] Plaster of any kind ;—especially, a fine plaster used for ornamental decorations and nice work ;—work made of stucco. [or fine plaster.]

Stucco, (stuk'ō) *v. t.* To overlay with stucco.

Stud, (stud) *n.* [A.-S. *studu*.] A small piece of timber or joist inserted between the posts to support the beams or other main timbers ;—a kind of ornamental nail with a large head ;—ornamental button for a shirt.

Stud, (stud) *n.* [A.-S. & local *stēd*.] A collective of breeding horses and mares.

Stud, (stud) *v. t.* To adorn with shining studs or knobs ;—to set thickly, as with studs.

Studding, (stud'ing) *n.* Materials for studs or joists ; studs or joists considered collectively ; studs.

Studding-sail, (stud'ing-säl) *n.* A sail set outside of a principal or square sail of a vessel.

Student, (stü'dent) *n.* [L. *studens*.] A person engaged in study ; a scholar ;—a man devoted to books ; a bookish man ; one who investigates or explores a subject in a formal or scientific manner.

Studentship, (stü'dent-ship) *n.* State, position, or time, of being a student.

Studied, (stud'id) *a.* [From *stud*.] Closely examined ; well considered ;—well versed in any branch of learning ; learned ;—prepared beforehand ; premeditated ;—hence, set ; formal.

Studio, (stü'de-ō) *n.* [It.] The workshop of a sculptor or painter.

Studious, (stü'de-us) *a.* Given to study ;—giving

to thought or contemplation;—eager to discover something or to effect some object; diligent;—attentive to; careful;—studied; deliberate;—favourable to study;—suitable for meditation.

Studiously, (stû'de-us-le) *adv.* In a studious manner; with study; diligently; carefully; attentively.

Studiousness, (stû'de-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being studious; thoughtfulness; diligence.

Study, (stud'e) *n.* [*L. studium.*] Application of mind to books, to arts, science, or learning;—absorbed or thoughtful attention; meditation;—any particular branch of learning that is studied; an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment;—a work undertaken for improvement in the art, and often left incomplete; a sketch from nature.

Study, (stud'e) *v. i.* To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse;—to apply the mind to books or learning;—*v. t.* To apply the mind to;—to consider attentively;—to con over; to commit to memory.

Stuff, (stuf) *n.* [*L. stappa.*] Material to be worked up in any process of manufacture;—woven material; cloth not made into garments;—a textile fabric made entirely of worsted;—refuse or worthless matter; nonsense;—domestic articles in general.

Stuff, (stuf) *v. t.* To fill by crowding; to load to excess;—to fill with seasoning;—to obstruct, as any of the organs;—to fill the skin of for the purpose of preserving;—to form or fashion by stuffing;—*v. i.* To feed gluttonously.

Stuffing, (stuff'ing) *n.* That which is used for filling any thing;—seasoning for meat.

Stultify, (stul'te-fi) *v. t.* [*L. stultus and facere.*] To make foolish; to make a fool of;—to allege or prove to be insane.

Stum, (stum) *n.* [*D. stom.*] Unfermented grape-juice or wine; must.

Stum, (stum) *v. t.* To renew, as wine, by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

Stumble, (stum'bl) *v. i.* [*Eng. stump.*] To trip in walking;—to walk in a bungling or unsteady manner;—to slide into a crime or an error; to err;—to fall or light on by chance.

Stumble, (stum'bl) *n.* A trip in walking or running;—a blunder; a failure.

Stumbling-block, (stum'bling-blok) *n.* A stone that causes stumbling; any obstacle or difficulty in the way of comprehension or reception of the truth; cause of error; ground of offence or objection;—also *stumbling-stone*.

Stumblingly, (stum'bling-le) *adv.* In a blundering manner; erroneously; with frequent failure.

Stump, (stump) *n.* [*Ger.*] The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; stub;—the part of a limb or body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed;—in *cricket*, one of three straight rods which support the ball and constitute the wicket.

Stump, (stump) *v. t.* To strike with the toe;—to cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump;—to ravel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes;—to knock down, as the wicket in *cricket*-playing;—*v. i.* To move like a stump; to walk heavily, noisily, or clumsily;—to pay up or out; to expend.

Stumpy, (stump'e) *a.* Full of stumps;—short and thick; stubby.

Stun, (stun) *v. t.* [*A.-S. stunan.*] To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head;—to overpower the sense of hearing of;—to surprise completely.

Stunner, (stun'er) *n.* One who or that which stuns; colloquially, an astonishing person or performance.

Stunning, (stun'ing) *a.* Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise;—striking with astonishment; surprising.

Stunt, (stunt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. stintan.*] To hinder from growth; to prevent the growth of;—*v. i.* To stop growing; to become stunted.

Stunted, (stunt'ed) *a.* Stubbed; dwarfish; thick, short, and clumsy.

Stupeficient, (stû-pê-fa'he-ent) *n.* Any thing producing insensibility; narcotic; opiate.

Stupefaction, (stû-pê-fak'shun) *n.* Act of stupefying;—a stupid or senseless state; insensibility; stupidity.

Stupefactive, (stû-pê-fak'tiv) *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening the sense of feeling or understanding.

Stupendous, (stû-pen'dus) *a.* [*L. stupendus.*] Astonishing; wonderful; astonishing in magnitude or elevation. [*pendous* manner.

Stupendously, (stû-pen'dus-le) *adv.* In a stupendous manner. [*pendous* manner.

Stupid, (stû'pid) *a.* [*L. stupidus.*] Very dull in understanding;—insensible; sluggish; heavy;—formed without skill or genius; senseless.

Stupidity, (stû'pid'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being stupid; dulness of perception or understanding; sluggishness; senselessness.

Stupidly, (stû'pid-le) *adv.* In a stupid manner; foolishly; absurdly; without sense or meaning.

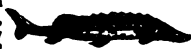
Stupify, (stû-pê-fi) *v. t.* [*L. stupere and facere.*] To make stupid; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding.

Stupor, (stû'por) *n.* [*L.*] Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness;—intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity.

Sturdily, (stur'de-le) *adv.* In a sturdy manner; hardily; stoutly; obstinately; resolutely.

Sturdiness, (stur'de-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being sturdy; stoutness; hardiness.

Sturdy, (stur'de) *a.* [*F. étourdi.*] Hardy; stout, as persons;—obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness, as disposition;—laid on with strength; violent; as blows;—strong; well set, as a tree.

Sturgeon, (stur'jun) *n.* [*F. esturgeon.*] A large cartilaginous fish, in form like a shark, covered with bony plates in longitudinal rows, and having one dorsal fin and a forked tail.  Sturgeon.

Sturt, (sturt) *v. t.* [*Go. starta.*] To trouble; to vex;—*v. i.* To be afraid; to startle.

Sturt, (sturt) *n.* Disturbance; trouble;—heat of temper; fit of passion.

Stutter, (stut'er) *v. i.* [*Ger. stottern.*] To hesitate in uttering words; to stammer.

Stutter, (stut'er) *n.* The act of stuttering; stammer.

Stutterer, (stut'er-er) *n.* One who stutters.

Stuttering, (stut'er-ing) *n.* Hesitation of speech; stammering.

Sty, (sti) *n.* [*A.-S. stypend.*] An inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid;—also *stye*; *stythe*.

Sty, (sti) *n.* [A.-S. *stige*.] A pen or inclosure for swine;—a place of bestial debauchery.

Stygian, (stij'e-an) *a.* [G. *Styx*.] Of or pertaining to Styx, a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed; hence, hellish; infernal.

Stylar, (stil'ar) *a.* Of or pertaining to the style of a dial; stilar.

Style, (stil) *n.* [G. *stulus*.] An instrument used by the ancients in writing on tablets covered with wax; hence, a sharp-pointed tool used in engraving;—the pin or gnomon of a dial;—the cylindrical and tapering portion of the pistil between the ovary and the stigma;—mode of expressing thought in language;—diction; phraseology;—mode of presentation, especially in music or any of the fine arts;—fashion; manner; form;—course; line of procedure;—mode or phrase by which any thing is formally designated;—a mode of reckoning time, designated as *old* or *new*.



b Style.

Stylish, (stil) *v. t.* To give a title to in addressing; denominate; designate; characterize.

Stylish, (stil'ish) *a.* Given to or fond of the display of style; highly fashionable; modish; genteel. [able manner; modishly.]

Stylishly, (stil'ish-le) *adv.* In a stylish or fashionable manner.

Styptic, (stip'tik) *n.* Something which serves to arrest hemorrhage;—astringent.

Styptic, (stip'tik) *a.* [L. *stypticus*.] Producing contraction; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage; astringent.

Suabie, (sū'a-bl) *a.* [From *sue*.] Capable of being sued or called to answer in court.

Suasion, (swā'zhun) *n.* [L. *suasio*.] Act of persuading;—persuading influence; enticement; inducement.

Suasive, (swā'siv) *a.* Having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions; persuasive.

Suasive, (swā'siv) *n.* Inducement; persuading influence; enticing motive.

Suavory, (swā'vor-e) *a.* Tending to convince and induce by reasons, motives, or considerations.

Suavity, (swā'vō-te) *n.* [L. *suavitas*.] That which is sweet or pleasing to the mind; softness; gentleness.

Subacid, (sub-as'id) *a.* Moderately acid or sour.

Subacid, (sub-ak'rid) *a.* Moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid.

Subagent, (sub-ā'jent) *n.* A person employed by an agent to aid him or act in his absence;—a deputy-agent.

Subaltern, (sub'al-tern) *a.* [L. *subalternus*.] Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior.

Subaltern, (sub'al-tern) *n.* A person holding a subordinate position; *specifically*, a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

Subaltern, (sub-al-tern'āt) *a.* Succeeding by turns; successive;—subordinate; inferior.

Subaqueous, (sub-ā'kwē-us) *a.* Being under water or formed in or under water.

Subcontract, (sub-kon'trakt) *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

Subcontrary, (sub-kon'tra-re) *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree;—having or being in a contrary order.

Subcutaneous, (sub-kū-tā'nē-us) *a.* Situated under the skin.

Subdeacon, (sub'dē-kn) *n.* A deacon's assistant, or an under deacon in the Roman Catholic Church.

Subdean, (sub'dēn) *n.* An under dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

Subdivide, (sub-de-vid') *v. t.* To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided;—*v. i.* To be subdivided.

Subdivision, (sub-de-vish'un) *n.* Act of separating a part into smaller parts;—part of a thing made by subdividing.

Subdue, (sub'dū) *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *ducere*.] To bring under; to conquer by force or superior power; to bring into permanent subjection;—to reduce; to destroy the force of;—to conquer a refractory temper or evil passions;—to overcome by persuasion or other mild means;—to charm; to captivate;—to make mellow;—to break, as land.

Subduer, (sub'dū'er) *n.* One who or that which conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer.

Subeditor, (sub-ed'it-or) *n.* An assistant to a principal editor.

Subgeneric, (sub-jen-er'ik) *a.* Belonging to a subgenus or subdivision of a family or class.

Subgenus, (sub'jē-nus) *n.* A subdivision of a genus comprehending one or more species.

Subindication, (sub-in-de-kā'shun) *n.* Secret indication; act of making known by secret signs or hints.

Subjacent, (sub-jā'sent) *a.* [L. *subjacere*.] Lying under or below;—being in a lower situation though not directly beneath.

Subject, (sub'jekt) *a.* [L. *subjectus*.] Placed or situated under;—placed under the power and dominion of another;—exposed; obnoxious;—liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed.

Subject, (sub'jekt) *n.* [L. *subjectus*.] One who or that which is placed under influence, operation or dominion in general; one who is placed under civil authority; one who owes allegiance to a sovereign or government;—that which is brought under any physical process; chemical substance; matter;—that on which any operation is performed in anatomy; especially, a dead body or part of a dead body for dissection.

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Subjective, (sub-jekt'iv) *a.* Relating to the subject;—designating the state, conceptions and ideas of an active, sentient, and thinking being respecting objects or ideas external to himself.

Subjectively, (sub-jekt'iv-le) *adv.* In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject.

Subjectivity, (sub-jek-tiv'e-te) *n.* State of being subjective; individuality;—that which relates to personal consciousness, or to the impressions or ideas of an individual mind.

Subject-matter, (sub-jekt-mat-ter) *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

Subjoin, (sub-join) *v. t.* To add after something else has been said or written; annex; attach.

Subjugate, (sub-jóo-gät) *v. t.* [*L. subjugare.*] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to compel to submit to the absolute control of another.

Subjugation, (sub-jóo-gä'shun) *n.* Act of bringing under the power or absolute control of another.

Subjunctive, (sub-jungktiv) *a.* [*L. subjunctivus.*] Subjoined or added to something before said or written. *Subjunctive mode*, that form of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, contingency, and is subjoined to some other verb.

Sublet, (sub-let) *v. t.* To underlet; to lease, as a lessee, to another person.

Sublimate, (sub-le-mät) *v. t.* [*L. sublimare.*] To bring by heat into the state of vapour, as a substance, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state;—to refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

Sublimate, (sub-le-mät) *n.* The product of a substance sublimed; mercury raised in the retort.

Sublimate, (sub-le-mät) *a.* Brought into a state of vapour by heat and again condensed.

Sublimation, (sub-le-mä'shun) *n.* Act of sublimating or state of being sublimated.

Sublimatory, (sub-lim'a-tor-e) *a.* Used for sublimation.

Sublimatory, (sub-lim'a-tor-e) *n.* A vessel used for sublimation.

Sublime, (sub-lim') *a.* [*L. sublimis.*] Exalted; elevated; high in place;—distinguished by lofty or noble traits; eminent;—awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, and the like;—lofty; grand;—elevated by joy; elate.

Sublime, (sub-lim') *n.* A grand or lofty style; the grand in nature or in art, distinguished from the beautiful.

Sublime, (sub-lim') *v. t.* To bring to a state of vapour by heat; to sublimate;—to exalt; to heighten;—to dignify; to ennoble;—*v. i.* To be brought into a state of vapour by heat, and then condensed by cold.

Sublimely, (sub-lim'le) *adv.* In a sublime manner; with elevated conceptions; loftily.

Sublimity, (sub-lim'e-te) *n.* State of being sublime; grandeur; vastness;—magnificence;—nobleness of nature or character; eminence;—an elevated feeling of astonishment and awe;—loftiness of sentiment or style.

Sublunary, (sub-lü-nar-e) *a.* Situated beneath the moon; terrestrial; earthly.

Submarine, (sub-ma-rén') *a.* Being, acting, or growing under water in the sea.

Submerge, (sub-merj') *v. t.* [*L. submergere.*] To put under water; to plunge;—to overflow with water; to drown;—*v. i.* To plunge, as into water or other fluid; hence, to be completely included or incorporated.

Submersion, (sub-mer'shun) *n.* Act of putting under water or of causing to be overflowed;—state of being put under water or other fluid.

Submission, (sub-mish'un) *n.* [*L. submitisio.*] Act of yielding to power or authority; obedience;—acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; meekness; resignation;—acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Submissive, (sub-mis'iv) *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; obedient; compliant; humble; passive.

Submissively, (sub-mis'iv-le) *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission; humbly.

Submissiveness, (sub-mis'iv-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being submissive.

Submit, (sub-mit') *v. t.* [*L. submittere.*] To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority;—to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; to refer;—*v. i.* To yield one's person to the power of another;—to yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject;—to acquiesce;—to be submissive.

Subnascent, (sub-nä-sent) *a.* [*L. subnascentia.*] Growing under; springing or rising from beneath.

Subordinacy, (sub-or'din-as-e) *n.* [*L. sub and ordinare.*] State of being subordinate or subject to control.

Subordinary, (sub-or'din-ar-e) *a.* Inferior in rank, place, &c.; less important; secondary.

Subordinate, (sub-or'din-ät) *a.* Placed in a lower class or rank;—holding a lower position.

Subordinate, (sub-or'din-ät) *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another.

Subordinate, (sub-or'din-ät) *v. t.* [*L. sub and ordinare.*] To place in a lower order;—to make or consider as of less value or importance;—to subject or subdue.

Subordinately, (sub-or'din-ät-le) *adv.* In a subordinate manner.

Subordination, (sub-or'din-ä'shun) *n.* Act of subordinating;—state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection.

Suborn, (sub-orn') *v. t.* [*L. subornare.*] To procure or cause to take a false oath amounting to perjury;—to procure privately or by collusion.

Subornation, (sub-or-nä'shun) *n.* Act of suborning; crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury;—crime of inducing another to do a criminal or bad action.

Suborner, (sub-orn'er) *n.* One who induces another to take a false oath or to do a bad action.

Subpoena, (sub-pē'nä) *n.* [*L. sub and pona, punishment.*] A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served as a witness, &c., under a penalty.

Subscribe, (sub-skrīb') *v. t.* [*L. subscribere.*] To write underneath; to sign with one's own hand; to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath;—to attest by writing one's name beneath;—to promise to give by writing one's name;—*v. i.* To give consent to something written by signing one's name; to assent;—to promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper, a book, and the like.

Subscriber, (sub-skrīb'er) *n.* One who subscribes; one who contributes;—one who enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like.

Subscription, (sub-skrīb'shun) *n.* Act of writing one's name under, or at the end of a letter, deed, or instrument; signature; formal attestation;—a formal declaration of consent to the creed or articles of a church;—act of contributing or engaging to give money to any cause or object;—the sum given or engaged to be given

by an individual; also, the sum or amount contributed by all; also, the paper on which the names of the subscribers and the sums subscribed are entered.

Subsection, (sub-sek'shun) *n.* Division or part of a section; subdivision.

Subsequent, (sub'se-kwent) *a.* [*L. subsequens.*] Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time;—following in order of place; succeeding.

Subsequently, (sub'se-kwent-le) *adv.* In a subsequent time, manner, position, or the like.

Subserve, (sub-serv') *v. t.* [*L. subservire.*] To serve instrumentally; to help forward; to promote;—*v. i.* To be useful as an instrument or agent to accomplish a design or work; to answer the purpose.

Subservience, (sub-serv'e-ens) *n.* Condition of being subservient; mean submission;—state of being instrumentally useful;—also *subserviency*.

Subservient, (sub-serv'e-ent) *a.* Serving to promote an object or end; answering a purpose; useful as an instrument;—acting as a tool.

Subserviently, (sub-serv'e-ent-le) *adv.* In a subservient manner.

Subside, (sub-sid') *v. i.* [*L. subsidere.*] To sink or fall to the bottom;—to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate;—to descend; to sink.

Subsidence, (sub'se-dens) *n.* Act or process of subsiding or falling, as the lees of liquors;—act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.

Subsidiary, (sub-sid'e-ar-e) *a.* [*L. subsidiarius.*] Furnishing a subsidy; serving to help; assistant; auxiliary.

Subsidiary, (sub-sid'e-ar-e) *n.* One who or that which contributes aid; an assistant; an auxiliary.

Subsidize, (sub'se-diz) *v. t.* To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy.

Subsidy, (sub'se-de) *n.* [*L. subsidium.*] Support; aid; especially, extraordinary aid in money rendered to a sovereign by his subjects; also, a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops.

Subsist, (sub-sist') *v. i.* [*L. subsistere.*] To be; to have existence; to inhere;—to continue;—to be supported; to live.

Subsistence, (sub-sist'ens) *n.* Real being;—inherency;—means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions.

Subsistent, (sub-sist'ent) *a.* Having real being; inherent.

Subsoil, (sub'soil) *n.* The bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil.

Subsoil-plough, (sub'soil-plow) *n.* A strong swing plough used to loosen the subsoil.

Substance, (sub'stans) *n.* [*L. substantia.*] Being; something which exists; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty;—that which constitutes any thing what it is; nature; real or existing essence;—the most important element in any existence;—material form; body; matter;—estate; property.

Substantial, (sub-stan'she-al) *a.* Belonging to substance; actually existing;—real; true;—corporeal; material;—having good substance; solid;—possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy.

Substantiality, (sub-stan'she-al'e-te) *n.* The

state of having real existence; corporeity; materiality.

Substantially, (sub-stan'she-al-le) *adv.* Really; truly; essentially; in substance; in the main.

Substantiate, (sub-stan'she-ät) *v. t.* To make to exist;—to establish by proof; to verify.

Substantiation, (sub-stan'she-äshun) *n.* The act of making good or establishing by proper evidence.

Substantive, (sub'stan-tiv) *a.* Betokening or expressing existence; solid; real;—not adjective.

Substantive, (sub'stan-tiv) *n.* A noun; the part of speech which designates something that exists, or some object of thought; name of an object founded on its properties or qualities.

Substantively, (sub'stan-tiv-le) *adv.* In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially;—as a name or noun.

Substitute, (sub'ste-tüt) *v. t.* [*L. substituere.*] To put in the place of another; to exchange; to interchange.

Substitute, (sub'ste-tüt) *n.* One who or that which is substituted or put in the place of another;—one delegated to act or engaging to serve in room of another.

Substitution, (sub'ste-tü'shun) *n.* Act of putting one person or thing in the place of another;—state of being substituted;—in *grammar*, *ellipsis*, or the use of one word for another;—in *algebra*, the putting of a simpler quantity in place of a more complex, as in solving equations;—in *theology*, the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, or in the room and stead of sinners. [*ing* to substitution.

Substitutional, (sub'ste-tü'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to substitution.

Substratum, (sub-strä'tum) *n.* [*L. substratum.*] That which is spread under; a layer of anything under another;—the ultimate matter or substance forming the subject of perception, cognition, and cause of phenomena.

Substructure, (sub-struk'tür) *n.* An under structure; a foundation.

Subsultory, (sub-sult'or-e) *a.* [*L. subsultus.*] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts.

Subtangent, (sub-tan'jent) *n.* The segment of a produced axis intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in the curve.

Subtend, (sub-tend') *v. t.* [*L. sub* and *tendere.*] To extend under or be opposite to.

Subterfuge, (sub-ter-füj) *n.* [*F.*] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; artifice.

Subterranean, (sub-ter-rä'né-an) *a.* [*L. subterraneus.*] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground.

Subtle, (sub'til) *a.* [*L. subtilis.*] Thin; not dense or gross; rare;—delicately constructed; nice; fine;—acute; piercing;—refined;—crafty.

Subtly, (sub'til-le) *adv.* In a subtle manner; thinly; not densely;—not grossly; finely; artfully.

Subtleness, (sub'til-nes) *n.* State or quality of being subtle; thinness; fineness; acuteness.

Subtilization, (sub-til-iz-ä'shun) *n.* Act of making subtle, fine, or thin;—refinement; extreme acuteness.

Subtilize, (sub'til-iz) *v. t.* To make thin or fine;—to refine; to spin out in minute distinctions or shades of meaning;—*v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.

Subtily, (sub'til-te) *n.* State or quality of being subtle; thinness; fineness; — refinement; extreme acuteness.

Subtle, (sut'l) *a.* [Contracted from *subtile*.] Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; — cunningly devised.

Subtlety, (sut'l-te) *n.* Quality of being subtle; cunning; craftiness; artfulness; — shrewdness.

Subtly, (sut'le) *adv.* In a subtle manner; slyly; artfully; — nicely; delicately.

Subtract, (sub-trakt') *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *trahere*.] To withdraw or take from the rest; to deduct.

Subtraction, (sub-trak'shun) *n.* Act or operation of subtracting or deducting; — the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination.

Subtractive, (sub-trak'tiv) *a.* Tending or having power to subtract; — preceded by the sign minus.

Subtrahend, (sub-tra-hend') *n.* [L. *subtrahendus*.] The sum or number to be taken from another.

Suburb, (sub'urb) *n.* [L. *sub* and *urbs*.] The region on the confines of any city or large town including buildings, streets, or territory; — hence, the confines; the out part.

Suburban, (sub-urb'an) *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in the suburbs of a city.

Subvene, (sub-vēn') *v. i.* [L. *sub* and *venire*.] To come under or happen; — to come to the assistance of; to co-operate.

Subvention, (sub-ven'shun) *n.* [L. *subventio*.] Act of coming in aid; interposition for relief; — a government bounty.

Subversion, (sub-ver'shun) *n.* Act of subverting; entire overthrow; utter ruin.

Subversive, (sub-ver'siv) *a.* Tending to subvert or overthrow and ruin.

Subvert, (sub-vert') *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *vertere*.] To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; — to pervert; to corrupt.

Subverter, (sub-vert'er) *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.

Succedaneous, (suk-sē-dā'nē-us) *a.* Pertaining to a succedaneum; supplying the place of.

Succedaneum, (suk-sē-dā'nē-um) *n.* [L.] That which is used for something else; a substitute.

Succeed, (suk-sēd') *v. t.* [F. *succeder*.] To follow in order; to take the place of another who has quitted it or died; — to come after; to be subsequent or consequent; — *v. i.* To come next in order; — to come in the place of another; — to obtain the object desired; to have a prosperous termination; — to be received with favour; to have a good effect.

Succeeding, (suk-sēd'ing) *n.* The state of prospering or obtaining success.

Success, (suk-sēs') *n.* [L. *successus*.] Act of succeeding; favourable termination of any thing attempted; prosperous issue; also, issue, result, or effect, with a qualifying adjective, as good, ill, great, little, &c.

Successful, (suk-sēs'fōol) *a.* Resulting in; accomplishing what was proposed; happy; prosperous; fortunate.

Successfully, (suk-sēs'fōol-le) *adv.* In a successful manner; prosperously; favourably.

Successfulness, (suk-sēs'fōol-nes) *n.* Condition of being successful; prosperous conclusion.

Succession, (suk-sēs'un) *n.* [L. *successio*.] Act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence; — an order of descendants; race; — power or right of acceding to the station or title

of a father or other predecessor; — the right to enter upon the possession of the property of an ancestor.

Successional, (suk-sēs'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to or existing in a regular order or succession.

Successive, (suk-sēs'iv) *a.* Following in order; coming after without interruption or interval.

Successively, (suk-sēs'iv-le) *adv.* In a successive manner; in a series or order.

Successor, (suk-sēs'or) *n.* One who succeeds; one who takes the place and part which another has left.

Succinct, (suk-singkt') *a.* [L. *succinctus*.] Girded or tucked up; bound; — compressed into a narrow compass; concise.

Succinctly, (suk-singkt'le) *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely.

Succour, (suk'ur) *v. t.* [F. *secourir*.] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; support; assist.

Succour, (suk'ur) *n.* Aid; help; assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress; — the person or thing that brings relief.

Succourer, (suk'ur-er) *n.* One who affords succour; a helper.

Succulence, (suk'ū-lens) *n.* The condition of being succulent; juiciness; — also *succulency*.

Succulent, (suk'ū-lent) *a.* [L. *succulentus*.] Full of juice; juicy.

Succumb, (suk-kum') *v. i.* [L. *sub* and *cumbere*.] To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

Such, (such) *a.* [A.-S. *swoic*.] Of that kind; of the like kind; — the same that; noting a particular or thing previously mentioned; having the character, quality, or relation specified; — noting extent or degree of any kind; — noting an indefinite number of persons or things of a certain class or kind.

Suck, (suk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sūcan*.] To draw up, in, or out, as a liquid, by the action of the mouth and tongue; — to draw milk from with the mouth; — to imbibe by any process which resembles sucking; to inhale; to absorb; — to draw in, as a whirlpool; to engulf; — *v. i.* To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth or with a tube; — to draw the breast.

Suck, (suk) *n.* Act of drawing with the mouth; — milk drawn from the breast; — a small draught.

Sucker, (suk'er) *n.* One who or that which sucks or draws with the mouth; — the piston of a pump; — a pipe through which any thing is drawn; — the shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem.

Sucker or
Sucking-fish.

Suckle, (suk'l) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *suck*.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

Suckling, (suk'ling) *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast.

Suction, (suk'shun) *n.* [L. *sugere*.] Act of sucking or drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.

Sudatory, (sū'da-tor-e) *n.* A sweating-bath; a vapour bath. [ing; perspiring.]

Sudatory, (sū'da-tor-e) *a.* [L. *sudatorius*.] Sweaty.

Sudden, (sud'en) *a.* [F. *soudain*.] Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly; — rash; hasty; unusual; abrupt; unlooked-for.

Sudden, (sud'en) *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise.

Suddenly, (sud'en-le) *adv.* In a sudden, unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; off-hand.

Suddenness, (sud'en-nes) *n.* State of being

sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice.

Sudorific, (sü-dor-ifik) *a*. [L. *sudor* and *facere*.] Causing sweat.

Sudorifico, (sü-dor-ifik) *n*. A medicine that produces sweat.

Suds, (suds) *n. sing.* [Ger. *sud*.] Water impregnated with soap and worked up into froth and bubbles.

Sue, (sü) *v. t.* [F. *suivre*.] To follow up; to prosecute; to endeavour to win;—to seek justice or right from by legal process;—*v. i.* To seek by request; to make application; to petition;—to prosecute; to make legal claim.

Suer, (sü'er) *n*. One who sues; a suitor.

Suet, (sü'et) *n*. [F. *sui*.] The harder and less fusible fat of an animal about the kidneys.

Suffer, (suffer) *v. t.* [F. *souffrir*.] To feel or endure with pain, annoyance, and the like; to undergo;—to endure without sinking; to bear;—to sustain;—to allow; not to forbid or hinder;—*v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind;—to undergo punishment;—to be injured; to sustain loss or inconvenience.

Sufferable, (suffer-a-bl) *a*. Capable of being permitted; allowable; tolerable.

Sufferance, (suffer-ans) *n*. State of suffering; pain endured;—submission; patience;—toleration; permission;—negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

Sufferer, (suffer-er) *n*. One who suffers; one who endures suffering;—one who permits or allows.

Suffering, (suffer-ing) *n*. The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; distress or injury incurred.

Suffice, (suf-fis) *v. i.* [L. *sufficere*.] To be enough or sufficient;—*v. t.* To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

Sufficiency, (suf-fish'e-en-ee) *n*. State of being sufficient or adequate to the end proposed;—ability; capacity;—adequate means; competence;—ample stock or fund.

Sufficient, (suf-fish'e-ent) *a*. [L. *sufficiens*.] Adequate to wants; enough for demand or supply;—possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability.

Sufficiently, (suf-fish'e-ent-le) *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough.

Suffix, (suf-fiks) *n*. A letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix.

Suffix, (suf-fiks) *v. t.* [L. *suffigere*.] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word.

Suffocate, (suf-ö-kät) *v. t.* [L. *suffocare*.] To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to smother;—to destroy; to extinguish;—*v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.

Suffocation, (suf-ö-käshun) *n*. Act of choking or stifling;—condition of being suffocated.

Suffragan, (suf-ra-gan) *a*. [L. *suffraganeus*.] Assisting.

Suffragan, (suf-ra-gan) *n*. A bishop considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop.

Suffrage, (suf-rä) *n*. [L. *suffragium*.] A voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; vote;—testimonial; attestation;—united response or prayer.

Suffuse, (suf-für) *v. t.* [L. *suffundere*.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.

Suffusion, (suf-fü'zhun) *n*. Act or operation of suffusing, as with a fluid or with a colour;—

state of being suffused;—that which is spread over.

Sugar, (shöög'ar) *n*. [F. *sucré*.] A sweet, crystalline substance obtained from certain vegetable products, as the sugar-cane, maple, beet, &c.

Sugar, (shöög'ar) *v. t.* To sprinkle or mix with sugar; to sweeten; figuratively, to disguise by flattery or soft words.

Sugar, (shöög'ar) *a*. Made of sugar.

Sugar-basin, (shöög'ar-bäs-n) *n*. A vessel for holding sugar for the table;—also *supper-bowl*.

Sugar-candy, (shöög'ar-kan-de) *n*. Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized.

Sugar-cane, (shöög'ar-kän) *n*. The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained.

Sugar-loaf, (shöög'ar-löf) *n*. A mass of refined sugar usually in the form of a truncated cone.

Sugar-tongs, (shöög'ar-tongs) *n*. Small tongs for taking up lumps of sugar at table.

Sugary, (shöög'ar-e) *a*. Resembling or containing sugar; sweet;—hence, flattering.

Suggest, (sug-jest', suj-est') *v. t.* [L. *suggerere*.] To hint; to mention in the first instance;—to insinuate; to introduce indirectly to the thoughts;—to propose with diffidence.

Suggestion, (sug-jest'yun) *n*. Act of suggesting;—a hint; a first or faint mention or proposal;—presentation of an idea to one's own mind; prompting, as of conscience, imagination, &c.;—insinuation; secret incitement to action.

Suggestive, (sug-jest'iv) *a*. Containing a suggestion.

Suicidal, (sü'e-sid-al) *a*. Partaking or in the nature of the crime of suicide.

Suicide, (sü'e-sid) *n*. [L. *suicidium*.] Act of designedly destroying one's own life; self-murder;—one guilty of self-murder.

Suit, (süt) *n*. [F. *suite*.] Act of suing; the process by which one endeavours to gain an end or object; a petition or application;—the attempt to win a woman in marriage; courtship;—an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim;—pursuit; chase;—a retinue; a company.

Suit, (süt) *v. t.* To fit; to adapt;—to be fitted to; to become;—to please; to content;—to dress; to clothe;—*v. i.* To agree; to accord.

Suitable, (süt'a-bl) *a*. Capable of suiting; likely to suit; proper; fitting; becoming; competent.

Suitableness, (süt'a-bl-nee) *n*. The quality or condition of being suitable; fitness; propriety.

Suitably, (süt'a-ble) *adv.* In a suitable manner.

Suite, (swët) *n*. [F.] The retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage;—a connected series or succession, as of objects; a set.

Suitor, (süt'er) *n*. One who sues; a petitioner; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer;—one who sues or prosecutes a demand in court.

Sulk, (sulk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *solcan*.] To be sullen or dull; to show sulkiness.

Sulkily, (sulk'e-le) *adv.* In a sulky manner.

Sulkiness, (sulk'e-nee) *n*. State or quality of being sulky; sullenness.

Sulky, (sulk'e) *a*. Sullen; sour; morose.

Sullen, (sul'en) *a*. [Norm. F. *solein*.] Gloomy; dismal;—gloomily angry and silent; cross; affected with ill humour;—obstinate;—heavy; dull.

Sullenly, (sul'en-le) *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; obstinately; intractably; with moroseness.

Sullenness, (sul'en-nee) *n*. The state or quality of being sullen; gloominess; sulkiness.

Sully, (sul'e) *v. t.* [F. *souiller*.] To soil;—to

tarnish; to darken;—to stain;—*r. i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

Sully, (sul'e) *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

Sulphate, (sul'fat) *n.* [*L. sulphur.*] A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base.

Sulphite, (sul'fit) *n.* A salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

Sulphur, (sul'fur) *n.* [*L.*] An elementary non-metallic substance of a yellow colour, burning with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odour. [*bling sulphur.*]

Sulphurate, (sul'fū-rāt) *a.* Belonging to or resembling sulphurous.

Sulphureous, (sul'fūr-us) *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

Sulphuric, (sul'fūr-ik) *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from sulphur.

Sulphurous, (sul'fur-us) *a.* Pertaining to or noting an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two equivalents of oxygen.

Sulphury, (sul'fur-e) *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

Sultan, (sul'tan) *n.* [*A.*] The emperor of the Turks; the grand seignior.

Sultana, (sul-tā'na) *n.* The wife of a sultan.

Sultaneess, (sul'tan-ess) *n.* A sultana.

Sultanship, (sul'tan-ship) *n.* State or office of a sultan. [*beat with a moist or close air.*]

Sultriness, (sul'tre-ness) *n.* State of being sultry.

Sultry, (sul'tre) *a.* [*Corrupted from sueltry.*] Very hot, burning, and oppressive.

Sum, (sum) *n.* [*F. somme.*] The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars;—a quantity of money; any amount indefinitely;—the substance; compendium;—height; completion;—a problem to be wrought in arithmetic.

Sum, (sum) *v. t.* To bring together into one whole; to cast up, as figures;—to bring into a small compass;—to comprise in few words.

Summarily, (sum'ar-e-le) *adv.* In a summary manner; concisely;—in a short way or method.

Summarise, (sum'a-riz) *v. t.* To comprise in or reduce to a summary; to present briefly.

Summary, (sum'ar-e) *a.* [*F. sommaire.*] Brief; concise; compendious; reduced into a narrow compass or into few words;—quickly executed.

Summary, (sum'ar-e) *n.* An abridged account; an abstract or compendium.

Summation, (sum-a'shun) *n.* Act of summing or forming a sum or total amount;—an aggregate.

Summer, (sum'er) *n.* [*A.-S. sumer.*] One of the four seasons of the year;—period from the end of May to the beginning of August inclusive;—the warmest half of the year, opposed to winter. [*duced in summer.*]

Summer, (sum'er) *a.* Relating to summer; prosummer.

Summer, (sum'er) *v. t.* To pass the summer.

Summer-house, (sum'er-hous) *n.* A house in a garden to be used in summer, arbour or bower;—a house for summer residence.

Summit, (sum'it) *n.* [*L. summum.*] The top; the highest point;—the highest degree; utmost elevation.

Summon, (sum'un) *v. t.* [*L. sub and monere.*] To call, cite, or notify to appear;—to excite into action or exertion;—to call upon to surrender.

Summons, (sum'unz) *n.* [*With plural termination.*] The command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty;—a warning or citation to appear in court on a day specified. [*block-head.*]

Sumph, (sumf) *n.* [*Scot.*] A dull heavy fellow; a

Sumpster, (sump'ter) *n.* [*F. somnier.*] An animal, especially a horse that carries packs or burdens.

Sumptuary, (sump'tū-ar-e) *a.* [*L. sumptuarius.*] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

Sumptuous, (sump'tū-us) *a.* [*L. sumptuosus.*] Involving large outlay or expense; splendid; magnificent.

Sumptuously, (sump'tū-us-le) *adv.* In a sumptuous manner.

Sumptuousness, (sump'tū-us-ness) *n.* State of being sumptuous; costliness; splendour.

Sun, (sun) *n.* [*A.-S. sunne.*] The luminous orb the light of which constitutes day; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve;—any heavenly body which forms the centre of a system of orbs;—the sunshine.

Sun, (sun) *v. t.* To warm or dry in the light of the sun; to expose to the sun; to insolate.

Sun-beam, (sun'beim) *n.* A beam or ray of the sun. [*scorch by the sun.*]

Sun-burn, (sun'burn) *v. t.* To burn, discolour, or

Sunday, (sun'da) *n.* [*From sun and day.*] The first day of the week; the Sabbath; the Lord's day.

Sunday, (sun'da) *a.* Belonging to the first day of the week or Sabbath.

Sunder, (sun'der) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sundrian.*] To disunite by rending, cutting, or breaking; to separate; to divide; to sever.

Sunder, (sun'der) Commonly entered as a noun, but only used with *in*; in two; into pieces.

Sun-dial, (sun'di-al) *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of the sun projected on a graduated plate by a gnomon or style.

Sundown, (sun'down) *n.* Sunset; sun-setting.

Sundries, (sun'driz) *n. pl.* Many different or small things; miscellaneous things;—in book-keeping or statements of account, small items classed under this general heading.

Sundry, (sun'dre) *a.* [*A.-S. sundrig.*] Several; divers; more than one or two.

Sunfish, (sun'fish) *n.* A large, soft-finned sea-fish, so named from its nearly circular form and shining surface.

Sunflower, (sun'flow-er) *n.*

A plant—so called from the form and the colour of its flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun.

Sunken, (sung'ken) *a.* Lying on the bottom of a river or other water; sunk.

Sunlight, (sun'lit) *n.* The light of the sun; daylight.

Sunlit, (sun'lit) *a.* Lighted by the sun.

Sunniness, (sun'e-ness) *n.* The state of being sunny.

Sunny, (sun'e) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the sun;—exposed to the rays of the sun;—coloured by the sun.

Sunrise, (sun'riz) *n.* First appearance of the sun above the horizon; the time of such appearance.

Sunset, (sun'set) *n.* The descent of the sun below the horizon; the time when the sun sets; evening.

Sunshine, (sun'shin) *n.* The light of the sun;—state of being warmed and illuminated by the rays of the sun;—warmth; illumination;—prosperity; happiness.



Sunfish.

Sunshiny, (sun/shin-e) *a.* Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant.

Sun-stroke, (sun/strok) *n.* Any affection produced by the action of the sun on the body; a sudden prostration of the physical powers occasioned by exposure to excessive heat.

Sup, (sup) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sūpan.*] To take into the mouth, as a liquid; to sip;—*v. i.* [*F. souper.*] To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

Sup, (sup) *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Superable, (sū-per-a-bl) *a.* [*L. superabilis.*] Capable of being overcome or conquered.

Superabound, (sū-per-a-bound') *v. i.* To be very abundant or exuberant.

Superabundance, (sū-per-a-bun'dans) *n.* State of being superabundant.

Superabundant, (sū-per-a-bun'dant) *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient:—*superabounding*.

Superadd, (sū-per-ad') *v. t.* To add over and above;—to add or annex, as something extrinsic.

Superaddition, (sū-per-ad-dish'un) *n.* Act of adding to something;—that which is added.

Superannuate, (sū-per-an'ū-āt) *v. t.* [*L. super and annus.*] To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity;—to relieve from office or allow to retire from service on half-pay, pension, &c.

Superannuation, (sū-per-au-ū-āhun) *n.* State of being disqualified by old age; decrepitude;—state of being pensioned off, or retiring on half-pay.

Superb, (sū-perb') *n.* [*L. superbus.*] Grand; august; stately;—rich; elegant;—showy; pompous.

Superbly, (sū-perb'le) *adv.* In a superb or splendid manner; magnificently; elegantly; showily.

Supercargo, (sū-per-kār'gō) *n.* An officer in the East India Company's vessels, having power to sell the cargo at the port to which the ship was bound, or to carry it to other ports, and to procure fresh cargo for the homeward voyage—the office is now abolished.

Supercilious, (sū-per-sil'e-us) *a.* [*L.*] Lofty with pride;—manifesting haughtiness or proceeding from it;—contemptuous; sneering.

Superciliously, (sū-per-sil'e-us-le) *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily;—with contempt.

Superciliousness, (sū-per-sil'e-us-ness) *n.* State of being supercilious; an overbearing temper or manner; haughtiness.

Supereminence, (sū-per-em'e-nens) *n.* Distinguished eminence; uncommon degree of excellence.

Supereminent, (sū-per-em'e-nent) *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence. [*superior degree of excellence.*]

Supereminently, (sū-per-em'e-nent-le) *adv.* In a supererogatory, (sū-per-er'ō-gāt) *v. i.* [*L. supererogare.*] To do more than duty requires.

Supererogation, (sū-per-er'ō-gā'hun) *n.* Performance of more than duty or necessity requires;—*works of supererogation*, among Papists, good works done by an individual beyond what is needful for his own salvation, and therefore meritorious in procuring the salvation of another. [*excellence.*]

Superexcellence, (sū-per-ek'sal-lens) *n.* Superior

Superexcellent, (sū-per-ek'sal-lent) *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree.

Superficial, (sū-per-fish'e-al) *a.* [*L. super-*

ficiatis.] Lying on or pertaining to the surface;—shallow;—not profound or deep; smattering;—comprehending only what is obvious or apparent.

Superficially, (sū-per-fish'e-al-le) *adv.* In a superficial manner; on the surface only.

Superficialness, (sū-per-fish'e-al-ness) *n.* State of being superficial; shallowness;—slight knowledge; sciolism;—also *superficiality*.

Superficies, (sū-per-fish'ez) *n.* [*L.*] The surface; the exterior part or face of a thing.

Superfine, (sū-per-fin) *a.* Very fine or most fine, surpassing others in fineness.

Superfluity, (sū-per-fū'e-te) *n.* [*L. superfluitas.*] A greater quantity than is wanted;—superabundance; excess; redundancy.

Superfluous, (sū-per-fū-us) *a.* [*L. superfluitas.*] More than is wanted or sufficient; exuberant, redundant.

Superfluously, (sū-per-fū-us-le) *adv.* In a superfluous manner.

Superfluously, (sū-per-fū-us-le) *adv.* In a superfluous manner.

Superfluously, (sū-per-fū-us-le) *adv.* In a superfluous manner.

Superhuman, (sū-per-hū-man) *a.* Above or beyond what is human; divine.

Superimpose, (sū-per-im-pōz) *v. t.* To lay or impose on something else.

Superincumbent, (sū-per-in-kum'bent) *a.* Lying or resting on something else.

Superinduce, (sū-per-in-dūs) *v. t.* To bring in or upon, as an addition to something; to introduce as a new element, quality, consideration, &c.

Superintend, (sū-per-in-tend') *v. t.* To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to take care of with authority.

Superintendence, (sū-per-in-tend'ens) *n.* Act of superintending; personal supervision and direction;—authoritative care and oversight;—*superintendency*.

Superintendent, (sū-per-in-tend'ent) *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction; inspector; manager.

Superintendant, (sū-per-in-tend'ent) *a.* One looking others with authority; presiding; governing.

Superintending, (sū-per-in-tend'ing) *a.* Overlooking; directing; controlling; caring and providing for all, as God in his providence.

Superior, (sū-pē-re-or) *a.* [*L.*] More elevated a place; upper;—higher in rank or office;—higher in excellence;—being above or beyond the power or influence of; unaffected by.

Superior, (sū-pē-re-or) *n.* One who is more advanced in age;—one who is more elevated in rank or office;—one who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind;—the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.

Superiority, (sū-pē-re-or'e-to) *n.* State or quality of being higher, greater, or more excellent in any respect; prevalence; ascendancy; advantage.

Superlative, (sū-per-lāt-iv) *a.* [*L. superlativus.*] Most eminent; surpassing all others;—expressed, as a form of the adjective or adverb, in the highest degree of the quality.

Superlative, (sū-per-lāt-iv) *n.* That which is highest or most eminent;—a word in the superlative degree.

Superlatively, (sū-per-lāt-iv-le) *adv.* In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

Supernal, (sū-per-nal) *a.* [*L. supernus.*] Being in a higher place or region;—relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

Supernatural, (sū-per-nat'ūr-al) *a.* Being

beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

Supernaturalism, (sū-per-nat'ūr-al-izm) *n.* State of being supernatural.

Supernaturally, (sū-per-nat'ūr-al-le) *adv.* In a supernatural manner.

Supernaturalness, (sū-per-nat'ūr-al-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being supernatural, or beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

Supernumerary, (sū-per-nūm'gr-ar-e) *a.* Exceeding the number stated or prescribed.

Supernumerary, (sū-per-nūm'gr-ar-e) *n.* A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual; a person employed to fill the place of another, as of an officer killed in battle, an actor or the like.

Superposition, (sū-per-pō-zish'un) *n.* A being placed or situated above or upon something;—in *geology*, the order in which mineral strata are placed upon or above other strata.

Superscribe, (sū-per-akrib') *v. t.* [*L. superscribere.*] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to write the name or address of a person on the outside or cover of.

Superscription, (sū-per-akrip'shun) *n.* Act of superscribing;—that which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, &c.;—an impression upon coins;—direction; address.

Supersede, (sū-per-sēd') *v. t.* [*L. supersedere.*] To set above or over;—to suspend from office; to replace by another appointment;—to make void or inefficacious;—to set aside; to render unnecessary;—*imp. & pp.* superseded; *ppr.* superseding.

Supersedeure, (sū-per-sēd'ūr) *n.* The act of superseding.

Super-sensible, (sū-per-sen'se-bl) *a.* Beyond the senses or powers of perception;—also *super-sensual*.

Supersensitiveness, (sū-per-sens'it-iv-nes) *n.* Excessive or over-sensitiveness; morbid sensibility.

Superstition, (sū-per-stish'un) *n.* [*L. superstitio.*] An excessive reverence or fear of that which is unknown or mysterious;—especially, an ignorant or irrational worship of the Supreme Deity; excessive exactness or rigour in religious opinions or practices;—the worship of false gods; false religion;—belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

Superstitious, (sū-per-stish'e-us) *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from superstition;—full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion;—over exact and formal in religious observances, rites, and ceremonies;—excessively credulous; believing ignorantly in supernatural, spiritual, or diabolic agency. [*superstitious manner.*]

Superstitiously, (sū-per-stish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a superstitious manner.

Superstructure, (sū-per-struk'tūr) *n.* [*L. super and struere.*] Any material structure or edifice; the building raised on a foundation;—any thing erected on a foundation or basis.

Supervene, (sū-per-vēn') *v. i.* [*L. supervenire.*] To come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen. [*supervening.*]

Supervention, (sū-per-vēn'ahun) *n.* The act of supervising; overseeing.

Supervise, (sū-per-viz') *v. t.* [*L. super and visere.*] To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect.

Supervision, (sū-per-vizh'un) *n.* Act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

Supervisor, (sū-per-viz'or) *n.* One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

Supine, (sū'pin) *n.* [*L. supinus.*] A verbal noun or a substantival modification of the infinitive mood in Latin.

Supine, (sū'pin') *a.* Lying on the back or with the face upward;—inclining with exposure to the sun;—heedless; inattentive; listless.

Supinely, (sū-pin'le) *adv.* In a supine manner; carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a thoughtless state.

Supineness, (sū-pin'nes) *n.* The state of being supine; indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness.

Supper, (sup'ər) *n.* [*F. souper.*] That which is supped; the evening meal; the last meal of the day. [*without supper.*]

Supperless, (sup'ər-less) *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper.

Supper-time, (sup'ər-tim) *n.* Hour or time for the evening meal; evening.

Supping, (sup'ing) *n.* The act of one who sups; the act of taking supper.

Supplant, (sup-plant') *v. t.* [*L. sub and planta.*] To remove or displace by stratagem; to take the place of;—to overthrow; to undermine.

Supplanter, (sup-plant'ər) *n.* One who supplants.

Supple, (sup'l) *a.* [*F. souple.*] Pliant; flexible;—easily bent;—compliant; not obstinate;—bending to the humour of others; obsequious.

Supple, (sup'l) *v. t.* To make soft and pliant; to render flexible;—to make compliant or submissive;—*v. i.* To become soft and pliant.

Supplement, (sup'lē-ment) *n.* [*L. supplementum.*] That which fills up, completes, or perfects; something added to a book or paper to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors;—in *mathematics*, the quantity which must be added to an angle or an arc to make two right angles or a semicircle.

Supplement, (sup'lē-ment) *v. t.* To fill up or supply by additions; to add to.

Supplemental, (sup'lē-ment'al) *a.* Added to supply what is wanted; additional.

Supplementally, (sup'lē-ment'al-le) *adv.* Additionally; by way of supplement.

Suppleness, (sup'l-nes) *n.* Quality of being supple;—pliancy; flexibility; facility.

Suppletive, (sup'lē-tiv) *a.* Supplying what is lacking; filling up deficiencies; supplemental;—helping;—also *suppletory*.

Suppliant, (sup'lē-ant) *a.* [*F.*] Asking earnestly and submissively;—entreating; beseeching;—expressive of humble supplication.

Suppliant, (sup'lē-ant) *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

Suppliantly, (sup'lē-ant-le) *adv.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.

Supplicant, (sup'lē-kant) *n.* One who supplicates; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.

Supplicate, (sup'lē-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. supplicare.*] To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer;—to address in prayer;—*v. i.* To petition with earnestness and submission; to implore.

Supplication, (sup'lē-kāt'ahun) *n.* Act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship;—humble petition; earnest request.

Supplicatory, (sup'lē-kāt-or-e) *a.* Containing supplication; submissive.

Supply, (sup-plī) *v. t.* [*L. supplere.*] To fill

up as any deficiency happens ; to furnish with what is wanted ;—to serve instead of ;—to bring or furnish.

Supply, (sup-pli') *n.* Sufficiency of things for use or want ; *especially*, the food, &c., which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men ; store—chiefly in the plural ;—also, the sums of money granted by Parliament to meet the public charges and expenditure for the current year.

Support, (sup-pôrt') *v. t.* [*L. sub and portare.*] To keep from falling ; to sustain ;—to endure ;—to keep from fainting or sinking ;—to assume and represent successfully, as the part of an actor ;—to furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood ;—to carry on ; to enable to continue ;—to verify ; to substantiate ;—to defend successfully ; to vindicate ;—to keep up ; to maintain ;—to favour ; to countenance ;—to attend as an aid or assistant ;—to stand by ;—to speak in favour of ; to second.

Support, (sup-pôrt') *n.* Act or operation of upholding or sustaining ; prop ; pillar ; foundation ;—that which maintains life ; maintenance ; means ; livelihood ;—that which keeps from sinking or languishing ; stimulus ; encouragement ;—that which upholds or relieves ; help ; succour ; assistance ;—countenance ; patronage.

Supportable, (sup-pôrt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being borne or sustained ; durable ; tolerable ;—capable of being maintained.

Supporter, (sup-pôrt'ér) *n.* One who or that which supports ; a prop ; a pillar, &c. ;—a sustainer ; a comforter ;—an adherent of a party ; one who walks or sits by another, as an attendant or assistant ;—one who speaks in favour of a motion ; a seconder ;—*pl.* In architecture, images which serve to bear up any part of a building in the place of columns ;—in heraldry, figures of birds, beasts, fishes, and sometimes of human beings, placed on each side of the escutcheon, and appearing to support it.



Supporters.

Supportable, (sup-pôz'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being supposed or imagined to exist ; conceivable.

Suppose, (sup-pôz') *v. t.* [*F. supposer.*] To lay down without proof ; to advance by way of argument or illustration ;—to imagine or assume as true or real ;—to receive as true ; to require to exist or be true ; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature ;—*v. i.* To make supposition ; to think ; to believe or imagine.

Suppose, (sup-pôz') *n.* A supposition.

Supposition, (sup-pôz-ish'un) *n.* Act of supposing ;—hypothesis ; position laid down without proof ;—imagination ; belief without evidence ; unfounded notion or fancy ; surmise ; guess.

Suppositional, (sup-pôz-zish'un-al) *a.* Hypothetical.

Supposititious, (sup-pôz-e-tish'e-us) *a.* [*L. suppositivus.*] Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another ; spurious ; counterfeit.

Suppress, (sup-pres') *v. t.* [*L. suppressere.*] To overpower and crush ; to put down ; to subdue ;—to restrain ;—to retain without disclosure ; to conceal ;—to withhold from being

made public ; to hinder from circulation ; to stifle ;—to obstruct from discharge.

Suppression, (sup-pres'h'un) *n.* Act of suppressing ; overthrow ; destruction ;—act of restraining from utterance, publication, or circulation ;—obstruction of excretions or discharges ;—in grammar, omission.

Suppressive, (sup-pres'iv) *a.* Tending to suppress ; subduing ; concealing.

Suppressor, (sup-pres'er) *n.* [*L.*] One who suppresses.

Suppurate, (sup-ü-rät) *v. i.* [*L. suppurare.*] To generate pus.

Suppuration, (sup-ü-rä'shun) *n.* Process of suppurating or forming pus, as in a wound or abscess ;—the matter produced by suppuration.

Suppurative, (sup-ü-rät-iv) *a.* Tending to suppurate ; promoting suppuration.

Suppurative, (sup-ü-rät-iv) *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

Supramundane, (sü-pra-mun'dän) *a.* Being situated above the world or above our system.

Supremacy, (sü-prem'a-se) *n.* State of being supreme or in the highest station of power ; high authority or power.

Supreme, (sü-prém) *a.* [*L. supremus.*] Holding the highest place in government or power ;—most excellent ;—utmost ; greatest possible.

Supremely, (sü-prém'le) *adv.* In a supreme manner ; in the highest degree ; to the utmost extent.

Sural, (sü'ral) *a.* [*L. sura.*] Being in, or pertaining to, the calf of the leg.

Surbase, (sur'bäs) *n.* A cornice or series of moldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c. ;—skirt or border above the base of a room.

Surcease, (sur-sēs') *v. i.* [*F. sur and cesser.*] To cease ; to stop ;—to leave off ; to practice no longer ;—*v. t.* To put an end to ; to cause to cease.

Surcease, (sur-sēs') *n.* Cessation ; stop.

Surcharge, (sur-chärj') *v. t.* [*F. surcharger.*] To overload ; to overburden ;—to overstock ;—to overcharge ; to make an additional charge.

Surcharge, (sur-chärj') *n.* An excessive load or burden ;—in law, an overcharge ;—an overloading with cattle.

Surcingle, (sur-sing-gl) *n.* [*Prefix sur and cingle.*] A belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back to bind it fast ;—the girdle of a cassock.

Surcoat, (sur'köt) *n.* [*Prefix sur and coat.*] A short coat worn over the other garments especially, the long and flowing drapery of knights anterior to the introduction of plate armour.

Surd, (surd) *a.* [*L. surdus.*] Not capable of being expressed in rational numbers ; radical ; deaf ; wanting the sense of hearing.

Surd, (surd) *n.* A quantity which can not be expressed by rational numbers.

Sure, (shóor) *a.* [*F. sûr.*] Certain ; unshaken ; inevitable ;—certainly knowing and believing confident ;—firm ; stable ;—strong ; secure.

Sure, (shóor) *adv.* Certainly ; without doubt.

Surely, (shóor'le) *adv.* Certainly ; undoubtedly ;—without danger of falling ; steadily ; firmly.

Sureness, (shóor'nees) *n.* State of being sure

certainty.

Surety, (shóor'te) *n.* State of being sure ; certainty ; security ;—that which makes sure ground of confidence ;—evidence ; confirmation ;—security against loss or damage ;—one who

engages to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act.

Suretyship, (shoor'te-ship) *n.* State of being surety; obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another.

Surf, (surf) *n.* [F. *surf*.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks.

Surface, (sur'fas) *n.* [F. *surface*.] The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; superficies; outside;—outward or external appearance.

Surfeit, (sur'fit) *v. t.* To overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness;—to fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy;—*v. i.* To be fed or to feast till the system is oppressed.

Surfeit, (sur'fit) *n.* [F. *surfeit*.] Excess in eating and drinking;—fulness and oppression of the system occasioned by excessive eating and drinking;—disgust caused by excess; satiety.

Surge, (surj) *n.* [L. *surgere*.] A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water.

Surge, (surj) *v. t.* To let go, as a portion of a rope, suddenly; or to render, as a rope round a pin;—*v. i.* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

Surgeless, (surj'les) *a.* Free from waves or billows; smooth; calm.

Surgeon, (sur'jun) *n.* [F., G. *chir* and *ergon*.] One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation, or by local applications or remedies.

Surgeonry, (sur'jun-se) *n.* Office or employment of a surgeon.

Surgery, (sur'jer-e) *n.* Art of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of the healing of diseases or injuries of the body;—a place where surgical operations are performed or medicines prepared.

Surgical, (sur'jik-al) *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery;—done by means of surgery.

Surgy, (sur'je) *a.* Rising in surges or billows; resembling surges; heaving; swelling; rolling. [manner.]

Surly, (sur'le-le) *adv.* [From *surly*.] In a surly

Surliness, (sur'le-nes) *n.* State of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature.

Surly, (sur'le) *a.* [Said to be from *sour*.] Gloomily morose; abrupt, and rude; sour; crabbed; cross;—rough; dark; tempestuous.

Surmise, (sur-miz) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *surmys*, pp. of *surmitter*.] To conjecture; to suspect;—to imagine without certain knowledge; to infer or suppose.

Surmise, (sur-miz) *n.* The thought or imagination that something may be, on feeble or scanty evidence; conjecture; supposition; suspicion.

Surmiser, (sur-miz'er) *n.* One who surmises.

Surmising, (sur-miz'ing) *n.* Act of conjecturing, imagining, or suspecting;—unfounded apprehension; suspicion; evil or unjust thought or doubt.

Surmount, (sur-mount) *v. t.* [F. *surmonter*.] To rise above or higher than;—to overcome; to conquer;—to surpass; to exceed.

Surmountable, (sur-mount'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being surmounted.

Surmounter, (sur-mount'er) *n.* One who surmounts or overcomes.

Surname, (sur-nam) *n.* [F. *surnom*.] A name added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name.

Surname, (sur-nam) *v. t.* To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

Surpass, (sur-pas) *v. t.* [F. *sur* and *passer*.] To go beyond in any thing good or bad; exceed; excel; outstrip. [surpassed.]

Surpassable, (sur-pas'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being surpassed.

Surpassing, (sur-pas'ing) *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

Surprisingly, (sur-pas'ing-le) *adv.* In a very excellent manner; in a degree surpassing others.

Surplice, (sur'plis) *n.* [F. *surplis*.] A white garment worn by the clergy of the episcopalian and other churches in some of their ministrations.

Surplus, (sur'plus) *n.* [F. *sur*, L. *plus*.] That which remains when use is satisfied;—excess of income over expenditure;—amount of divisible profits;—residue of an estate after debts and legacies are paid.

Surplusage, (sur'plus-aj) *n.* Surplus excess;—in law, matter in pleading not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

Surprisal, (sur-priz'al) *n.* Act of coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or state of being surprised.

Surprise, (sur-priz) *v. t.* [F. *surprendre*.] To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares;—to strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable;—to confuse.

Surprise, (sur-priz) *n.* [F. *surprise*, from *surprendre*.] Act of coming upon or of taking suddenly and without preparation;—state of being surprised or taken unexpectedly;—an unforeseen or unexpected act or event; a lively sense of wonder; astonishment; amazement.

Surprising, (sur-priz'ing) *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; extraordinary; astonishing.

Surprisingly, (sur-priz'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner or degree that excites surprise; wonderfully.

Surrender, (sur-ren'der) *v. t.* [F. *se rendre*.] To yield to the power of another; to give up after defeat in combat or battle;—to deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand;—to relinquish; to resign;—to yield to any influence, passion, or power—used reflexively;—*v. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another; to yield;—to capitulate, as a besieged fortress.

Surrender, (sur-ren'der) *n.* Act of yielding or resigning one's person or the possession of something into the power of another.

Surreptitious, (sur-rep'tish'e-us) *a.* [L. *surreptitius*.] Done by stealth or without proper authority;—made or introduced fraudulently.

Surreptitiously, (sur-rep'tish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; fraudulently.

Surrogate, (sur-ro-gat) *n.* [L. *surrogatus*.] A delegate; a substitute;—the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge;—the lawyer appointed to act for the bishop or chancellor of the diocese.

Surround, (sur-round) *v. t.* [Prefix *sur* and *round*.] To encompass; to environ;—to inclose on all sides;—to lie or be on all sides of.

Surrounding, (sur-round'ing) *n.* An encompassing;—*pl.* Things which surround; external or attending circumstances.

Surtout, (sur-too', sur-too't) *n.* [F. *sur* and *tout*.] A man's coat worn over his other garments; an overcoat, especially when long and fitting closely.

Surveillance, (sur-val'yang) *n.* [F.] Watch; inspection; oversight.

Survey, (sur-va) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *surveoir*.] To inspect or take a view of, as from a high place;

—to view with a scrutinizing eye;—to examine with reference to condition, situation, and value;—to determine the form, extent, position, &c., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbour, or the like, by linear and angular measurements.

Survey, (sur-vü) *n.* [Formerly accented on the last syllable.] An attentive view;—a wide or general view, as from an elevated place;—a particular view; *especially*, an official examination with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality;—operation of finding the dimensions, position, or other particulars of, as any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan of any line or portion of country.

Surveying, (sur-vä'ing) *n.* The act or business of measuring and delineating portions of the earth's surface, with their relative bearings, features, and extents.

Surveyor, (sur-vä'er) *n.* An overseer; a superintendent;—one who measures land or practises the art of surveying;—an officer who ascertains the contents of casks and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; a gauger.

Surveyorship, (sur-vä'er-ship) *n.* The office of a surveyor.

Survival, (sur-viv'al) *n.* A living longer than or beyond another person, thing, or event.

Survive, (sur-viv') *v. t.* [*F. survivre.*] To live beyond the life of; to outlive; to live longer than;—*r. i.* To remain alive; to continue to live.

Survivor, (sur-viv'er) *n.* One that outlives another.

Surviving, (sur-viv'ing) *a.* Remaining alive; yet

Survivor, (sur-viv'er) *n.* One who survives or outlives another person or any thing;—*in law*, the longer liver of two joint heirs, annuitants, tenants, &c.

Survivorship, (sur-viv'er-ship) *n.* State of being

Susceptibility, (sus-sep'te-bil'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions or of being affected;—capacity for feeling or emotional excitement.

Susceptible, (sus-sep'te-bl) *a.* [*L. suscipere.*] Capable of admitting any thing additional;—capable of impression;—having nice sensibility; sensitive.

Susceptibly, (sus-sep'te-ble) *adv.* In a susceptible manner.

Susceptivity, (sus-sep-tiv'e-te) *n.* Capacity of admitting; receptivity.

Suspect, (sus-pekt') *v. t.* [*L. suspicere.*] To imagine to exist upon weak evidence or no evidence at all;—to imagine to be guilty without proof;—to doubt; to mistrust;—to conjecture;—*v. i.* To imagine guilt; to have a suspicion

Suspect, (sus-pekt') *a.* Doubtful; suspicious.

Suspend, (sus-pend') *v. t.* [*L. suspendere.*] To hang;—to attach to something above;—to cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding;—to hold in a state undetermined;—to debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income;—*r. i.* To cease from operation or activity; *especially*, to stop payment or be unable to meet obligations or engagements.

Suspender, (sus-pen'der) *n.* One who suspends;—*pl.* Straps for holding up pantaloons; braces.

Suspense, (sus-pens') *n.* A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision;—cessation for a time.

Suspension, (sus-pen'shun) *n.* Act of hanging or attaching to something above;—act of delaying; temporary cessation;—act of withholding the judgment;—postponing of a sentence or

execution;—a prevention or interruption of action or operation;—a temporary deprivation of office or official powers and privileges.

Suspensory, (sus-pens'or-e) *a.* Suspended; hanging; depending;—fitted or serving to suspend.

Suspensory, (sus-pens'or-e) *n.* That which suspends or holds up, as a truss.

Suspicion, (sus-pish'un) *n.* [*L. suspicia.*] Act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all.

Suspicious, (sus-pish'e-us) *a.* Inclined to suspect;—indicating suspicion;—liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion;—given to suspicion.

Suspiciously, (sus-pish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a suspicious manner.

Suspiciousness, (sus-pish'e-us-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being open to suspicion; doubtful or questionable appearance;—quality of being apt to suspect; jealous or distrusting disposition.

Suppiration, (sus-pir-ä'shun) *n.* Act of sighing or fetching a long, deep breath.

Sustain, (sus-tän') *v. t.* [*L. sustinere.*] To keep from falling; to uphold; to support;—to maintain; to keep alive;—to endure without failing or yielding;—to suffer; to undergo;—to allow the prosecution of; to sanction;—to prove;—to establish by evidence;—*in music*, to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.

Sustainable, (sus-tän'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being sustained or maintained, as a plea, action, proof, &c.

Sustained, (sus-tänd') *a.* Kept up; maintained at a certain pitch, height, or degree.

Sustenance, (sus'ten-ans) *n.* [*F. sustentance.*] Act of sustaining; support; maintenance;—that which supports life; food; provisions.

Sustentation, (sus-ten-tä'shun) *n.* [*L. sustentatio.*] Preservation from falling; support;—use of food or provisions;—maintenance of life.

Sutler, (sut'ler) *n.* A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, &c.

Suttee, (sut-të') *n.* [*Skr. sati.*] A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband;—the burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.

Sutural, (süt'ür-al) *a.* Relating to a suture or

Suture, (süt'ür) *n.* [*L. sutura.*] Act of sewing; the line along which two parts are sewed together to form a seam;—*in anatomy*, act of sewing together, as the exterior parts of a wound, and reuniting them by inoculation;—the seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull.

Suzerain, (süz-zë-rän) *n.* A superior lord to whom fealty is due; a feudal lord.

Swab, (swob) *n.* A mop; a bundle of three: bit of sponge, cloth, &c., fastened to a handle and used for scrubbing or cleaning floors or drying the decks of a ship.

Swab, (swob) *v. t.* [*A.-S. swabban.*] To clean with a mop or swab.

Swabber, (swob'er) *n.* One who uses a swab to clean a floor or deck;—an inferior officer whose business it is to see that the ship is kept clean.

Swaddle, (swod'l) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To bind, as with a bandage; to swathe, as an infant.

Swaddled, (swod'l) *n.* [*A.-S. swaddil.*] Clothes bound tight round the body.

Swaddling-band, (swod'ling-band) *n.* A band or cloth wrapped round a new-born infant.

Swag, (swag) *v. i.* [A.-S. *sgan*.] To sink down by its weight; to swing, as something heavy and sinking downwards.

Swage, (swä) *n.* A tool used by workers in metals for shaping their work.

Swagger, (swag'er) *v. i.* [A.-S. *swegan*.] To boast or brag noisily; to bluster; to bully.

Swagger, (swag'er) *n.* Boastfulness or insolence of manner. [a boaster.]

Swaggerer, (swag'er-er) *n.* A blusterer; a bully.

Swain, (swän) *n.* [A.-S. *swän*.] A young man;—a servant employed in husbandry; a shepherd; herald;—a pastoral youth; a rustic;—a lover. [ignorant.]

Swainish, (swän'ish) *a.* Rustic; clownish.

Swallow, (swol'ö) *n.* [A.-S. *swalcwe*.] A small bird of passage, of the genus *Hirundo*, remarkable for its swiftness and the length of time it remains on the wing.

Swallow, (swol'ö) *v. t.* [A.-S. *swelgan*.] To take into the stomach;—to imbibe;—to absorb;—to draw into an abyss or gulf;—to receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple;—to appropriate;—to engross; to engage completely;—to seize and waste; to exhaust;—to retract; to recant (colloquial).

Swallow, (swol'ö) *n.* The gullet or esophagus;—as much as is or can be swallowed at once.

Swallow-tail, (swol'ö-täl) *n.* A joint formed by a mortise and tenon; dove-tail;—a coat with narrow forked skirts. [a bog; a fen.]

Swamp, (swomp) *n.* [A.-S. *swam*.] A marsh.

Swamp, (swomp) *v. t.* To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp;—to upset or cause to become filled, as a boat in water;—to plunge into difficulties.

Swampy, (swomp'e) *a.* Consisting of swamp; low, wet, and spongy; boggy; fenny.

Swan, (swon) *n.* [A.-S.] A large web-footed bird, like a goose, but handsomer and more graceful, having also a longer neck and beak.

Swank, (swangk) *a.* [Ger. *schwank*.] Slender; pliant;—agile; active.

Swap, (swop) *v. t.* [A.-S. *swapan*.] To exchange; to barter;—to strike with a sweeping or long stroke.

Swap, (swop) *n.* An exchange; barter.

Sward, (swawrd) *n.* [A.-S. *swæard*.] The grassy surface of land; turf.

Sward, (swawrd) *v. t.* To cover with sward.

Swarm, (swawrm) *n.* [A.-S. *swearm*.] A large number of small animals or insects, especially when in motion;—specifically, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once;—any great number or multitude.

Swarm, (swawrm) *v. i.* To depart from a hive in a body, as bees;—to appear or collect in a crowd; to throng together;—to be crowded; to be thronged;—to breed in great numbers.

Swarth, (swawrth) *n.* An apparition of a person about to die;—the sward; turf;—a swath; bands or ridges of grass, &c., laid by the scythe.



Swallow.



Swan.

Swarthily, (swawrth'e-le) *adv.* With a tawny hue; dusky.

Swarthiness, (swawrth'e-nes) *n.* Darkness of complexion; tawinness;—also *swartheness*.

Swarthy, (swawrth'e) *a.* Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; black or tawny;—also *swarty*.

Swash, (swish) *n.* A swaggering fellow;—impulse of water flowing with violence; a dashing of water.

Swash, (swish) *v. t.* [Sw. *svassa*.] To bluster; to make a great noise;—to dash or flow noisily; to splash.

Swatch, (swach) *n.* A pattern or piece of cloth cut as a sample;—a specimen of any kind. [Scot.]

Swath, (swawth) *n.* [A.-S. *swaðhu*.] A band or fillet;—a line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe;—the whole sweep of a scythe.

Swathe, (swäth) *v. t.* [A.-S. *swedhian*.] To bind with a swath, band, bandage, or rollers.

Swathe, (swäth) *n.* A bandage.

Sway, (swä) *v. t.* [D. *zwaaien*.] To move or wield with the hand;—to influence or direct by power and authority or by moral force; to rule; to govern;—to bias;—to cause to incline to one side;—*r. i.* To bear rule; to govern;—to have weight or influence;—to be drawn to one side by weight; to swing.

Sway, (swä) *n.* Swing or sweep of a weapon;—turn or cast of the balance;—bias; influence or weight on one side;—direction; rule; dominion; control.

Sweal, (swäl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *swelan*.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle;—*v. t.* To singe or scald the hair off, as from hogs.

Swear, (swär) *v. i.* [A.-S. *swerian*.] To declare or promise upon oath;—to affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed;—to give evidence on oath;—to use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to curse;—*v. t.* To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration;—to cause to take an oath; to administer an oath to;—to declare or charge upon oath.

Swearer, (swär'er) *n.* One who swears; especially, one who uses profane language.

Swearing, (swär'ing) *n.* Act of affirming upon oath;—act or habit of using profane oaths; cursing.

Sweat, (swet) *n.* [A.-S. *swät*.] The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal; perspiration;—labour; toil; drudgery;—moisture issuing from any substance.

Sweat, (swet) *v. i.* To excrete sensible moisture from the skin;—to toil; to labour; to drudge;—to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap;—*v. t.* To cause to excrete moisture from the skin;—to emit from the pores; to exude.

Sweater, (swet'er) *n.* One who sweats.

Sweatiness, (swet'e-nes) *n.* State of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

Sweaty, (swet'e) *a.* Moist with sweat;—consisting of sweat;—laborious; toilsome; difficult.

Swede, (swéd) *n.* A native of Sweden;—a Swedish turnip.

Swedish, (swéd'ish) *a.* Of or pertaining to Sweden. *Swedish turnip*, a hard kind of turnip of two varieties, white and yellow.

Swedish, (swéd'ish) *n.* The language of the Swedes.

Sweep, (swép) *v. t.* [A.-S. *swedpan*.] To brush

or rub over with a broom, or besom for removing loose dirt;—to drive or carry along or off, as by a tempest, current, &c.;—to destroy many at a stroke, as a pestilence, &c.;—to rub over the ground, street, &c.—said of a long garment;—to put aside or out of the way;—to strike with long, rapid strokes, as a lyre;—in *seaman's language*, to draw or drag over, as the bottom of a river with a net;—to pass rapidly over, as with the eye;—*v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence;—to brush along with celerity and force;—to pass with pomp;—to move with a long reach.

Sweep, (swēp) *n.* Act of sweeping;—compass of a stroke;—compass of any turning body or motion;—compass of any thing flowing or brushing;—violent and general destruction;—direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear;—one who sweeps; a sweeper;—sweepstake.

Sweeper, (swēp'ēr) *n.* One who sweeps; a sweep.

Sweepings, (swēp'ings) *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

Sweepstakes, (swēp'stāks) *n. sing. or pl.* The whole money or things staked or won at a horse-race;—one who wins all.

Sweepy, (swēp'e) *a.* Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once;—wavy.

Sweet, (swēt) *a.* [*A.-S. swēte.*] Agreeable to the palate; luscious;—having a taste or flavour of honey or sugar;—pleasing to the smell; fragrant;—pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious;—pleasing to the eye; beautiful;—fresh; not salt;—preserved; not sour or acid;—not stale or putrid;—mild; soft; gentle;—kind; obliging;—affectionate; tender.

Sweet, (swēt) *n.* That which is sweet to the taste—used chiefly in the plural;—that which is pleasant in odour; a perfume;—that which is pleasing or grateful to the mind;—a darling.

Sweet-brier, (swēt'bri-ēr) *n.* A shrubby plant of the rose kind cultivated for its fragrant smell.

Sweeten, (swēt'n) *v. t.* To make sweet to the taste;—to make pleasing to the mind;—to make mild or kind;—to make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter;—*v. i.* To become sweet. [*sweetens.*]

Sweetener, (swēt'n-ēr) *n.* One who or that which sweetens.

Sweetening, (swēt'n-ing) *n.* That which sweetens; saccharine matter.

Sweetheart, (swēt'hārt) *n.* A lover or mistress.

Sweetish, (swēt'ish) *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste. [*gratefully.*]

Sweetly, (swēt'le) *adv.* In a sweet manner;

Sweetmeat, (swēt'mēt) *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, nuts, orange peel, and the like.

Sweetness, (swēt'nes) *n.* Quality of being sweet in any of its senses, as gratefulness to the taste or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear; melody; softness; mildness; amiableness.

Sweet-potato, (swēt-pō-tā'tō) *n.* A trailing plant and its starchy tubers, which are much used for food.

Sweet-william, (swēt-wil'yam) *n.* A garden plant a species of pink of many varieties.

Swell, (swel) *v. i.* [*A.-S. swellan.*] To grow large by expansion;—to increase in size or extent by any addition;—to rise or be driven into waves or billows, as the sea;—to be inflated; to bulge out in the middle;—to be puffed up, as with pride;—to dilate with anger; to fume;—to increase in amount; to become larger, as debts;—to increase in volume; to sound louder;—to be

turgid or bombastic;—to rise in altitude; to expand to the view;—*v. t.* To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to dilate;—to enlarge to augment;—to heighten; to aggravate;—to utter with increasing force.

Swell, (swel) *n.* Act of swelling;—extension of bulk;—a growing force or intensity;—a gradual ascent or elevation of land;—a wave or billow; especially, a succession of large waves setting in a particular direction;—in *music*, a gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound;—a showily dressed but vulgar person.

Swelling, (swel'ing) *n.* Protuberance; prominence;—a tumour.

Swelter, (swelt'ēr) *v. i.* [*A.-S. sweltan.*] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat;—*v. t.* To oppress with heat;—also written *swelt*.

Swerve, (swerv) *v. i.* [*D. swerven.*] To rove;—to wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to deviate;—to bend; to incline.

Swerving, (swerv'ing) *n.* The act of going aside.

Swiftness, (swift'nes) *n.* The act of going aside.

Swift, (swift) *a.* [*A.-S.*] Fleet; rapid;—moving with celerity or velocity;—ready;—coming without delay.

Swift, (swift) *n.* A reel for winding yarn.

Swiftness, (swift'nes) *n.* A reel for winding yarn.

Swig, (swig) *v. t. & i.* [*foel. swiga.*] To drink by large draughts.

Swig, (swig) *n.* A large draught.

Swill, (swil) *v. t.* [*A.-S. swilgan.*] To drink grossly or greedily;—*v. i.* To drink greedily; to drink to excess.

Swill, (swil) *n.* Large draughts of liquor;—the wash or mixture of liquid substances given to swine.

Swim, (swim) *v. i.* [*A.-S. swimman.*] To be supported in water or other fluid; to float;—to move progressively in water by means of the hands and feet or of fins;—to glide along with smooth motion;—to be dizzy or vertiginous;—to be overflowed or drenched;—to abound;—*v. t.* To pass or move over or on by swimming;—to immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim;—to make to float.

Swim, (swim) *n.* Act of swimming; a gliding motion;—the time or distance one can swim;—the air-bladder of a fish; the sound.

Swimmer, (swim'ēr) *n.* One who swims;—*p.* An order of aquatic web-footed birds formed for swimming.

Swimming, (swim'ing) *n.* The art of floating or moving on the water by the limbs;—dizziness; vertigo.

Swimmingly, (swim'ing-le) *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner; smoothly; hence, successfully.

Swindle, (swin'dl) *v. t.* [*Ger. schwindeln.*] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; to obtain illegally, as money, goods, or property by false statements or misrepresentations.



Swift.

tions, by undue influence of legal standing, agency, authority, or by practising on the ignorance or credulity of the owner.

Swindle, (swin'dl) *n.* Act or process of defrauding by systematic imposition.

Swindler, (swin'dler) *n.* One who defrauds others by imposition or deliberate artifice; a cheat.

Swindling, (swin'dling) *n.* The act of cheating or defrauding; fraud; roguery.

Swine, (swin) *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *swina*.] A well-known pachydermatous animal; a hog; a pig.

Swineherd, (swin'herd) *n.* A keeper of swine.

Swing, (swing) *v. i.* [A.-S. *swingan*.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to vibrate;—to practise swinging;—to turn round an anchor;—to be hanged;—*v. t.* To cause to wave or vibrate—to move to and fro; to flourish; to brandish.

Swing, (swing) *n.* Act of swinging; vibratory motion;—a line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which anything may swing;—influence or power of a body put in motion;—free course;—unrestrained liberty or license.

Swinge, (swin) *v. t.* [A.-S. *swingan*.] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise.

Swingel, (swing'gel) *n.* [A.-S. *swingel*.] That part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing.

Swinger, (swing'er) *n.* One who swings.

Swingle, (swing'gl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *swinglunge*.] To clean, as flax, by beating it with a swingle.

Swingle, (swing'gl) *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for cleaning flax.

Swing-tree, (swing'tree) *n.* The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened.

Swinish, (swin'ish) *a.* Befitting swine; like swine; gross; brutal; sottish.

Swinishly, (swin'ish-le) *adv.* In a swinish manner; grossly; sottishly. [sottishness.]

Swinishness, (swin'ish-ness) *n.* Grossness.

Swipes, (swipe) *n.* [From *swEEPing*.] Small beer; tapdash; in Scotland, home-brewed beer.

Swirl, (swirl) *n.* [Icel. *swirra*.] An eddy, as of water, wind, or snow; a whirl; a gyration.

Swiss, (swis) *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

Swiss, (swis) *a.* Of or pertaining to Switzerland.

Switch, (swich) *n.* [From *swing*.] A small flexible twig or rod;—a movable part of two opposite rails for transferring an engine or carriage from one line of rails to another.

Switch, (swich) *v. t.* To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash.

Swivel, (swiv'l) *n.* [A.-S. *swetfan*.] A ring, link, or staple that turns round on a pin or neck;—a small cannon fixed in a swivel or turning on a pivot. [pivot.]

Swivel, (swiv'l) *v. i.* To turn on a staple, pin, or swivel.

Swoon, (swoon) *v. i.* [A.-S. *swunan*.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint.

Swoon, (swoon) *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

Swop, (swop) *v. t.* [Allied to *swEEP*.] To fall on at once and seize;—to catch while on the wing;—to catch up with a sweep;—*v. i.* To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk.

Swop, (swop) *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

Swop, (swop) *v. t.* [A.-S. *swapan*.] To barter; to exchange;—also *swap*.

Swop, (swop) *n.* An exchange; barter.

Sword, (sôrd) *n.* [A.-S. *sweord*.] An offensive weapon having a long, strong, and usually sharp-pointed blade, for cutting or thrusting;—the emblem of vengeance or punishment, or of authority;—destruction in battle;—the military power of a country;—dimension; strife.

Sword-bayonet, (sôrd'bâ-on-et) *n.* A bayonet longer and flatter than the common bayonet—generally used with a rifle.

Sword-bearer, (sôrd'bâr-er) *n.* Page or squire who carried the war-sword of a knight, &c.;—also, the person who carries a sword as an emblem of authority before certain dignitaries.

Sword-belt, (sôrd'belt) *n.* A belt to suspend a sword by. [part of a sword.]

Sword-blade, (sôrd'blâd) *n.* The blade or cutting

Sword-fish, (sôrd'fish) *n.* A large fish of the genus *Xiphias*, allied to the mackerel, and having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process nearly a third of its length.



Sword-fish.

Swordsmanship, (sôrdz'man-ship) *n.* Skill in the use of the sword.

Swordstick, (sôrd'stik) *n.* A walking stick in which a sword or foil is inserted or concealed.

Swound, (swound) *n.* A swoon.

Sybarite, (sib'ar-it) *n.* [L. *Sybaris*.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sycamine, (sik'a-min) *n.* [G. *sukamino*.] A tree mentioned in Scripture, and commonly supposed to be a species of mulberry.

Sycamore, (sik'a-môr) *n.* A native tree of the genus *Acer*, allied to the maple and plane tree.

Sycamore, (sik'a-môr) *n.* [G. *sukon* and *moron*.] A tree of the genus *Ficus*, leaved like the fig tree, and yielding a fruit like the mulberry.

Sycophancy, (sik'ô-fan-se) *n.* Character of a sycophant; obsequious flattery; servility.

Sycophant, (sik'ô-fant) *n.* [G. *sukophantês*.] Originally, an informer against those who exported figs contrary to the law in Athens;—a tale-bearer or informer;—parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

Sycophantic, (sik'ô-fan'tik) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a sycophant; obsequiously flattering.

Syllabic, (sil-lab'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a syllable.

Syllabically, (sil-lab'ik-al-e) *adv.* In a syllabic manner. [into syllables.]

Syllabify, (sil-lab'e-fi) *v. t.* To form or divide into syllables.

Syllable, (sil'a-bl) *n.* [L. *syllaba*.] An elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word;—a concise part;—a jot; a tittle. [of wine and milk.]

Syllabub, (sil'a-bub) *n.* A compound drink made of wine and milk.

Syllabus, (sil'a-bus) *n.* [L.] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract.

Syllogism, (sil'ô-jizm) *n.* [G. *sullogismos*.] An argument or formal expression of reasoning consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*.

Syllogistic, (sil'ô-jist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; or the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

Syllogistically, (sil'ô-jist'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

Syllogize, (sil'ô-jiz) *v. i.* To reason by syllogisms.

Sylph, (silf) *n.* [G. *silphê*.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy.

Sylphid, (silfid) *n.* A little young sylph.

Sylva, (sil'vâ) *n.* [L. *sylva*, *silva*.] The forest trees of any region or country;—a work containing a botanical description of any region;—a collection of poetical pieces.

Symbol, (sim'bol) *n.* [G. *symbolon*.] The sign or representation of something moral or intellectual by the images or properties of natural things, as "the lion is the symbol of courage;"—an emblem or representation of spiritual truth; type; figure;—a figure or character standing for a letter or word;—a sign; memorial.

Symbolical, (sim-bol'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or in the nature of a symbol; representative; expressing by signs, figures, or types;—also *symbolic*. [bolical manner; typically.]

Symbolically, (sim-bol'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a symbolical manner.

Symbolics, (sim-bol'iks) *n. pl.* That branch of historic theology which treats of creeds and confessions.

Symbolism, (sim'bol-izm) *n.* A system of symbols or representations;—the science of creeds.

Symbolize, (sim'bol-iz) *v. i.* To have a resemblance of qualities or properties;—*v. t.* To make representative of something;—to represent by a symbol.

Symbology, (sim-bol'ô-je) *n.* [G. *symbolon* and *logos*.] The art of expressing by symbols.

Symmetrical, (sim-met'rik-al) *a.* Involving or exhibiting symmetry; proportional in its parts.

Symmetrically, (sim-met'rik-al-le) *adv.* In a symmetrical manner; with due proportion of parts.

Symmetrize, (sim'mê-triz) *v. t.* To reduce to symmetry; to make proportional in its parts.

Symmetry, (sim'mê-tre) *n.* [G. *sun* and *metron*.] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other, or the conformity of the members of a work to the whole;—harmony; beauty of form.

Sympathetic, (sim-pa-thet'ik) *a.* Inclined to or exhibiting sympathy;—pertaining to sympathy;—having mutual affection; feeling what another feels; affected by what happens to another.

Sympathetically, (sim-pa-thet'ik-al-le) *adv.* With or by sympathy.

Sympathize, (sim'pa-thiz) *v. i.* To have a common feeling;—to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel with another;—to agree with; to harmonize.

Sympathy, (sim'pa-the) *n.* [G. *sun* and *pathos*.] Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow feeling;—an agreement of affections or inclinations;—pity; commiseration;—in medicine, reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another in affections or disorders of the system.

Symphonic, (sim-fô-ne-us) *a.* Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious. [phonics.]

Symphonist, (sim'fô-nist) *a.* A composer of symphony.

Symphony, (sim'fô-ne) *n.* [G. *sun* and *phônê*.] A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear;—an elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra;—an instrumental passage at the beginning or end of a vocal composition.

Sympiesometer, (sim-pi-ê-zom'et-er) *n.* [G. *sun*, *piezein*, and *metron*.] An instrument for determining the pressure of the atmosphere.

Symposium, (sim-pô-ê-um) *n.* [G. *symposion*.] A drinking together; a merry feast.

Symptom, (simp'tum) *n.* [F. *symptome*.] A perceptible change in the body or its functions which indicates disease;—sign; token; indication.

Symptomatic, (simp-tum-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to symptoms; indicating the existence of something else;—according to symptoms.

Symptomatically, (simp-tum-at'ik-al-le) *adv.* By means of symptoms.

Synagogue, (sin'a-gôg) *n.* [G. *synagôgê*.] A congregation of Jews met for worship;—a Jewish place of worship; the court of the seventy elders.

Synchreal, (sin'krô-nal) *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

Synchronism, (sin'krô-nizm) *n.* [G. *sugchronizein*.] Concurrence of two or more events at a time;—the tabular arrangement of contemporaneous historical events and personages according to dates. [to be simultaneous.]

Synchronize, (sin'krô-niz) *v. i.* To agree in time.

Synchronology, (sin-krô-nol'ô-je) *n.* Knowledge of contemporaneous events or characters; contemporaneous chronology.

Synchronous, (sin'krô-nus) *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

Syncope, (sin'kô-pât) *v. t.* [L. *syncope*.] To contract, as a word by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

Syncoption, (sin-kô-pâ'shun) *n.* Contraction of a word by taking a letter, or a syllable, from the middle.

Syncope, (sin'kô-pê) *n.* [G. *synkopê*.] An elision of one or more letters from the middle of a word;—a fainting or swooning.

Syncretism, (sin'krê-tizm) *n.* [G. *synkretismos*.] Attempted union of principles or parties at variance with each other.

Syndic, (sin'dik) *n.* [G. *sun* and *dikê*.] A chief magistrate;—an officer of government invested with different powers in different countries also, one chosen to transact business for others.

Syndicate, (sin'dik-ât) *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a syndic;—a council or governing body.

Synecdoche, (sin-ek'dô-kê) *n.* [G.] A figure of trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

Synergist, (sin-er'jist) *n.* [G. *synergia*.] One of a party of Lutheran divines in the 16th century, who taught that divine grace requires a concurrent or co-operating act of man's free will in the work of regeneration.

Synod, (sin'od) *n.* [G. *synodos*.] A council of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion;—a meeting, convention, or council.

Synodical, (sin-od'ik-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod;—pertaining to conjunction, especially to the period between two successive conjunctions of the sun and moon or of the sun and a planet.

Synodically, (sin-od'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a synodical manner; by the authority of a synod.

Synonym, (sin'ô-nim) *n.* [G. *sun* and *onoma*.] One of two or more words in the same language which are the equivalents of each other or which have very nearly the same signification;—also *synonyme*.

Synonymize, (sin-on'e-miz) *v. t.* To express different words the same meaning.

Synonymous, (sin-on'e-mus) *a.* [G. *synonymos*.] Expressing the same thing; conveying the same ideas; pertaining to synonyms;—also *synonymous*.

Synonymously, (sin-on'e-mus-le) *adv.* In a synonymous manner.

Synopsis, (sin-op'sis) *n.* [G. *sun* and *opsis*.] A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole; conspectus; abstract.

Synoptic, (sin-op'tik) *a.* Affording a general view of the whole or of the principal parts of a thing;—also *synoptical*.

Synoptically, (sin-op'tik-al-le) *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

Syntactical, (sin-tak'tik-al) *a.* Conjoined; fitted to each other;—pertaining to syntax or the construction of sentences;—methodical; orderly.

Syntax, (sin'taks) *n.* [G. *suntaxis*.] A system; a number of things joined together;—the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences according to established usage.

Synthesis, (sin'thē-sis) *n.* [G.] Composition, or the putting of two or more things together;—in chemistry, the uniting of elements to form a compound;—a combination of facts, ideas, elements of thoughts, first principles, whether known or assumed, and propositions either proved or supposed demonstrable, and adding or combining so as to construct a complete theory or logical system.

Synthetical, (sin-thet'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition. [sis; by composition.]

Synthetically, (sin-thet'ik-al-le) *adv.* By synthesis.

Syriac, (sir'e-ak) *n.* The language of Syria;

especially, the ancient language of that country.

Syriac, (sir'e-ak) *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language;—also *Syrian*.

Syrian, (sir'e-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Syria.

Syringa, (sir-ing'ga) *n.* [L.] A genus of flowering plants; the lilac.

Syringe, (sir'inj) *n.* [G. *surigz*.] A tube terminating in a small orifice, and filled, by the action of a piston, with a liquid, which is first drawn in and then expelled in a stream, as for injecting animal bodies, &c.;—a squirt.

Syringe, (sir-inj) *v. t.* To inject by means of a syringe;—to wash and cleanse by a syringe.

System, (sis'tem) *n.* [G. *sustēma*.] An assemblage of objects arranged after some distinct method;—the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole;—regular method or order;—also, the body as a functional unity or whole.

Systematic, (sis'tem-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical;—proceeding according to system or regular method.

Systematically, (sis'tem-at'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a systematical manner.

Systematize, (sis'tem-a-tiz) *v. t.* To reduce to system; to arrange methodically.

Systole, (sis'tō-lē) *n.* [G.] The shortening of a long syllable;—the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation.

Systolic, (sis-tol'ik) *a.* Pertaining to systole.

T.

T (tā) the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a simple consonant, being a mute or close articulation formed by the pressure of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth, and differing from *d* only in that the pressure is closer and more protracted. When *t* is followed by *h*, the combination has two sounds, surd or aspirated, as in *think* (rhink), and vocal or sonant, as in *that*. *Ti* before a vowel and unaccented is pronounced as *sh*, as in *partial* (par'shal), *nation* (nā'shun); and in some words as *ch*, as in *Christian* (kris'chan), *question* (kwes'chun).

Tab, (tab) *n.* A border of lace worn on the inner front edges of ladies' bonnets;—the end of a lace; a tag;—a shoe-tie;—a cup.

Tabard, (tab'ard) *n.* A sort of tunic or mantle worn over the armour, covering the body before and behind with wide sleeves or flaps;—a herald's coat.

Tabby, (tab'e) *a.* Having a wavy or watered appearance;—brindled; brindled; diversified in colour.

Tabby, (tab'e) *n.* [F. *tabis*.] A kind of waved silk, usually watered;—a cat of a tabby colour.

Tabby, (tab'e) *v. t.* To water, or cause to look wavy by the process of calendering.

Tabefaction, (tā-bē-fak'ahun) *n.* A wasting away by disease.

Tabefy, (tā'bē-fī) *v. i.* [L. *tabes* and *facere*.] To waste gradually; to lose flesh.

Tabernacle, (tab'er-nā-kl) *n.* [L. *tabernaculum*.] A slightly built or temporary habitation; a tent;—a portable structure used by the Jews during the exodus as a place of worship;—

hence, a sacred place; place of worship;—a Methodist meeting-house;—in *Scripture*, dwelling place; also, the dwelling place of the soul; the body;—in *papist churches*, an ornamental chest to hold the ciborium and pyxias.

Tabernacle, (tab'er-nā-kl) *v. i.* To dwell or reside for a time;—to be housed in.

Tabinet, (tab'in-et) *n.* A delicate kind of tabby.

Tablature, (tab'la-tūr) *n.* [L. *tabula*.] A painting on a wall or ceiling; a picture in general.

Table, (tā'bl) *n.* [L. *tabula*.] A smooth, flat surface;—a slab, leaf, or flat superficies of wood, stone, metal, or other material, on which any thing is cut or written; a tablet;—a system or series of numbers formed on mathematical principles;—a list or catalogue;—in *literature*, an index; a condensed statement; a synopsis;—one of the divisions of the decalogue;—an article of household furniture used for a great variety of purposes, as to eat, work, or write upon;—hence, food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare;—the company assembled round a table.

Table, (tā'bl) *v. t.* To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate;—to lay on the table; to enter upon the record; to present, as a charge;—to supply with food; to board;—in *carpentry*, to let or insert as one piece of timber into another;—*v. i.* To live at the table of another; to diet; to board.

Table, (tā'bl) *a.* Provided for or suited to the dinner table;—flat; level; plane.

Tableau, (tab'lō) *n.* [F.] A striking and vivid representation; especially, the representation

of some scene by persons grouped in appropriate postures.

Table-beer, (tā'bl-bēr) *n.* Beer for the table or for common use;—small beer.

Table-cloth, (tā'bl-kloth) *n.* A linen cover spread on a table at meals.

Table-cover, (tā'bl-kuv-gr) *n.* A cloth of woolen or other stuff, to be spread on a table between meal times.

Table-d'hôte, (tabl-dôt) *n.* [F.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

Table-land, (tā'bl-land) *n.* A tract of country at once elevated and level; plateau.

Table-linen, (tā'bl-lin-en) *n.* Table-cloths; napkins, &c.

Table-spoon, (tā'hl-spōon) *n.* One of the larger spoons used at the table.

Tablet, (tab'let) *n.* [Diminutive of *table*.] A small table;—a flat piece of any thing on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave;—*pl.* A pocket memorandum-book;—a solid confection formed in little flat squares.

Table-talk, (tā'bl-tawk) *n.* Conversation at table or at meals.

Tabling, (tā'bling) *n.* A forming into tables;—setting down in order; entering on a record;—living at the table of another; boarding.

Taboo, (ta-bōō') *n.* A political prohibition and religious interdict among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with or approach to any thing.

Taboo, (ta-bōō') *v. t.* To forbid or to interdict approach or use.

Tabour, (tā'bor) *n.* [A. & Per. *tumbûr*.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

Tabour, (tā'bor) *v. i.* To play on the tabour or little drum;—to strike or beat frequently.

Tabret, (tab'ret) *n.* A small tabour.

Tabular, (tab'ü-lär) *a.* [L. *tabularis*.] Having the form of a table; flat; plane;—formed in laminae or scales;—set down in the form of a table; arranged and classified;—set in squares.

Tabulate, (tab'ü-lät) *v. t.* [L. *tabulare*.] To reduce to tables or synopses;—to shape with a flat surface.

Tabulation, (tab'ü-lä'shun) *n.* The act of forming tables or of throwing data into a tabular form.

Tacit, (tas'it) *a.* [L. *tacitus*.] Implied but not expressed; silent.

Tacitly, (tas'it-le) *adv.* Silently; by implication.

Taciturn, (tas'e-turn) *a.* [L. *taciturnus*.] Habitually silent; of few words; not apt to talk or converse;—reserved;—moody; dull.

Taciturnly, (tas'e-turn-le) *adv.* Silently; without conversation.

Taciturnity, (tas'e-turn'e-te) *n.* Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

Tack, (tak) *v. t.* [F. *attacher*.] To fasten or attach;—to unite by stitching;—to fasten or secure by tacks or nails;—to annex, as a clause to a bill or a rider to a motion;—to turn a ship which is close-hauled from having the wind on one bow to having it on the other;—*v. i.* To perform the operation of tacking or turning a vessel in the opposite course.

Tack, (tak) *n.* [D. *tak*.] A small, short nail, usually having a broad head;—a rope to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails;—the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails.

Tacket, (tak'et) *n.* [Scot.] A small nail; a

tack;—a broad-headed small nail on the sole of shoes.

Tackle, (tak'l) *n.* [D. *takel*.] A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights;—instruments of action; weapons;—the rigging and apparatus of a ship.

Tackle, (tak'l) *v. t.* To seize; to lay hold of.

Tackling, (tak'ling) *n.* Furniture of the mast and yards of a ship;—the straps and fixtures by which a horse draws a carriage; harness.

Tact, (takt) *n.* [L. *tactus*.] Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception; skill or adroitness in adapting one's speech and behaviour to circumstances; delicate manipulation; dexterous management.

Tactic, (tak'tik) *a.* Pertaining to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.

Tactician, (tak-tish'e-an) *n.* One versed in tactics; a manœuvrer; an adroit manager.

Tactics, (tak'tiks) *n. pl.* [G. *taktikos*.] The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions.

Tactile, (tak'til) *a.* [L. *tactilis*.] Capable of being touched; pertaining to the sense of touch.

Tactless, (tak'tles) *a.* Destitute of tact.

Tadpole, (tad'pöl) *n.* [A.-S. *tade* and *pol*.] The young of a frog in its first state from the spawn.

Taffeta, (taf'e-ta) *n.* [Per. *tāftā*.] A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a wavy lustrous *taffety*.

Taffrail, (taf'räl) *n.* [D. *tafereel*.] The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top; the rail round a ship's stern.

Tag, (tag) *n.* [Allied to *tack*.] A metallic point at the end of a string;—hence, any slight appendage;—something mean and paltry; the rabble.

Tag, (tag) *v. t.* To fit with a point or point;—to join or fasten;—to append to; to annex.

Tag-rag, (tag'rag) *n.* The rabble.

Tail, (täl) *n.* [A.-S. *tael*.] Any long, flexible terminal appendage; the part of an animal which terminates its body behind;—hence, the back, lower, or inferior part of any thing;—any thing hanging down; a catkin;—a retinue; the followers of a chieftain.

Tail, (täl) *n.* [F. *tailleur*.] Limitation; abatement. *Estate in tail*, an estate limited to certain heirs.

Tailor, (tä'ler) *n.* [F. *tailleur*.] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

Tailor, (tä'ler) *v. i.* To practise making clothes.

Tail-piece, (täl'pēs) *n.* An appendage;—an ornament placed at the bottom of a short page to fill up the space, or at the end of a book.

Taint, (tänt) *v. t.* [F. *teindre*.] To imbue or impregnate;—generally, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous;—to stain; to sully; to tarnish;—*v. i.* To be infected or corrupted.

Taint, (tänt) *n.* Tincture; stain;—infectious corruption;—a blemish on reputation.

Tainless, (tänt'les) *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure; unspotted.

Tainture, (tänt'ür) *n.* Taint; defilement.

Take, (täk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tæcan*, *tacan*.] To lay hold of; to snatch;—to seize; to grasp;—to capture; to make prisoner;—to enslave; to entrap;—to seize; to attack, as disease;—to swallow, as medicine;—to put in the mouth.

food;—hence, to use or be in the habit of using;—to captivate; to charm;—to choose;—to employ; to occupy;—to demand; to require;—to assume; to adopt into the number of;—to draw; to copy;—to assume; to acquire; to enjoy or experience, as rest; to form and adopt, as a resolution;—to admit; to allow;—also, to conduct; to convey;—to inhale;—to admit in copulation;—to discover; to detect;—to require; to be necessary for;—in a more passive sense, to accept, as something offered; to receive;—to partake of; to swallow;—to undertake readily;—to submit to; to endure;—to admit, as something presented to the mind;—to understand; to interpret; to suppose;—v. i. To catch; to fix or be fixed;—to have the intended or natural effect;—to please; to gain reception;—to move or direct the course, to betake one's self; to go.

Take, (tāk) n. The quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch;—the quantity of copy taken in hand by a compositor at one time.

Take-in, (tāk'in) n. An imposition or fraud;—a cheat; an impostor.

Taking, (tāk'ing) n. Alluring; attracting.

Taking, (tāk'ing) n. Act of gaining possession; agitation; excitement; distress of mind.

Takingly, (tāk'ing-le) adv. In a taking or attractive manner; alluringly.

Talotype, (tal'bō-tip) n. [From the name of the inventor.] A process of taking pictures by the camera obscura on chemically prepared paper.

Talc, (talk) n. [F.] Hydrated silica of magnesia;—a soft magnesian mineral of a soapy feel.

Tale, (tāl) n. [A.-S. *taelu*.] A narrative; a story;—an oral relation;—that which is told or reported; information;—reckoning; enumeration; a number reckoned.

Tale-bearer, (tāl'bār-er) n. One who officially tells tales.

Tale-bearing, (tāl'bār'ing) n. The act of informing; communication of secrets maliciously.

Talent, (tal'ent) n. [G. *talanton*.] A weight and denomination of money—the Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs. troy weight; as a denomination of silver money, £243 15s. sterling;—the Hebrew weight was equal to about 93½ lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver estimated at from £340 to £396 sterling;—faculty; natural gift or endowment;—intellectual ability;—also, eminent ability;—superior capacity;—particular skill in some profession. (or skill.

Talented, (tal'ent-ed) a. Furnished with talents

Talion, (tal'yun) n. [L. *talio*.] Law of retaliation—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c.

Talisman, (tal'is-man) n. [G. *telesma*.] A magical figure out or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens;—hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, especially in averting evil; a charm.

Talismanic, (tal-is-man'ik) a. Pertaining to or having the properties of a talisman; magical.

Talk, (tawk) v. i. [Ger. *talken*.] To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse;—to confer; to reason;—to speak impertinently;—v. t. To speak freely;—to utter;—to consume or spend in talking.

Talk, (tawk) n. Familiar converse; mutual discourse;—report; rumour;—subject of discourse.

Talkative, (tawk'a-tiv) a. Given to much talking; loquacious; prating.

Talkativeness, (tawk'a-tiv-nee) n. The quality or condition of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

Talker, (tawk'er) n. One who talks;—a loquacious person; also, a boaster; a braggart. [ing.]

Talking, (tawk'ing) a. Given to talking; prating.

Talking, (tawk'ing) n. The act of conversing in a familiar manner.

Tall, (tawl) a. [W. *tdl*.] High in stature; long and comparatively slender; lofty; eminent.

Tallness, (tawl'nee) n. The quality or state of being tall; height of stature.

Tallow, (tal'ō) v. t. To grease with tallow;—to fatten.

Tallow, (tal'ō) n. [A.-S. *teig*.] The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds;—specifically, mutton fat as prepared for making candles.

Tallow-candle, (tal'ō-kān-dl) n. A candle made of tallow.

Tallow-chandler, (tal'ō-chānd-ler) n. [From *tallow*, and *F. chandelier*, maker of tallow candles.] One who makes or sells tallow candles.

Tallow-chandlery, (tal'ō-chānd-ler-e) n. The trade or premises of a tallow-chandler.

Tallowy, (tal'ō-e) a. Having the qualities of tallow; greasy.

Tally, (tal'e) n. [F. *taille*.] A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut as the marks of number;—one thing made to suit another; a match; a mate.

Tally, (tal'e) v. t. To score with correspondent notches; to make to correspond;—v. i. To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

Tally-ho, (tal'e-hō) interj. & n. The huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds.

Talmud, (tal'mud) n. [Chald.] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them. (the Talmud.

Talmudist, (tal'mud-ist) n. One versed in Talmudistic, (tal-mud-ist'ik) a. Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud; Talmudic.

Talon, (tal'on) n. [F.] The claw of a fowl;—a kind of moulding; an ogee.

Tamable, (tām'a-bl) a.

Capable of being tamed or subdued.

Tamability, (tām-a-bil'e-te) n. The quality of being tamable; tamableness.

Tamandua, (tā-man'dū-a) n. A species of ant-eater, about the size of an ordinary cat, found in tropical America.



Tamandua.

Tamarin, (tam'a-rin) n. A small South American monkey (the *Midas rosalia*), having glossy golden hair, very large ears, and a long bushy tail.

Tamarind, (tam'a-rind) n. [A. *tamarindi*.]

A leguminous tree cultivated in tropical countries for its shade and its fruit—the seed-pods abound with an acid pulp of refrigerant and laxative properties.



Silky Tamarin.

Tambour, (tam'bóor) *n.* [F.] A small flat drum; a tambourine;—a small circular frame for working embroidery upon; also, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c.

Tambourine, (tam-bóor-rén) *n.* [F. *tambourin*, It. *tamburino*.] A skin stretched over the top of a broadish hoop, in the circumference of which small bells are hung, and sounded by sliding the fingers along or by tapping it with the knuckles.

Tame, (tām) *a.* [A.-S. *tam*.] Not wild; domestic; accustomed to man, as a bird or beast;—subdued; spiritless;—dull; flat.

Tame, (tām) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tamian*.] To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to reclaim; to domesticate;—to subdue. (tamable.)

Tameless, (tām'les) *a.* Wild; untamed; untamely, (tām'le) *adv.* In a tame manner; meanly; servilely; without spirit; meekly.

Tameness, (tām'nes) *n.* The quality of being tame; a state of domestication; want of spirit.

Tamp, (tamp) *v. t.* To fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting;—to drive in or down.

Tamper, (tam'per) *v. i.* [A modification of *temper*.] To try experiments;—to meddle; to play with; to work or plot privately.

Tampion, (tam'pe-on) *n.* [F. *tampion*.] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance.

Tan, (tan) *v. t.* [F. *tanner*.] To convert into leather, as skin;—to make brown by exposure to the sun; to imbrown;—*v. i.* To become tanned.

Tan, (tan) *n.* [F. *tan*.] The bark of the oak and some other trees bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides;—a yellowish-brown colour;—a brown of the skin by exposure to the sun.

Tanbed, (tan'bed) *n.* In horticulture, a hot-house bed composed of tan or bark from a tannery.

Tang, (tang) *n.* [G. *tagga*.] A strong or offensive taste;—something that leaves a sting or pain behind;—the tongue of a bell;—the loose end of a cord or strap.

Tangency, (tan'jen-se) *n.* State or quality of being tangent; a contact or touching.

Tangent, (tan'jent) *n.* [L. *tangens*.] A right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it;—in trigonometry, the tangent of an arc is a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc, and meeting the diameter passing through the other extremity.

Tangential, (tan'jen'she-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

Tangibility, (tan'je-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch.

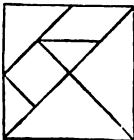
Tangible, (tan'je-bl) *a.* [L. *tangibilis*.] Perceptible by the touch; palpable;—capable of being possessed or realized. (ner; perceptibly.)

Tangibly, (tan'je-ble) *adv.* In a tangible manner.

Tangle, (tang'l) *v. t.* [Go. *tagl*.] To knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock; to ensnare; to entrap;—*v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

Tangle, (tang'l) *n.* A knot of threads or other things so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged.

Tangram, (tan'gram) *n.* A Chinese toy made by cutting a square of thin wood or other suitable material into seven pieces, as shown in the cut, these pieces are capable of being formed into a number of different figures,



Tangram.

and are used in primary schools as a means of instruction. (tanners' bark is stored.)

Tan-house, (tan'hous) *n.* A building in which Tank, (tangk) *n.* [F. *étang*.] A large basin, cistern, or reservoir;—in India, an artificial dam, pond, or basin, for gathering and storing the rain-fall;—in ships, a case of sheet-iron for the stowage of the ship's water.

Tankard, (tang'kard) *n.* [Norm. F. *tanquard*.] A large drinking vessel with a cover.

Tanner, (tan'er) *n.* One whose occupation is tanning hides. (for tanning.)

Tannery, (tan'er-e) *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning. Tannin, (tan'in) *n.* [F.] The astringent principle of oak-bark, nut-galls, and other trees;—tannic acid.

Tanning, (tan'ing) *n.* The process of converting the raw hides of animals into leather.

Tansy, (tan'ze) *n.* [F. *tanaisie*.] An extremely bitter plant used for medicinal and culinary purposes.

Tantalise, (tan'ta-liz) *v. t.* [L. *Tantalus*.] To tease or torment with a prospect of good that can not be realized; disappoint; tease; vex; irritate.

Tantamount, (tan'ta-mount) *a.* [L. *tanquam*, and Eng. *amount*.] Equivalent in value or signification; equal.

Tantivy, (tan'ti've) *adv.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting-horn.] Swiftly; speedily; rapidly.

Tantrum, (tan'trum) *n.* A whim or burst of ill-humour; an affected air—usually in pl. *tantrums*.

Tap, (tap) *v. t.* [F. *taper*.] To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow;—*v. i.* To strike a gentle blow.

Tap, (tap) *n.* A slight blow with a small thing.

Tap, (tap) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tappan*.] To pierce as to let out a fluid;—to draw from.

Tap, (tap) *n.* [A.-S. *tappa*.] A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn;—a plug or spile for stopping a hole pierced in a cask;—a place where liquor is drawn for drinking;—an instrument of hardened steel, and grooved longitudinally, for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts.

Tape, (táp) *n.* [A.-S. *tappe*.] A narrow piece of woven fabric used for strings and the like;—a narrow fillet or band of linen.

Taper, (tá'per) *n.* [A.-S.] A small wax-candle or a small light.

Taper, (tá'per) *a.* Regularly narrowed towards the point;—becoming small towards the end;—long and slender.

Taper, (tá'per) *v. i.* To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end;—*a. t.* To make or cause to taper.

Taperingly, (tá'per-ing-le) *adv.* In a tapering manner.

Tapestry, (tap'es-tre) *n.* [F. *tapisserie*.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, battles, landscapes, &c., and used for covering the walls of churches, banqueting halls, &c.

Tapestry, (tap'es-tre) *v. t.* To adorn with tape. Tape-worm, (táp-wurm) *n.* A broad, flat, many-jointed worm, found in the intestines.

Tapioca, (tap-e-ó'ka) *n.* A coarsely granular farinaceous substance obtained from the root of the Manihot, Cassada, or Manioc plant, native of South America.

Tapir, (tá'pír) *n.* [Braz. *tapyra*.] A pachydermatus hoofed quadruped resembling the hog, but having a short proboscis like the rhinoceros.



Tapir.

Tapis, (tá'pis, tá'pe) *n.* [F.] Carpeting; tapestry; formerly the cover of a council-table.

Tapping, (tá'ping) *n.* In surgery, the operation of removing water from the body, as in dropsy.

Tapster, (tap'ster) *n.* [Eng. *tap*, a cask.] One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor.

Tar, (tár) *n.* [A.-S. *teru*.] A thick, impure, resinous substance of a dark colour, obtained from pine and fir-trees;—a similar substance obtained from pit coal;—a sailor—so called from his tarred clothes.

Tar, (tár) *v. t.* To smear with tar, as ropes, &c.

Tardily, (tár'de-le) *adv.* In a tardy manner; slowly.

Tardiness, (tár'de-nee) *n.* Quality of being tardy; slowness; lateness;—reluctance; unwillingness.

Tardy, (tár'de) *a.* [L. *tardus*.] Moving with a slow pace or motion;—dilatatory; tedious;—late in arrival; behind the time or season;—backward; reluctant.

Tare (tár) *n.* In Scripture, a weed growing among wheat and other grain;—a plant of the vetch kind, cultivated for fodder.

Tare, (tár) *n.* [A. *tarak*.] Allowance or abatement from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, &c., which the seller makes to the buyer.

Tare, (tár) *v. t.* To ascertain, value, or allow for, as the amount of tare in a chest, bag, &c.

Target, (tár'get) *n.* [A.-S. *targ*.] A kind of small shield or buckler;—a mark for marksmen to fire at in their practice.

Targeted, (tár'get-ed) *a.* Armed or furnished with a target.

Targeteer, (tár'get-ér) *n.* One armed with a target or shield.

Tariff, (tá'rif) *n.* [A. *ta'rif*.] Properly a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same;—a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported. [goods.]

Tariff, (tá'rif) *v. t.* To make a list of duties on

Tarlatan, (tár'la-tan) *n.* A kind of thin transparent muslin used for ladies' dresses and the like.

Tarn, (tárn) *n.* [Icel. *tiörn*.] A small lake among the mountains;—a bog; a marsh; a fen.

Tarnish, (tár'nish) *v. t.* [F. *ternir*.] To destroy the lustre of;—to diminish the purity of;—*v. i.* To lose lustre; to become dull.

Tarnish, (tár'nish) *n.* State of being soiled or tarnished; spot; blot; blemish.

Tarpaulin, (tár-paw'lin) *n.* [From *tar* and *pall*.] A piece of canvas covered with tar to render it water-proof;—a hat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors;—a sailor.

Tarry, (tár'e) *v. i.* [F. *tarder*.] To stay; to abide;—to lodge;—to stay in expectation; to wait;—to loiter;—to delay; to put off going or coming.

Tarry, (tár'e) *n.* Stay; stop; delay.

Turry, (tár'e) *a.* Consisting of or like tar.

Tart, (tárt) *a.* [A.-S. *teart*.] Sharp to the taste; acidulous;—keen; severe.

Tart, (tárt) *n.* [F. *tarte*.] A small open pie or flat piece of pastry, containing fruit or preserves.

Tartan, (tár'tan) *n.* [F. *tiretaine*.] Woollen cloth checkered with threads of various colours.

Tartar, (tár'tár) *n.* [L. *tartarum*.] An acid concrete salt deposited from wines completely fermented;—a concretion which incrusts the teeth;—a native or inhabitant of Tartary;—a person of a quick, irritable temper.

Tartarean, (tár-tá're-an) *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus; hellish; Tartareous.

Tartareous, (tár-tá're-us) *a.* Consisting of or resembling tartar or partaking of its properties.

Tartarie, (tár-tá'rik) *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from tartar;—also *tartarous*.

Tartarus, (tár'ta-rus) *n.* [G. *Tartaros*.] In Greek mythology, the infernal regions.

Tartish, (tárt'ish) *a.* Somewhat tart.

Tartlet, (tárt'let) *n.* A small tart.

Tartly, (tárt'le) *adv.* In a tart manner; sharply.

Tartness, (tárt'nee) *n.* Sharpness; acidity;—sourness of temper;—poignancy; keenness.

Tar-water, (tár'waw-ter) *n.* A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine.

Task, (task) *n.* [Norm. F. *tasche*.] Business or duty imposed by another;—burdensome employment;—a lesson; a fixed portion of study; labour; toil; drudgery.

Task, (task) *v. t.* To impose a task upon;—to prescribe a definite amount of work;—to require; to exact;—to oppress with severe burdens.

Task-master, (task'mas-ter) *n.* One who imposes a task or burdens with labour; an overseer.

Task-work, (task'wurk) *n.* Work set as a task; a definite amount of labour or service.

Tassel, (tas'sel) *n.* [F. *tasse*.] A sort of pendent ornament of silk or gold fringe attached to cushions, curtains, &c., ending in loose threads.

Tassel, (tas'sel) *v. i.* To put forth a tassel; to flower, as maize;—*v. t.* To adorn with tassels;—*imp.* & *pp.* tasselled; *ppr.* tasselling.

Tastable, (tást'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being tasted; savoury; relishing.

Taste, (tást) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *taster*.] To perceive by the tongue;—to test the relish or flavour of;—to eat a small quantity of;—to relish intellectually; to enjoy;—to partake of; to participate in—usually with an implied sense of relish or pleasure;—*v. i.* To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little only;—to have a particular quality or character;—to have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake.

Taste, (tást) *n.* Act of tasting; gustation;—savour; flavour;—the sense by which the savour of bodies is ascertained; palate;—intellectual relish;—judgment; discernment;—critical faculty;—style; manner of design, performance, or execution; grace in arrangement or composition; elegance in form or structure;—individual choice, as in pleasures, dress, society, &c., as evidencing character and disposition;—experiment;—a small portion given as a specimen; a bit.

Tasteful, (tást'fóol) *a.* Having a high relish; savoury;—having or exhibiting good taste.

Tastefully, (tást'fóol-le) *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

Tastefulness, (tást'fóol-nee) *n.* State or quality of being tasteful.

Tasteless, (tást'les) *a.* Having no taste; insipid;—having no power of giving pleasure.

Tastelessness, (tást'les-nes) *n.* The state of being tasteless or in bad taste;—want of relish; insipidity.

Taster, (tást'ér) *n.* One who tastes;—one who tastes food or liquor first.

Tastily, (tást'e-le) *adv.* In a tasty manner.

Tasting, (tást'ing) *n.* The act of perceiving by the tongue; the sense by which we perceive or distinguish savours;—a mouthful; a morsel.

Tasty, (tást'o) *a.* Having a good taste or nice perception of excellence;—being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; palatable; nice.

Tatouay, (tat'óo-á) *n.* A kind of armadillo found in South America, having a round, pointed, and naked tail.

Tatter, (tat'ér) *n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing.

Tatting, (tat'ing) *n.* A kind of lace-edging woven or knit from thread with a peculiar stitch.

Tattle, (tat'l) *v. i.* [Ger. *tüteln*.] To prate; to use many words with little meaning;—to tell tales; to gossip.

Tattle, (tat'l) *n.* Idle talk or chat; gossip.

Tattoo, (tat'tóo) *n.* [D. *taptoe*.] A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters.

Tattoo, (tat'tóo) *v. t.* To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with colouring matter, forming lines, figures, &c.

Tattoo, (tat'tóo) *n.* An indelible mark or figure made by puncturing the body and introducing some pigment into the punctures.

Tattooing, (tat'tóo'ing) *n.* The practice of pricking the skin and staining the punctures with an indelible dye or colouring matter.

Taunt, (tánt, tawnt) *a.* [F. *tant*.] Very high or tall, as the masts of a ship.

Taunt, (tawnt) *v. t.* [Sw. *tanta*.] To reproach with insulting words; to revile; to upbraid.

Taunt, (tawnt) *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective; scoff.

Taunting, (tawnt'ing) *n.* The act of insulting with bitter and sarcastic reproaches; upbraiding.

Tauntingly, (tawnt'ing-le) *adv.* In a taunting manner; insultingly; scoffingly.

Taurine, (taw'rin) *a.* [L. *taurinus*.] Relating to a bull.

Taurus, (taw'rus) *n.* [L. G. *tauros*.] The bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Taut, (tawt) *a.* [From *tight*.] In seamen's language, tight; not slack, as a rope;—fully stretched or extended, as a sail;—tightly drawn.

Tautological, (taw-tó-loj'ik-al) *a.* Repeating the same thing;—having the same signification.

Tautologically, (taw-tó-loj'ik-al-le) *adv.* With repetition of the same meaning in different words.



Tatouay.

8

Taurus.



Tautologist, (taw-tol'ô-jist) *n.* One who uses different words or phrases to express the same sense.

Tautology, (taw-tol'ô-je) *n.* [G. *tautos* and *logos*.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words;—redundancy of speech; excessive verbiage.

Tavern, (tav'érn) *n.* [F. *taverne*.] A public-house where wines and other liquors are sold to be consumed on the premises;—a house where drinking parties are accommodated and entertained.

Taw, (taw) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tawian*.] To dress and prepare in white, as the skins of sheep, goat, &c.

Taw, (taw) *n.* A large marble to be played with—*a game at marbles*.

Tawdrily, (taw'dre-le) *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

Tawdriness, (taw'dre-nes) *n.* State or quality of being tawdry; excessive finery.

Tawdry, (taw'dre) *a.* [Corrupted from *Sau Audrey*.] Very fine and showy in colours without taste or elegance; tinsel; gaudy without real beauty.

Tawer, (taw'ér) *n.* One who taws; a dresser of white leather.

Tawiness, (taw'ne-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being tawny.

Tawny, (taw'ne) *a.* [F. *tanné*.] Of a dull, yellowish-brown colour, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt.

Tax, (taks) *n.* [F. *taxe*.] A charge or pecuniary burden imposed by authority for the support of a government;—a rate or duty levied by government on the incomes or properties of individuals, or on certain articles used or consumed by its subjects; also, a rate levied for local or municipal purposes, &c.;—charge; onerous;—a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge.

Tax, (taks) *v. t.* To subject to pay a tax or taxes; to lay a burden upon;—to assess, fix, or determine judicially;—to charge; to condemn to accuse.

Taxable, (taks'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being taxed liable by law to the assessment of taxes.

Taxation, (taks'a-shun) *n.* Act of laying a tax or of imposing taxes;—act of assessing a bill of cost;—also, sum imposed; aggregate of particular taxes.

Taxer, (taks'ér) *n.* One who taxes.

Tax-gatherer, (taks'gath-ér-ér) *n.* Collector of taxes.

Taxing, (taks'ing) *n.* The act of laying on taxes; taxation.

Tea, (tè) *n.* [Chin. *tshé, thá*.] The leaves of a shrub or small tree, a native of China and Japan;—an infusion of the dried leaves of tea in boiling water;—any decoction of the dried leaves of plants;—the evening meal.

Teach, (tèch) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tecan*.] To instruct to inform; to deliver, as doctrine; to educate to discipline;—to impart the knowledge of, to inculcate as true or important;—to admonish to counsel;—to suggest to the mind;—to counsel;—*v. i.* To perform the office of an instructor; to practise giving lessons.

Teachable, (tèch'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being taught; readily receiving instruction docile.

Teachableness, (tèch'a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being teachable.

Teacher, (tèch'ér) *n.* One who teaches or

instructs; an instructor; a tutor:—one who instructs others in religion; a minister of the gospel.

Teaching, (tēch'ing) *n.*
Act or business of instructing.

Teak, (tēk) *n.* [Malabar *theko*, *tekka*.] A tree of the genus *Tectona*, growing in the East Indies, which furnishes very excellent ship timber; also, the timber of the tree.



Teak-tree.

Teal, (tāl) *n.* [D. *teeling*.] A webfooted waterfowl, allied to the common duck, but smaller.

Team, (tēm) *n.* [A.-S. *tedra*.] A number of animals; two or more horses or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing;—any number passing in a line;



Teal.

—company or troop of workers.

Teamster, (tēm'ster) *n.* One who drives a team.

Tear, (tār) *n.* [A.-S. *teara*.] A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes or flowing from them:—something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter.

Tear, (tār) *v. t.* [A.-S. *teran*.] To separate by force; to rend; to lacerate;—to divide by violent measures; to shatter;—to pull with violence;—*v. i.* To move and act with turbulent violence; to rage; to rave.

Tear, (tār) *n.* A rent; a fissure.

Tearer, (tār'ēr) *n.* One who tears or rends.

Tearful, (tār'fūl) *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears.

Tearless, (tār'les) *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears.

Tearing, (tār'ing) *a.* Raving; ranting;—violent.

Tease, (tēz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tesan*.] To comb or card, as wool or flax;—to scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap;—to annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and railery.

Teasel, (tēz'el) *n.* [A.-S. *tesel*.] A plant which bears a large burr used for raising a nap on woollen cloth;—the burr of the plant.

Teasel, (tēz'el) *v. t.* To subject, as woollen cloth, to the action of teasels;—to cut and gather teasels;—also written *teasel*, *teasle*.

Tea-spoon, (tē'spōon) *n.* A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages.

Teat, (tēt) *n.* [A.-S. *tīt*.] That organ in female mammals through which their young draw milk from the breast;—the dug of a beast; pap; nipple.

Technily, (tech'il-e) *adv.* Peevishly; fretfully.

Techniness, (tech'e-nes) *n.* Touchiness; peevishness; fretfulness.

Technical, (tek'nik-al) *a.* [G. *technikos*.] Pertaining to art;—especially to the useful or mechanical arts;—pertaining to practice, in any art, science, or profession; noting terms, or phrases used in a limited or precise signification.

Technicality, (tek-ne-kal'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being technical or peculiar to any trade, profession, art, science, &c.:—an idea, quality,

attribute, or condition peculiar to any art, science.

Technically, (tek'ne-kal-le) *adv.* In accordance with the terms of an art, profession, &c.

Technics, (tek'niks) *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

Technological, (tek-nō-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the arts or to the terms of an art.

Technologist, (tek-nol'ō-jist) *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

Technology, (tek-nol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *technē* and *logos*.] A treatise on the useful arts; a collection and explanation of terms peculiar to an art or science. [Peevish; fretful.]

Techy, (tech'e) *a.* [Corrupted from *touchy*.]

Ted, (ted) *v. t.* [W. *tedu*.] To spread or turn, as grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying.

Tedious, (tē'de-us) *a.* [L. *tadiousus*.] Slow; protracted;—dull; sluggish;—dreary; wearisome; tiresome from continuance, or prolixity.

Tediously, (tē'de-us-le) *adv.* In a tedious manner.

Tediousness, (tē'de-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; tiresomeness; prolixity.

Teem, (tēm) *v. i.* [A.-S. *tyman*.] To bring forth, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear;—to be pregnant;—to be full; to be prolific;—*v. t.* To produce; to bring forth.

Teeming, (tēm'ing) *a.* Prolific;—fruitful.

Teens, (tēnz) *n. pl.* [From *teen*.] The years of one's age having the termination *teen*.

Teeth, (tēth) *v. i.* To breed teeth.

Teething, (tēth'ing) *n.* The process by which teeth make their way through the gums; dentition.

Teetotalism, (tē'tō-tal-izm) *n.* Principle or practice of strictest temperance or abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

Teetotum, (tē'tō-tum) *n.* A child's toy, resembling a top, but polygonal and marked with letters or figures, and set in motion by twirling with the fingers.

Tegument, (tegū-ment) *n.* [L. *tegumentum*.] A cover or covering;—the covering of a living body, or of some part or organ.

Tegumentary, (teg-ū-men-tar-ē) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of teguments.

Tehee, (te-hē) *n.* [From the sound.] A laugh.

Teil, (tēl) *n.* [L. *tilia*, Ir. & Gael. *teile*.] The lime-tree or linden.

Teinds, (tēnz) *n. pl.* In Scotland, tithes.

Telegram, (tel'ē-gram) *n.* [G. *tele* and *gramma*.] A message sent by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch.

Telegraph, (tel'ē-graf) *n.* [G. *tele* and *graphein*.] An apparatus for communicating intelligence between distant points by preconcerted visible signals;—especially, an apparatus for transmitting intelligence by means of voltaic electricity.

Telegraph, (tel'ē-graf) *v. t.* To convey or announce by telegraph.

Telegraph-cable, (tel'ē-graf-ka-bl) *n.* A telegraphic line, consisting of one or more conducting wires, inclosed by an insulating and protecting material, to connect stations which are separated by a river, strait, or sea; ocean-cable.

Telegraphic, (tel'ē-graf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the telegraph; made or communicated by telegraph.

Telegraphically, (tel'ē-graf'ik-al-le) *adv.* By means of the telegraph.

Telegraphist, (tel'ē-graf-ist) *n.* One who operates on a telegraph; a telegraphic operator.

Telegraphy, (tel-eg'ra-fe) *n.* Science or art of constructing, or of communicating by telegraphs.

Teleology, (tel-ē-ol'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *telos* and *logos*.] The science or doctrine of the final causes of things.

Telescope, (tel-ē-skōp) *n.* [G. *teleskopos*.] An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects.

Telescopio, (tel-ē-skōp'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or performed by a telescope;—seen or discoverable only by a telescope.

Telescopically, (tel-ē-skōp'ik-al-le) *adv.* By the telescope.

Tell, (tel) *v. t.* [A.-S. *telian*.] To number; to count;—to utter or recite in detail; to give an account of;—to make known; to publish;—to give instruction to; to teach;—*v. i.* To give an account; to make report;—to produce a marked effect.

Teller, (tel'er) *n.* One who relates or communicates;—an enumerator;—an officer of a bank who counts over money received, and pays it out on cheques;—one who is appointed to count the votes given in a public meeting, and the like.

Tellerahip, (tel'er-ship) *n.* Office of a teller.

Tell-tale, (tel'tal) *n.* An officious informer; one who tells that which prudence should suppress;—a movable piece of lead in an organ, which indicates how far the wind is exhausted;—in ships, a dial plate in front of the wheel showing the position of the tiller.

Tellurio, (tel-lū'rik) *a.* [L. *tellus*.] Pertaining to or proceeding from the earth.

Tellurium, (tel-lū're-um) *n.* A metal of a silver-white colour, resembling sulphur and selenium.

Temerity, (tē-mēr'e-te) *n.* [L. *temeritas*.] Rashness; extreme boldness; daring;—unreasonable contempt of danger; foolhardiness.

Temper, (tem'per) *v. t.* [L. *temperare*.] To mingle in due proportion; to modify, as by adding some new element; to accommodate; to adjust;—to beat together to a proper consistence;—to soften by moisture;—hence, to mollify; to assuage;—to form, as metals, to a proper degree of hardness.

Temper, (tem'per) *n.* Due mixture of different qualities; just combination;—constitution of the mind;—calmness or soundness of mind; moderation;—heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger; irritation; irritability;—a mean state of a metal or other substance, especially as to its hardness.

Temperament, (tem'per-a-ment) *n.* Constitution;—the peculiar physical and mental constitution of an individual; natural disposition;—also, the bodily or mental constitution common to many individuals.

Temperance, (tem'per-ans) *n.* [L. *temperantia*.] Habitual moderation in indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; moderate indulgence, as in eating or drinking;—especially restraint in the use of spirituous liquors; sobriety; abstinence.

Temperate, (tem'per-āt) *a.* [L. *temperatus*.] Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions;—sober; calm; sedate.

Temperately, (tem'per-āt-le) *adv.* In a temperate manner; moderately; without excess; calmly.

Temperateness, (tem'per-āt-ness) *n.* State or quality of being temperate; moderation; calmness.

Temperature, (tem'per-ā-tūr) *n.* Constitution;

degree of any quality;—condition with respect to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold.

Tempering, (tem'per-ing) *n.* The process of giving the requisite degree of hardness or softness to a substance, as iron or steel.

Tempest, (tem'pest) *n.* [L. *tempestas*.] A storm of extreme violence;—any violent tumult or commotion.

Tempestuous, (tem-pest'ū-us) *a.* Involving or pertaining to a tempest; turbulent; violent; stormy.

Tempestuously, (tem-pest'ū-us-le) *adv.* In a tempestuous manner; turbulently; violently.

Tempestuousness, (tem-pest'ū-us-ness) *n.* The state of being tempestuous; turbulence; storminess.

Templar, (tem'plār) *n.* One of a religious military order, established at Jerusalem to protect pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land;—a student of law having apartments in the Temple at London.

Temple, (tem'pl) *n.* [L. *templum*.] An edifice in honour of some deity or for his worship;—the edifice erected at Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah;—a place of public Christian worship; a church;—any place in which the divine presence specially resides.

Temple, (tem'pl) *n.* [L. *tempus*.] The flat portion of the head between the forehead and ear.

Templet, (tem'plēt) *n.* [L. *templatus*.] A mould used by bricklayers and masons in cutting a setting out their work;—a thin mould or pattern used by machinists, millwrights, &c.;—a short piece of timber under a beam to distribute the weight or pressure.

Temporal, (tem'pō-rāl) *a.* [L. *temporalis*.] Pertaining to time, to the present life or this world; secular;—having limited existence; finite;—[F. *temporal*.] Pertaining to the temples of the head.

Temporal, (tem'pō-rāl) *n.* Any thing temporal or secular;—a secular possession; a temporality.

Temporality, (tem'pō-rāl'e-ty) *n.* State or quality of being temporary;—*pl.* Revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tithes, or benefices, tithes, and the like.

Temporally, (tem'pō-rāl'e) *adv.* With respect to time or to this life only.

Temporarily, (tem'pō-rāl'e-le) *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually.

Temporary, (tem'pō-rāl'e) *a.* [L. *temporarius*.] Lasting for a time only; existing for a limited time.

Temporize, (tem'pō-rīz) *v. i.* To comply with the time or occasion; to humour or yield to the current of opinion; to procrastinate.

Temporizer, (tem'pō-rīz-er) *n.* One who yields to the time or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer.

Tempt, (tempt) *v. t.* [L. *tentare*.] To endeavour to accomplish or reach; to try;—to endeavour to persuade; to incite; to instigate;—to put to trial to test; to prove;—to lead or endeavour to lead into evil.

Temptation, (tem-tā'shun) *n.* The act of tempting; enticement to evil;—state of being put to the proof; trial;—that which tempts; allurement.

Tempter, (tem'ter) *n.* One who tempts;—Satan or the Devil as the great enticer to evil.

Tempting, (tem'ting) *a.* Alluring; seductive.

Temptingly, (tem'ting-le) *adv.* In an attractive or seductive manner.

Temptress, (tem'tres) *n.* A woman who entices

Ten, (ten) *a.* [A.-S.] Twice five; nine and one.
Ten, (ten) *n.* The number consisting of nine and one;—a symbol representing ten units, as X or 10.

Tenable, (ten'a-bl) *a.* [F. *tenable*.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended.

Tenableness, (ten'a-bl-nes) *n.* The state of being tenable.

Tenacious, (tē-nā'she-us) *a.* [L. *tenax*.] Holding fast or inclined to hold fast; retentive;—apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive; tough; holding stoutly to one's opinion or purpose.

Tenaciously, (tē-nā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a tenacious manner; retentively; firmly; adhesively.

Tenacity, (tē-nā'se-te) *n.* Quality of being tenacious; retentiveness; cohesiveness; toughness.

Tenancy, (ten'an-se) *n.* [L. *tenentia*.] A holding or a mode of holding an estate; tenure.

Tenant, (ten'ant) *n.* [F.] One who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements whose title is in another;—a dweller; an occupant.

Tenant, (ten'ant) *v. t.* To hold or possess as a **Tenantable**, (ten'ant-a-bl) *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

Tenantless, (ten'ant-les) *a.* Having no tenants; unoccupied.

Tenantry, (ten'ant-re) *n.* The body of tenants on a particular estate or in a district, &c.

Tench, (ten'ah) *n.* [F. *tenche*.] A fresh-water fish of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

Tend, (tend) *v. t.* [Abbreviated from *attend*.] To accompany as an assistant or protector; to care for the wants of; to watch; to guard;—to be attentive to;—*v. i.* [L. *tendere*.] To move in a certain direction; to lean towards; to be inclined to;—to be directed, as to any end or purpose; to aim;—to contribute.

Tendency, (tend'en-se) *n.* Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; inclination; proneness; drift; scope; aim.

Tender, (ten'der) *n.* [From *tend*.] One who tends or takes care of another;—a small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions, &c.;—a car attached to locomotives, to supply them with fuel and water;—an offer of money or of service;—a written offer to execute certain work, or supply specific articles at a certain rate;—the thing offered.

Tender, (ten'der) *v. t.* [F. *tendre*.] To offer in payment of a demand, for saving a penalty;—to offer in words; to present for acceptance;—to regard; to esteem.

Tender, (ten'der) *a.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tener*.] Soft; easily impressed, broken, or injured;—sensible; easily pained;—not able to endure hardship; delicate;—weak and feeble;—susceptible of the softer passions; easily excited to pity; precious;—gentle; considerate;—pathetic;—expressing emotion or feeling; humane; merciful.

Tenderhearted, (ten'der-hārt-ed) *a.* Having great sensibility; compassionate; pitiful; kindly in nature.

Tenderly, (ten'der-le) *adv.* With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; kindly.

Tenderness, (ten'der-nes) *n.* State or quality of being tender; delicacy; softness; soreness; sensibility; kindness; scrupulousness; caution.

Tendinous, (ten'din-us) *a.* [F. *tendineux*.] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a tendon;—sinewy.

Tendon, (ten'don) *n.* [L. *tendo*.] A hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which motion

is communicated from a muscle to a bone; a sinew.

Tendril, (ten'dril) *a.* Clasping; climbing.

Tendril, (ten'dril) *n.* [F. *tendrillon*.] A filiform spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for support.

Tenebrous, (ten'ē-brus) *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ*.] Dark; gloomy; dusky; obscure.

Tenement, (ten'ē-ment) *n.* [L. *tenementum*.] A house or lands depending on a manor;—a dwelling house; a building or an apartment in a building used by one family;—also, a building subdivided and let for dwelling houses to several families.

Tenemental, (ten'ē-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to a tenement;—capable of being held by tenants.

Tenet, (ten'et) *n.* [L. *he holds*.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person holds as true. (times as many.)

Tenfold, (ten'fōld) *a.* Ten times more or ten

Tenfold, (ten'fōld) *adv.* To a tenfold amount or degree; ten times as much.

Tennis, (ten'is) *n.* [F. *tenez*.] A play in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion by rackets.

Tennis-court, (ten'is-kōrt) *n.* Racket-court; an oblong building or room in which tennis is played.

Tenon, (ten'un) *n.* [F.] The end of a piece of wood cut into form, for insertion into a cavity in another piece called a *mortise*, in order to unite the two pieces.

Tenor, (ten'or) *n.* [L. *tenere*.] Continuity of state; constant mode; general currency;—the general drift or direction; purport; character. [F. *ténor*.] The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males;—hence, the part adapted to this voice;—a person who sings the tenor;—also, an instrument which plays the part;—an exact copy of a writing.

Tense, (tens) *a.* [L. *tensus*.] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

Tense, (tens) *n.* [F. *temps*.] One of the forms which a verb takes to indicate the time of action; particular inflection of a verb by which the time of the action is expressed.

Tenseless, (tens'less) *n.* The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness.

Tension, (ten'shun) *n.* [L. *tensio*.] Act of stretching or straining;—state of being stretched or strained—hence, high intellectual effort;—strong excitement of feeling;—the degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, beam, &c., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length;—expansive or elastic force.

Tent, (tent) *n.* [F. *tente*.] A pavilion or portable lodge of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles;—[L. *tentare*.] In surgery, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the closing of a sore from which matter has to be discharged.

Tent, (tent) *v. t.* To cover with tents; to pitch tents upon;—to probe; to search, as with a tent;—*v. i.* To dwell in a tent; to tabernacle

Tentacle, (ten'ta-kl) *n.* [L. *tentaculum*.] A filiform process or organ round the mouth of an invertebrate animal, being either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion;—a feeler.



Tent.

Tentacular, (ten-tak'ü-lär) *a.* Pertaining to tentacles. [essaying; experimental.]

Tentative, (ten'tät-iv) *a.* [L. *tentare*.] Trying; Tent-bed, (tent'bed) *n.* A high post bedstead having curtains in an arched form above.

Tented, (tent'ed) *a.* Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers;—covered with tents, as a field.

Tenter, (ten'ter) *n.* [L. *tendere*.] A machine for stretching cloth by hooks, so that it may dry even and square. [tenters.]

Tenter, (ten'ter) *v. t.* To hang or stretch on

Tenth, (tenth) *a.* [From *ten*.] Next in order after the ninth;—being one of ten equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Tenth, (tenth) *n.* One of ten equal parts;—the tenth part of any thing; tithe.

Tenthly, (tenth'le) *adv.* In the tenth place.

Tentmaker, (tent'mäk-er) *n.* One who makes tents.

Tenuity, (ten'ü-e-te) *n.* [L. *tenuitas*.] Smallness in diameter; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long;—rarity; rareness.

Tenure, (ten'ür) *n.* [F.] A holding or the terms on which any thing is held;—the manner of holding lands of a superior;—the consideration, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord for the use of his land;—manner of holding in general.

Tepefaction, (tep-ä-fak'shun) *n.* Act or operation of making tepid or moderately warm.

Tepefy, (tep'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *tepefacere*.] To make moderately warm;—*v. i.* To become moderately warm.

Tepid, (tep'id) *a.* [L. *tepidus*, from *tepere*.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

Tepidness, (tep'id-nes) *n.* State of being tepid; moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

Teraphim, (ter'a-fim) *n. pl.* [H. *teräphim*.] Household images; tutelary domestic divinities.

Terce-major, (ters-mä-jor) *n.* A sequence of the three host cards.

Terebinth, (ter-ä-binth) *n.* [L. *terebinthus*.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Platanus*, yielding a limpid balsamic resin, called Scio turpentine.

Terete, (ter-ät') *a.* [L. *teres*.] Cylindrical and slightly tapering; columnar.

Tergrivation, (ter-je-ver-sä-shun) *n.* [L. *tergrivatio*.] A shifting; shift; subterfuge; Terebinth Tree. evasion;—fickleness of conduct; change.

Term, (term) *n.* [F. *terme*.] A bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; a limit;—the time for which any thing lasts;—in universities and colleges, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students;—in *law*, the whole time or period for which an estate is granted or conveyed;—one of the periods of the year in which the superior law and equity courts sit;—also, one of four days in the year appointed for payment of rents, interest, &c.;—in *contracts*, condition; stipulation; offer proposed;—in *grammar*, a word or expression;—in *logic*, the subject or the predicate of a proposition.

Term, (term) *v. t.* To apply a term to; to name; to call; to denominate.

Termagancy, (ter'ma-gan-se) *n.* The state or quality of being termagant; turbulence.

Termagant, (ter'ma-gant) *a.* Tumultuous; tur-

bulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

Termagant, (ter'ma-gant) *n.* [A.-S. *tyr* and *magun*.] A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman.

Terminable, (term'in-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being bounded; limitable.

Terminableness, (term'in-a-bl-nes) *n.* The state of being terminable.

Terminal, (term'in-al) *a.* [L. *terminalis*.] Pertaining to or forming the end or extremity; belonging to a terminus.

Terminate, (term'in-ät) *v. t.* [L. *terminare*.] To set a term or limit to; to limit;—to bound;—to conclude; to close;—to put an end to;—*v. i.* To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short;—to come to a limit in time; to end.

Termination, (term'in-ä'shun) *n.* Act of limiting or bounding;—act of ending or concluding;—limit in space or extent; bound;—end in time or existence;—conclusion; result;—in *grammar*, the end or ending of a word;—a term; a word.

Terminational, (term'in-ä'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to or forming the concluding syllable of a word.

Terminer, (term'in-er) *n.* [F. *terminer*.] A determining, as in *oyster* and *terminer*.

Terminology, (term'in-ol-ö-je) *n.* [L. *terminus*, and *G. logos*.] The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms;—that branch of any science or art which defines the technical words and phrases peculiar to it;—nomenclature.

Terminus, (term'in-us) *n.* [L.] Literally, a boundary;—any post or stone marking a boundary;—the extreme point at either end of a piece of railway; also, the station-house at either end.

Termite, (ter'mit) *n.* [L. *termes*.] The white ant.

Termly, (term'le) *adv.* Every term; term by term.

Termly, (term'le) *a.* Occurring every term.

Tern, (tern) *n.* [Dan. *terne*.] A long-winged aquatic fowl, closely allied to the gull.

Ternary, (tern'a-re) *a.* [L. *terni*.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

Ternary, (tern'a-re) *n.* The number three; three things taken together;—also *ternion*.

Terrace, (ter'äs) *n.* [F. *terrasse*.] A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or bank of turf, or the like;—a balcony or open gallery;—an area before a building serving as a promenade;—a street having a row of buildings on one side, and sloping ground usually planted with trees on the other.

Terraced, (ter'äst) *a.* Formed into a terrace having a terrace.

Terraqueous, (ter-ä'kwé-us) *a.* [L. *terra* and *aqua*.] Consisting of land and water.

Terrene, (ter-än) *a.* [L. *terrenus*.] Pertaining to the earth; earthy;—earthly; terrestrial.

Terrestrial, (ter-es'tre-al) *a.* [L. *terrestria*.] Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthy;—pertaining to the present state; sub-lunary.

Terrible, (ter'e-bl) *a.* [L. *terribilis*.] Adapted to excite terror;—frightful; dreadful; awful;—excessive; extreme; severe.



Terribleness, (tɛr'ə-bl-nēs) *n.* Quality or state of being terrible.

Terribly, (tɛr'ə-ble) *adv.* In a manner to excite terror; dreadfully;—violently; very greatly.

Terrier, (tɛr'ə-ɛr) *n.* [F.] A dog or little hound remarkable for going into the ground after animals that burrow, of several species. [L. *tero*.] An anger; borer.

Terrific, (tɛr-ɪf'ɪk) *a.* [L. *terrificus*.] Causing terror; dreadful; frightful.

Terrify, (tɛr'ə-fi) *v. t.* To alarm or shock with fear; to frighten.

Terrigenous, (tɛr-ij'en-us) *a.* [L. *terra* and *gignere*.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

Territorial, (tɛr-ə-tōr-ē-al) *a.* Pertaining to territory or land;—limited to a certain district.

Territory, (tɛr'ə-tor-ē) *n.* [L. *territorium*.] Land; country;—dominion;—possession;—the extent of land within the bounds of any state, city, or other body;—a tract of land belonging to a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country.

Terror, (tɛr'ur) *n.* [L.] Extreme fear; fear that agitates the body and mind; violent dread;—the cause of extreme fear; in *Scripture*, threatenings;—judgments of God;—king of terrors, death.

Terrorism, (tɛr'ur-izm) *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror; government or system of ruling by terror.

Terse, (tɛrs) *a.* [L. *tersus*.] Smooth; polished by rubbing;—cleanly written; neat; elegant;—concise; compact with grace or elegance.

Tersely, (tɛrs'le) *adv.* In a terse manner; neatly.

Terseness, (tɛrs'nēs) *n.* Neatness, as of style; smoothness and elegance in diction; conciseness.

Tertian, (tɛr'she-an) *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, the third.] Occurring every third day.

Tertian, (tɛr'she-an) *n.* [L. *tertiana*.] A fever whose paroxysms return every third day.

Tertiary, (tɛr'she-ə) *a.* [L. *tertiarius*.] Of the third formation, order, or rank; third. *Tertiary formation*, in *geology*, the uppermost group of strata, chiefly sand and clay, and abounding in organic remains of existing as well as of extinct animals.

Tessellate, (tɛs'ə-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *tessella*.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

Tessellated, (tɛs'ə-lāt-ed) *a.* Formed in little squares or mosaic work; checkered;—spotted like a chess board;—also *tesselar*.

Test, (tɛst) *n.* [L. *testa* and *testis*.] A cupel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement;—examination by the cupel; hence, critical trial;—means of trial;—that with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard;—ground of admission or exclusion;—judgment; distinction; discrimination.

Test, (tɛst) *v. t.* To bring to or try by a test; to examine and compare; to put to the proof by experiment, or by some principle or standard;—in *metallurgy*, to refine gold or silver by means of lead in a test;—in *chemistry*, to discover the nature and properties of a substance or compound body by means of a re-agent.

Testable, (tɛst-ə-bl) *a.* [L. *testabilis*.] Capable of being devised or given by will.

Testaceous, (tɛs-tā'she-us) *a.* [L. *testaceus*.] Pertaining to shells;—consisting of a hard shell, or having a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams.

Testament, (tɛs'tə-mənt) *n.* [L. *testamentum*.] A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will;—one of the two general divisions of the canonical books of *Scriptures*, as the *Old Testament*, the *New Testament*.

Testamentary, (tɛs-tə-mənt'ə-ɛ) *a.* Pertaining to a will or testament;—bequeathed by will; appointed by, or founded on a testament or will.

Testate, (tɛs'tāt) *a.* [L. *testatus*.] Having made and left a will.

Testator, (tɛs-tā'tor) *n.* A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

Testatrix, (tɛs-tā'trika) *n.* A woman who makes and leaves a will at death; a female testator.

Tester, (tɛs'tɛr) *n.* [L. *testa*, an earthen pot.] A flat canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like;—the top covering of a bed.

Tester, (tɛs'tɛr) *n.* [F. *teston*.] An old silver coin of the value of about sixpence sterling;—also *teston*.

Testicle, (tɛs'tə-kl) *n.* [L. *testiculus*.] One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

Testifier, (tɛs'tə-fi-ɛr) *n.* One who gives testimony or bears witness;—also *testificator*.

Testify, (tɛs'tə-fi) *v. i.* [L. *testis* and *facere*.] To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written (and in law under oath or affirmation); to give testimony; to bear witness;—to declare a charge against one;—*v. t.* To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly or under oath.

Testily, (tɛs'tə-le) *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly.

Testimonial, (tɛs'tə-mō'nē-al) *n.* A writing or certificate in favour of one's character or good conduct;—a sum of money, or gift of plate, portrait, bust, &c., raised by subscription, and presented to an individual as a token of respect.

Testimony, (tɛs'tə-mō-nē) *n.* [L. *testimonium*.] A solemn declaration or affirmation;—formal witness in a case; evidence given upon oath; confirmation;—hence, a public declaration in favour; manifestation;—witness or voice of conscience;—in *Scripture*, the book of the law; the ark containing it;—also, the whole divine revelation.

Testiness, (tɛs'tə-nēs) *n.* Fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

Testing, (tɛs'ting) *n.* The act of trying for proof;—in *metallurgy*, the operation of refining gold and silver by means of lead in the vessel called a test.

Testudo, (tɛs-tū'dō) *n.* [L.] The tortoise;—among the ancient Romans, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields over their heads.

Testy, (tɛs'te) *a.* [F. *tétu*.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

Tetanus, (tɛt'a-nus) *n.* [G. *tetanos*.] A painful and usually fatal disease, resulting generally from a wound, of which the principal symptom is persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles.

Tête-à-tête, (tāt-a-tāt) *n.* [F., head to head.] A private conference or conversation.

Tether, (tɛtʰɛr) *n.* A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

Tether, (tēr'ēr) *v. t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.

Tetragon, (tet'ra-gon) *n.* [G. *tetra* and *gōnia*.]

A plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle;—an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth of a circle.



Tetragonal, (tet-rag'on-al)

Tetragons.

a. Of or pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.

Tetrahedral, (tet-ra-hē'dral) *a.* Having or composed of four sides.

Tetrahedron, (tet-ra-hē'dron) *n.* [G. *tetra* and *hedra*.] A solid figure in closed by four triangles.

Tetrameter, (tet-ram'et-ēr) *n.* [G. *tetra* and *metron*.] A verse consisting of four measures.

Tetrarch, (tēr'rārk) *n.* [G. *tetra* and *archos*.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

Tetrarchate, (tēr'rārk'āt) *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Tetrarchy, (tēr'rārk-ē) *n.* A tetrarchate.

Tetrasyllable, (tet-ra-sil-lab'ik) *a.* Consisting of or having four syllables.

Tetrasyllable, (tet-ra-sil'la-bl) *n.* [G. *tetrasul-* (*tēbos*).] A word consisting of four syllables.

Tetter, (tēr'ēr) *n.* [A.-S. *teter*.] A vesicular disease of the skin; herpes; scab; ring-worm.

Tetter, (tēr'ēr) *v. t.* To affect with tetter.

Teutonic, (tū-ton'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germany; or to their descendants, usually classified as *High German*, including the inhabitants of Upper and Middle Germany; *Low German*, or Saxon, including the Dutch, Flemings, Anglo-Saxon, &c.; and *Scandinavian*, including the Icelanders, Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes;—also, pertaining to the language of the Teutons.

Tew, (tū) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tawian*.] To work at; to prepare by working;—to fatigue;—to beat or dress, as leather, hemp, and the like.

Tewel, (tū'el) *n.* [F. *tuyau*.] A pipe or funnel, as for smoke; an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows.

Text, (tekst) *n.* [L. *textus*.] A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase;—a verse or passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a discourse, or in proof of a doctrine;—a particular kind of handwriting.

Text-book, (tekst'book) *n.* A volume, as of some classical author, on which a teacher lectures or comments;—any manual of instruction.

Text-hand, (tekst'hand) *n.* A large hand in writing.

Textile, (tekst'il) *a.* [L. *textilis*.] Woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving.

Textual, (tekst'ū-al) *a.* Pertaining to or contained in the text.

Textuarist, (tekst'ū-ar-ist) *n.* One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts;—one who adheres closely to the text;—also *textuary*; *textuist*; *textualist*.

Texture, (tekst'ūr) *n.* [L. *textura*.] Act of weaving;—that which is woven; a fabric formed by weaving;—the connection of threads

interwoven;—the disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other.

Than, (than) *conj.* [A.-S. *thane*.] A particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity.

Thane, (thān) *n.* [A.-S. *thegn*.] A dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England. After the Conquest, this title was disused, and baron took its place.

Thanedom, (thān'dum) *n.* The land, property, or jurisdiction of a thane.

Thank, (thank) *v. t.* [A.-S. *thancian*.] To express gratitude to for a favour or for kindness bestowed—also used in a contrary or ironical sense.

Thank, (thank) *n.* [A.-S. *thanc*.] Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment expressive of a sense of favour or kindness received;—generally in the plural.

Thankful, (thank'fōol) *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

Thankfully, (thank'fōol-le) *adv.* In a thankful manner; gratefully.

Thankfulness, (thank'fōol-ness) *n.* Gratitude; a lively sense of a favour or benefit received;—expression of thanks; grateful acknowledgment.

Thankless, (thank'les) *a.* Not acknowledging favours or expressing thankfulness for them; ungrateful;—not likely to receive thanks.

Thanklessly, (thank'les-le) *adv.* In a thankless manner; with ingratitude; unthankfully.

Thanklessness, (thank'les-ness) *n.* The state of being thankless; ingratitude.

Thanksgiving, (thank's-giv-ing) *n.* Act of rendering thanks for favours or mercies;—a public celebration of divine goodness;—also, a day set apart for such celebration.

Thank-offering, (thank'of-fer-ing) *n.* A sacrifice or gift made in acknowledgment of mercy or benefit received.

That, (that) *pron. or conj.* [A.-S. *thæ*, *en*, *thæt*, *f.* *thāt*, *n.*] A pronoun referring to something before mentioned, understood, or more remote, and pointing out a person or thing emphatically;—as a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*;—referring to an entire sentence or paragraph, and not merely to a word;—introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb;—introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result;—*in that*, because; for the reason that.

Thatch, (thach) *n.* [A.-S. *thāc*.] Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings or stacks of hay or grain.

Thatch, (thach) *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.

Thatching, (thach'ing) *n.* The act or art of covering buildings, stacks, &c., with thatch; the materials used for this purpose.

Thaumaturgy, (haw'ma-tur-je) *n.* [G. *thauma* and *ergon*.] Act of working wonders; act of performing miracles;—creative power.

Thaw, (thaw) *v. i.* [A.-S. *thawian*.] To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow.—*v. t.* To cause to melt; to dissolve, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth.

Thaw, (thaw) *n.* The melting of ice or snow; liquefaction of any thing congealed by frost.

Thawy, (thaw'o) *a.* Liquefying by heat after having been frozen; thawing; melting.

The, (thē) *definite article.* [A.-S. *thæ* or *thē*.] A word placed before nouns to designate a general

conception, or to limit a meaning more or less definitely. [A.-S. *thāt*, L. *eo*.] Before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree, to heighten or make more complete the contrast.

Theatre, (thē'a-ter) *n.* [L. *theatrum*.] Among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited;—in modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a play-house;—in universities, a public hall for the exhibition of scholastic exercises, conferring of degrees, and meetings of the senate;—also, a room for anatomical demonstrations or performing anatomical operations by the professors in presence of the students;—arena or stage for the display of great actions, virtues, qualities, &c.;—a natural situation rising by gradations like the seats of a theatre.

Theatrical, (thē-at'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers;—adapted for display.

Theatrically, (thē-at'rik-al-le) *adv.* In a theatrical manner; in a manner suiting the stage.

Theatricals, (thē-at'rik-alz) *n. pl.* Dramatic performances;—also, scenes, dresses, and other apparatus required for dramatic performances.

Theban, (thē'ban) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thebes;—also, a wise man.

Thee, (thē) *pron.*; *objective case of thou.*

Theft, (theft) *n.* [A.-S. *theof/dh*.] The act of stealing;—the felonious taking of another person's goods or movables with an intent to steal them.

Their, (thār) *a. pron.* [A.-S. *thāra*.] Of them;—belonging to certain persons specified;—noting the possession of by two or more.

Theirs, (thārz) *a. pron.* [Intensive form of *their*.] Belonging to them—used as a pronoun, or separate from the word to which it refers, or standing as a substitute for it.

Theism, (thē'izm) *n.* [G. *theos*, God.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*.

Theist, (thē'ist) *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God; *especially*, a personal God.

Theistic, (thē-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to theism or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

Them, (thēm) *pron.*; *objective case of they.* Those persons or things; those.

Theme, (thēm) *n.* [G. *thēma*.] A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks;—a short dissertation, usually on some assigned topic.

Themselves, (thēm-selvz) *pron. pl.* of himself, herself, or itself;—used after they by way of emphasis.

Then, (thēn) *adv.* [A.-S. *thonne*.] At that time, referring to a time specified;—soon afterward or immediately;—at another time; hereafter;—upon this; thereupon;—in consequence of; in that case;—therefore; for this reason;—used adjectively for then existing.

Thence, (thēns) *adv.* [A.-S. *thanan*.] From that place;—from that time;—for that reason.

Thenceforth, (thēns'fōrth) *adv.* From that time.

Thenceforward, (thēns'fōr-wōrd) *adv.* From that time onward.

Theocracy, (thē-ok'ra-se) *n.* [G. *theos* and *kratein*.] Government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God;—the state thus governed.

Theocratic, (thē-ō-krat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

Theodolite, (thē-ōd'ō-lit) *n.* [G. *theomai*, and *dolichos*.] An instrument used in trigonometrical surveying, for the accurate measurement of horizontal angles, or the angular distances between objects projected on the plane of the horizon.



Theogony, (thē-og'ō-ne) *n.* [G. *theos* and *gonos*.] The generation of the gods; that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities.

Theodolite.

Theologian, (thē-ō-lō'je-an) *n.* [G. *theos* and *logos*.] A person well versed in the theology; a professor of divinity; a divine.

Theological, (thē-ō-lō'j'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to divinity or the science of God and of divine things.

Theologically, (thē-ō-lō'j'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

Theology, (thē-ō-lō'je) *n.* The science which treats of the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practise.

Theopathy, (thē-op'a-the) *n.* [G. *theos* and *pathos*.] Capacity for religious affections or worship;—religious enthusiasm; mysticism;—sympathy with the divine nature.

Theophilanthropism, (thē-ō-fil-an'thrō-pizm) *n.* [G. *theos*, *philos*, *anthropos*.] Love to God and man.

Theopneustic, (thē-op-nūs'tik) *a.* [G. *theopneustos*.] Given by inspiration of God.

Theorem, (thēō'rem) *n.* [G. *theōrēma*.] A principle or position; a speculative truth;—a position requiring demonstration; a proposition that has to be proved, as distinguished from a problem that has to be solved;—a symbolic rule or formula.

Theorematic, (thē-ō-rē-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems;—also *theoremic*, *theorematical*.

Theoretical, (thē-ō-ret'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, depending on theory; speculative;—terminating in theory; unpractical;—also *theoretic*.

Theoretically, (thē-ō-ret'ik-al-le) *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically.

Theorist, (thēō-rist) *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory; a theorizer; speculatist.

Theorize, (thēō-riz) *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate.

Theory, (thēō-re) *n.* [G. *theōria*.] A doctrine or scheme of things which terminates in speculation without a view to practice;—an exposition of the general principles of any science;—the science distinguished from the art;—the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral.

Theosophy, (thē-ōs'ō-fe) *n.* [G. *theos* and *sophos*.] Divine wisdom;—knowledge of God derived from divine illumination;—also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by a certain system of thought and culture; mysticism; Swedenborgianism.

Therapeutic, (thēr-a-pū't'ik) *a.* [G. *therapeutikos*.] Pertaining to the healing art; curative.

Therapeutics, (thēr-a-pū't'iks) *n. sing.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

There, (thār) *adv.* [A.-S. *thær*.] In that place; further off, as opposed to *here*;—to that place—used as an exclamation or direction. *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning.

Thereabouts, (thār-a-bouts) *adv.* Near that place;—near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly;—concerning that;—also *thereabout*.

Thereafter, (thār-af'ter) *adv.* After that; afterward;—according to that; accordingly.

Thereat, (thār-at) *adv.* At that place;—at that occurrence or event; on that account.

Thereby, (thār-bi') *adv.* By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

Therefor, (thār-for) *adv.* For that, or this, or it.

Therefore, (thār-for) *conj. & adv.* [From *there* and *for*.] For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; for that;—consequently;—in return or recompense for this or that; accordingly.

Therefrom, (thār-from') *adv.* From this or that.

Therein, (thār-in') *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular.

Thereinto, (thār-in-too') *adv.* Into that or that place.

Thereof, (thār-of') *adv.* Of that or this.

Thereon, (thār-on') *adv.* On that or this.

Thereout, (thār-out') *adv.* Out of that or this.

Thereto, (thār-too') *adv.* To that or this.

Thereunder, (thār-un'der) *adv.* Under that.

Thereunto, (thār-un-too') *adv.* Unto that or this; thereto.

Thereupon, (thār-up-on') *adv.* Upon that or this;—in consequence of that;—immediately.

Therewith, (thār-with') *adv.* With that or this;—immediately.

Therewithal, (thār-with-al') *adv.* Over and above;—at the same time;—along with that.

Thermal, (thēr'mal) *a.* [G. *thermē*.] Pertaining to heat; warm.

Thermo-electric, (thēr-mō-ē-lek'trik) *a.* Pertaining to thermo-electricity.

Thermo-electricity, (thēr-mō-ē-lek'tris'e-te) *n.* [G. *thermos*, and Eng. *electricity*.] Electricity developed by heat.

Thermometer, (thēr-mom'et-er) *n.* [G. *thermos* and *metron*.] An instrument for measuring temperature, consisting of a slender tube, with a small bulb, and a very small bore in the stem, containing mercury or spirits of wine.

Thermometrical, (thēr-mō-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer;—made by a thermometer.

Thesaurus, (thē-saw'rūs) *n.* [L.] A treasury or storehouse;—a dictionary or cyclopedia.

These, (thēz) *pron.* [A.-S. *this*, *thās*.] Plural of *this*, opposed to *those*.

Thesis, (thē'sis) *n.* [G. *thesis*.] A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain by argument; a theme;—especially, a subject for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself;—hence, an essay upon a specific theme.

Thespian, (thēs-pe-an) *a.* [G. *Thespia*.] Theatrical; dramatic; belonging to the stage.

Theurgical, (thē-ur'jik-al) *a.* Pertaining to theurgy or the power of doing supernatural things.

Theurgy, (thē'ur-je) *n.* [G. *theourgia*.] Divine work or operation;—the power of doing supernatural things by invocation of divine help;—the power of doing supernatural things by invocation of devils; *necromancy*; or by mystic incantations, spells, &c.; *the black art*;—by knowledge of the properties of bodies and the processes of nature; *natural magic*.

Thew, (thū) *n.* [A.-S. *thedr*.] Quality; habit;—a muscle;—chiefly *pl.* sinews; brawn;—bodily proportions betokening great strength.

They, (thā) *pron. pl.* [A.-S. *thē*, Go. *thā*.] The men; the women; the things;—indemnity; persons or people in general; the public.

Thick, (thik) *a.* [A.-S. *thicce*.] Dense; foggy;—not clear; muddy;—coagulated;—compact solid;—close; crowded;—frequent; following in quick succession;—not slender;—noting the third dimension of a body as distinguished from long and broad; deep;—not having a good articulation;—somewhat deaf; dull.

Thick, (thik) *n.* The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest;—a thicket.

Thick, (thik) *adv.* Frequently; fast; quick;—to a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual.

Thicken, (thik'n) *v. t.* To make thick, in any of the senses of the word;—to render dense; to inspissate;—to make close;—*v. i.* To become more dense;—to become consolidated; to concrete;—to become dark; to become more close; to crowd;—to become quick.

Thickening, (thik'n-ing) *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker.

Thicket, (thik'et) *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thickish, (thik'ish) *a.* Somewhat thick.

Thickly, (thik'ly) *adv.* In a thick condition or manner; deeply; compactly; closely; quickly.

Thickness, (thik'nes) *n.* The state of being thick; density;—consistence;—grossness; darkness;—closeness; crowded state;—extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; depth.

Thicket, (thik'et) *a.* Close planted;—having a short, thick body; stout.

Thief, (thēf) *n.* [A.-S. *thēof*.] One who secretly and feloniously takes the goods or property of another;—an excrescence or waster in the staff of a candle.

Thieve, (thēv) *v. i.* To practise theft; to steal.

Thievery, (thēv'er-e) *n.* The practice of stealing; theft;—that which is stolen.

Thievish, (thēv'ish) *a.* Given to stealing; addicted to theft;—like a thief; acting by stealth; secret.

Thievishly, (thēv'ish-ly) *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

Thievishness, (thēv'ish-nes) *n.* Practice or habit of stealing;—disposition to steal.

Thigh, (thī) *n.* [A.-S. *thēok*.] The lower limb between the trunk and the leg;—the thick fleshy portion between the knee and the trunk.

Thigh-bone, (thī'bōn) *n.* The bone of the thigh.

Thill, (thil) *n.* [A.-S.] A shaft of a cart, &c. or other carriage.

Thiller, (thil'er) *n.* The horse that goes between the thills or shafts and supports them.

Thimble, (thim'bl) *n.* [Probably from *thim-bill*.] A kind of metallic cap or cover, or sometimes a ring for the finger, used in sewing to protect the finger from the needle;—an iron

ring with a groove round its circumference to receive the rope which is spliced about it.

Thimbleful, (thim'bl-fool) *n.* As much as a woman's thimble will hold;—a very small quantity; a drop.

Thimble-rig, (thim'bl-rig) *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea.

Thin, (thin) *a.* [A.-S. *thinne*.] Having little thickness from one surface to the opposite;—rare; not dense;—not close; not crowded;—not abundant;—not full;—slim; slender; lean;—small; fine;—slight; not sufficient for a covering.

Thin, (thin) *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state.

Thin, (thin) *v. t.* To make rare or less thick; to attenuate;—to make less close, crowded, or numerous;—to rarefy; to make less dense;—*v. i.* To grow or become thin.

Thine, (rhin) *pronominal a.* [A.-S. *thīn*.] Belonging to thee; relating to thee; thy.

Thing, (thing) *n.* [A.-S.] A material object; an inanimate substance; whatever is that is not a person;—that which is created;—that which is produced; article; commodity;—that which is proposed, done, or told;—a portion or part; something;—a piece of work; a composition, in depreciation;—a person, in contempt;—*pl.* personal property; clothes.

Think, (think) *v. i.* [A.-S. *thencan*.] To have ideas; to compare things or terms in the mind; to deliberate;—to consider; to judge;—to conclude; to determine;—to imagine; to fancy;—to meditate;—to intend; to design;—*v. t.* To conceive;—to believe; to esteem.

Thinker, (think'er) *n.* One who thinks, especially one who thinks in a particular manner.

Thinking, (think'ing) *a.* Having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of ideas.

Thinking, (think'ing) *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

Thinly, (thin'le) *adv.* In a loose, scattered manner.

Thinness, (thin'nes) *n.* State of being thin in any of the senses of the word; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; tenuity.

Thinning, (thin'ing) *n.* The act of reducing the number of field or garden plants or trees, in order that the remainder may attain a fuller growth.

Thin-skinned, (thin'skind) *a.* Having a thin skin;—hence, unduly sensitive; irritable.

Third, (therd) *a.* [A.-S. *thrida*.] The next after the second;—constituting one of three equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Third, (therd) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by three;—the sixtieth part of a second of time;—the third part of any thing;—in music, the interval of a tone and a semitone, embracing three diatonic degrees of the scale.

Third-floor, (therd'fior) *n.* The fourth story of a house.

Thirdly, (therd'le) *adv.* In the third place.

Thirst, (therst) *n.* The desire, uneasiness, or offering, occasioned by want of drink;—a want and eager desire after any thing;—dryness; drought.

Thirst, (therst) *v. i.* [A.-S. *thyrstan*.] To experience a painful sensation of the throat or aches for want of drink;—to have a vehement desire—with *for* or *after*.

Thirstily, (therst'e-le) *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

Thirstiness, (therst'e-nes) *n.* State of being thirsty; thirst.

Thirsty, (therst'e) *a.* Feeling a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink;—dry; parched;—having a vehement desire of any thing.

Thirteen, (ther'ten) *a.* [A.-S. *thredtyne*.] One more than twelve; ten and three.

Thirteen, (ther'ten) *n.* The sum of ten and three;—a symbol representing thirteen units, as 13 or xiii. [the twelfth.]

Thirtieth, (ther'tenth) *a.* Next in order after Thirteenth, (ther'tenth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirteen; one of thirteen equal parts. [the twenty-ninth.]

Thirtieth, (ther'te-eth) *a.* Next in order after Thirtieth, (ther'te-eth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

Thirty, (ther'te) *a.* [A.-S. *thritig*.] Three times ten; one more than twenty-nine.

Thirty, (ther'te) *n.* The sum of three times ten;—a symbol representing thirty units, as 30 or xxx.

This, (THIS) *pron.* [A.-S. *thes*, *m*, *theos*, *f*, *this*, *n*.] Denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned or about to be mentioned.

Thistle, (this'le) *n.* [A.-S. *thistel*.] One of numerous prickly plants of the class *Syngenesia*—it is the national badge of Scotland.

Thistly, (this'le) *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

Thither, (THITH'er) *adv.* [A.-S. *thider*.] To that place—opposed to *hither*;—to that point, end, or result.

Thitherward, (THITH'er-ward) *adv.* Toward that place.

Thole, (thol) *n.* [A.-S. *thol*.] A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock in rowing.

Thong, (thong) *n.* [A.-S. *thwong*.] A strap of leather used for fastening any thing.

Thor, (thor) *n.* A Scandinavian divinity, the son of Odin, and the god of the elements and of thunder. [thorax or breast.]

Thoracic, (thō-ras'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Thorax, (thō'raks) *n.* [L., G.] The portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen; the chest;—the second general segment of insects.

Thorn, (thorn) *n.* [A.-S.] A sharp, woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a spine;—a tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots;—hence, any thing troublesome;—*pl.* In Scripture, worldly cares or anxieties.

Thornback, (thorn'bak) *n.* A fish of the ray kind marked by strong, short recurved spines on the back and tail.

Thorny, (thorn'e) *a.* Full of thorns or spines;—sharp; pricking;—troublesome; vexatious; harassing.

Thorough, (thur'ō) *a.* [A.-S. *thuruh*.] Passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect.

Thorough, (thur'ō) *prep.* From side to side or from end to end; through.



Thistle.



Thornback.

Thorough-bred, (thur'ô-bred) *a.* Completely bred or accomplished;—got by parents of full blood on both sides, as a horse;—high-mettled; spirited.

Thoroughfare, (thur'ô-fâr) *n.* A passage through; a passage from one street to another; an unobstructed way;—a frequented street;—right of passage.

Thorough-going, (thur'ô-gô-ing) *a.* Going through or to the end or bottom;—going all lengths;—out and out; consistent in all points.

Thoroughly, (thur'ô-le) *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; entirely; completely.

Thoroughness, (thur'ô-ness) *n.* State or quality of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

Those, (thôz) *pron.* Plural of *that*; noting the former as distinguished from the latter.

Thou, (thou) *pron.* [A.-S.] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number, denoting the person addressed—used in the solemn or poetical style and by Quakers.

Thou, (thou) *v. i.* To use *thou* and *thee* in ordinary discourse.

Though, (thô) *adv. & conj.* [A.-S. *thedh.*] Granting; admitting; notwithstanding;—however.

Thought, (thawt) *n.* [A.-S. *thoht.*] Act of thinking; reflection;—meditation; serious consideration;—an opinion; a judgment;—a conceit; a fancy;—design; purpose;—a small degree or quantity.

Thoughtful, (thawt'fôol) *a.* Full of thought;—contemplative;—attentive; careful;—promoting serious thought; favourable to meditation;—anxious; solicitous.

Thoughtfully, (thawt'fôol-le) *adv.* With thought; considerately; carefully; anxiously; seriously.

Thoughtfulness, (thawt'fôol-ness) *n.* Deep meditation;—solitude; anxiety;—consideration for others;—seriousness; attention to spiritual concerns.

Thoughtless, (thawt'les) *a.* Careless; negligent; heedless;—inconsiderate;—stupid; foolish.

Thoughtlessly, (thawt'les-le) *adv.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

Thoughtlessness, (thawt'les-ness) *n.* Want of thought; inattention;—inconsiderateness;—heedlessness.

Thousand, (thou'zand) *a.* [A.-S. *thûsend.*] Consisting of ten hundred;—consisting of a great number indefinitely.

Thousand, (thou'zand) *n.* The number of ten hundred;—indefinitely, a great number;—a symbol representing one thousand units, as 1000, M.

Thousandfold, (thou'zand-fold) *a.* Multiplied by a thousand.

Thousandth, (thou'zandth) *a.* The ordinal of thousand;—one of a thousand equal parts.

Thousandth, (thou'zandth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by a thousand.

Thrall, (thrawl) *n.* [A.-S. *thral.*] A slave; a bondman;—slavery; bondage; servitude.

Thralldom, (thrawl'dum) *n.* Slavery; bondage.

Thrash, (thrash) *v. t.* [A.-S. *thriacan.*] To beat out grain from; to separate from the husk of with a flail;—to beat soundly; to drub;—*v. i.* To practise thrashing;—to labour; to drudge.

Thrasher, (thrash'ër) *n.* [A.-S. *thriacere.*] One who thrashes grain;—a large species of shark.

Thrashing-floor, (thrash'ing-fôor) *n.* A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

Thrashing-machine, (thrash'ing-ma-shên) *a.* A machine or apparatus for separating the grain from the straw.

Thread, (thred) *n.* [A.-S. *thred.*] A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or the like, drawn out to considerable length;—a filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance;—a line of gold or silver;—something continued in a long course;—the prominent spiral part of a screw or nut.

Thread, (thred) *v. t.* To pass a thread through the eye of;—to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

Threadbare, (thred'bâr) *a.* Worn to the naked thread;—worn out; used till it has lost its interest.

Thready, (thred'e) *a.* Like thread or filaments; slender;—consisting of thread;—also *thready*.

Threap, (threp) *v. i.* [A.-S. *threapias.*] To persist upon; to assert or deny with obstinacy to try to palm upon; to cajole;—also *threap*. [Scot.]

Threat, (thret) *n.* Declaration of an intent or determination to inflict punishment, or pain on another; menace; denunciation.

Threaten, (thret'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *thredlian.*] To menace; to denounce evil against;—to terrify or attempt to terrify by the exhibition of power or by the assertion of an intention to inflict evil;—to charge or enjoin with menace;—to betoken coming evil; to present the appearance of something evil or unpleasant as approaching;—*v. i.* To use threats or menace.

Threatening, (thret'n-ing) *a.* Indicating threat or menace;—indicating something impending.

Threateningly, (thret'n-ing-le) *adv.* In a threatening manner; with a threat or menace.

Three, (thre) *a.* [A.-S. *thri.*] Two and one.

Three, (thre) *n.* The sum of two and one;—a symbol representing three units, as 3 or iii.

Threefold, (thre'fold) *a.* Consisting of three; thrice repeated.

Threepence, (thre'pens) *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

Threepenny, (thre'pen-e) *a.* Worth threepence;—hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

Three-ply, (thre'pli) *a.* [From *three* and *ply*.] Consisting of three distinct webs or wrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting.

Threescore, (thre'akôr) *a.* Sixty; thrice twenty.

Threescore, (thre'akôr) *n.* The number of sixty.

Threnody, (thren'ô-de) *n.* [G. *threnos*, *ôid.*] A song of lamentation; a short funeral poem.

Thresh, (thresh) *v. t.* To thrash. [A.-S. *thriash.*]

Thresher, (thresh'ër) *n.* One who thrashes.

Threshold, (thresh'old) *n.* [A.-S. *threscraef.*]

The door-sill; the stone or timber which lies at the bottom or under a door;—hence, entrance door;—the place or point of entering or beginning.

Thrice, (thrie) *adv.* [O. Eng. *thrice.*] Three times;—repeatedly; earnestly; emphatically.

Thrid, (thrid) *v. t.* [From *thred.*] To draw through by a narrow passage; to thread.

Thrift, (thrift) *n.* [From *thrive.*] A thrifty condition; economical management; frugality.

good husbandry;—prosperity;—success in the acquisition of property;—vigorous growth, as of a plant.

Thriftyly, (thrift'e-le) *adv.* In a thrifty manner; frugally; prosperously.

thriftiness, (thrift'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry.

thrifless, (thrift'les) *a.* Not thrifty; deficient in thrift; profuse; extravagant; not thriving. **thriflessly**, (thrift'les-le) *adv.* In a thrifless manner; profusely; extravagantly.

thriflessness, (thrift'les-ness) *n.* Want of thrift; profuseness; extravagance.

thrifty, (thrift'e) *a.* Frugal; sparing; not lavish

r profuse; using economy;—thriving by industry and frugality.

thrill, (thrill) *n.* A warbling; a trill;—a thrilling

y turning a pointed instrument; to drill;—to

derce; to penetrate;—to affect, as if by some-

thing that pierces or pricks, or that causes a

tingling sensation;—*v. i.* To feel a sharp, shiver-

ing sensation running through the body.

thrilling, (thrill'ing) *a.* Piercing; feeling a

hivering sensation running through the nerves

or body.

thrillingly, (thrill'ing-le) *adv.* With thrilling

rive, (thriv) *v. i.* [Icel. *thrifaz*.] To prosper by

industry, economy, and good management;—to

prosper in any business;—to grow vigorously as

plant.

thriving, (thriv'ing) *a.* Growing; increasing;—

thrivingly, (thriv'ing-le) *adv.* In a prosperous

manner; increasingly.

throat, (thro't) *n.* [A.-S. *throta*.] The portion of

the neck anterior to the spinal column, with its

arteries or passages;—the passage through which

any thing is ejected upward from the lungs or

stomach.

throb, (thro'b) *v. i.* [Sw. *drabba*.] To beat, as

the heart or pulse, with more than usual force

or rapidity; to palpitate.

throb, (thro'b) *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a

violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpi-

tation.

throbbing, (thro'b'ing) *a.* Act of beating with

unusual force, as the heart or pulse; violent

palpitation.

throes, (thro') *n.* [A.-S. *thred*.] Extreme pain;

gony; especially, the anguish of travail in child-

birth or parturition;—also, death-pang.

throe, (thro') *v. i.* To struggle with pain; to

agonize.

throne, (thron) *n.* [L. *thronus*, G. *thronos*, F.

trone.] A chair of state; a royal seat;—sovereign

power and dignity;—in Scripture, the place

where God manifests his power and glory;—*pl.*

angels; spiritual powers.

throne, (thron) *v. t.* To place on a royal seat;—

to place in an elevated position; to exalt.

throng, (throng) *n.* [A.-S. *thrang*.] A multitude

of living beings pressing or pressed into a close

body.

throng, (throng) *v. i.* To crowd together; to press

into a close body, as a multitude of persons;—

t. To crowd or press, as persons.

throat, (thro't) *n.* [A.-S.] A bird of the genus

urdus; song-thrush.

throat, (thro't'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *throat*.]

The wind-pipe or trachea; the wind-aid.

throat, (thro't'l) *v. i.* To choke; to suffocate;—

t. To choke; to strangle.

through, (thro'o) *a.* Being or extending from

end to end.

through, (thro'o) *prep.* [A.-S. *thurh*.] From end

to end, or from side to side of;—by trans-

mission or conveyance;—by passage between,

among, or in the midst of;—by means of;—over

the whole surface or extent of;—from beginning to end.

Through, (thro'o) *adv.* From one end or side to

the other;—from beginning to end;—to the end.

Throughout, (thro'o-out) *prep.* Quite through; in

every part of; from one extremity to the other of.

Throughout, (thro'o-out) *adv.* In every part.

Throw, (thro') *v. t.* [A.-S. *thrdwan*.] To fling or

cast in a winding direction; to hurl; to propel;

—to wind or twist two or more filaments of, as

silk, so as to form one thread;—to form or shape

roughly on a potter's wheel;—to venture at

dice;—to divest or strip one's self of; to put off;

—to put on; to spread carelessly;—to overturn;

to prostrate in wrestling;—to throw away, to

reject;—to waste or lose;—to throw back, to

retort;—to throw by, to lay aside;—to throw

down, to overthrow;—to throw in, to inject;—to

give or concede, as something additional, &c.;—

to throw off, to expel;—to discard;—to throw on,

to impose; to burden with;—to devote;—to

throw out, to utter, as a hint or suggestion;—to

refuse sanction to; to reject;—to throw up, to

surrender; to resign;—to discharge from the

stomach;—*v. i.* To perform the act of casting;

specifically, to cast dice.

Throw, (thro') *n.* Act of hurling or flinging; a

propelling from the hand or from an engine;—a

cast of dice;—the distance which a missile is

thrown.

Thrower, (thro'er) *n.* One who throws; specif-

ically, one who throws or twists silk; a throwster.

Thrum, (thrum) *n.* [Ger. *trumm*.] One of the

ends of weavers' threads; a tuft; any coarse yarn.

Thrum, (thrum) *v. i.* [Icel. *thruma*.] To play

coarsely or monotonously on an instrument

with the fingers;—*v. t.* To weave; to twist;—

to dress or work with thrums;—in seaman's

language, to insert or work in, as short pieces

of spun yarn into a sail or mat.

Thrummy, (thrum'e) *a.* Made of thrums; con-

taining or resembling thrums.

Thrush, (thrush) *n.* [A.-S. *thrysc*.] A small

singing bird of the

genus *Turdus*, of

several species; song-

thrush or mavis;—

[From *thrust*.] An

inflammatory and

suppurating affec-

tion in the feet of

the horse;—minute

ulcers in the mouth,

fauces, and oesopha-

gus.

Thrust, (thrust) *v. t.* [Icel. *thrista*.] To push

or drive with force; to shove; to impel;—to

pierce; to stab, with *through*;—to obtrude;

to intrude, with *in*;—to drive away; to expel,

with *out*;—*v. i.* To make a push; to attack

with a pointed weapon;—to enter by pushing;

to squeeze in;—to push forward.

Thrust, (thrust) *n.* A violent push or driving,

as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand

or foot;—a horizontal outward pressure, as of

an arch.

Thumb, (thum) *n.* [A.-S. *thuma*.] The short

thick finger of the human hand, or the cor-

responding member of other animals.

Thumb, (thum) *v. t.* To handle awkwardly;

—to soil or wear with the thumb or the

fingers;—*v. i.* To play with the thumbs or

with the thumbs and fingers; to thrum.



Thrush.

Thumb-screw, (thum'skröö) *n.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumb or hand by a screw, formerly used in Scotland; a thumbkin; thumbikins.

Thummin, (thum'im) *n. pl.* Perfections — a Hebrew word. The *urim* and *thummin* were worn as ornaments in the breastplate of the high priest.

Thump, (thump) *n.* [An onomatopoeic word.] The sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body.

Thump, (thump) *v. t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound; — *v. i.* To strike or fall with a heavy blow.

Thumper, (thump'er) *n.* One who or that which thumps; — any thing huge, great, or extraordinary.

Thumping, (thump'ing) *a.* Heavy; stout; large.

Thunder, (thun'der) *n.* [A.-S. *thuner*.] The sound which follows a flash of lightning; — a thunder-bolt; — any loud noise; — a threat or denunciation.

Thunder, (thun'der) *v. i.* To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity; — to make a loud noise, especially, a heavy sound of some continuance; — *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish, as a threat or denunciation.

Thunder-bolt, (thun'der-bölt) *n.* A shaft of lightning; — an iron bolt supposed to be shot by lightning — the emblem of Jupiter; — hence, a daring or irresistible hero; — ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination.

Thunder-clap, (thun'der-klap) *n.* A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

Thunder-cloud, (thun'der-klond) *n.* A cloud that discharges lightning and causes thunder.

Thunderer, (thun'der-er) *n.* One who thunders.

Thundering, (thun'der-ing) *n.* The report of an electrical explosion; thunder; — fulmination; act of publishing threats or denunciations.

Thunderous, (thun'der-us) *a.* Producing thunder; — making a noise like thunder; sonorous.

Thunder-rod, (thun'der-rod) *n.* A metallic rod erected and acting as a conductor to protect buildings or vessels from lightning.

Thunder-shower, (thun'der-show-er) *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.

Thunder-storm, (thun'der-storm) *n.* A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

Thunder-struck, (thun'der-struk) *a.* Astonished; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

Thurible, (thü're-bl) *n.* [L. *thuribulum*.] A censer of metal for burning incense.

Thursday, (thurz'dä) *n.* [A.-S. *thunor* and *dæg*, Icel. *Thor*.] The fifth day of the week.

Thus, (thus) *adv.* [A.-S.] In this or that manner; on this wise; — to this degree or extent; so.

Thwack, (thwak) *v. t.* [A.-S. *thaccian*.] To strike with something flat or heavy; thump; belabour.

Thwack, (thwak) *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a thump.

Thwart, (thwawrt) *a.* [A.-S. *thweorh*.] Across something else; transverse.

Thwart, (thwawrt) *v. t.* To move across or counter to; — to cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to frustrate or defeat; — *v. i.* To move or go in a crosswise manner.

Thwart, (thwawrt) *n.* The seat or bench of a

boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.

Thwarting, (thwawrt'ing) *n.* Act of crossing or opposing; frustration.

Thy, (thi) *pron.* Of thee or belonging to thee — used in the solemn or grave style.

Thyme, (tim) *n.* [L. *thymum*, G. *Aucis*.] A plant of several species. The garden thyme is a warm, pungent aromatic, used to give a relish to seasoning and soups.

Thymy, (tim'e) *a.* Abounding in thyme; fragrant.

Thyself, (thi-self) *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person.

Tiara, (ti-ä-ra) *n.* [F. *tiare*.] An ornament, turban worn by the ancient Persian kings and dignitaries; — the head-dress worn by the Pope on ceremonial occasions, in the form of three crowns piled one above the other.

Tibia, (tib'e-a) *n.* [L.] The shin-bone; — in anatomy, the fourth joint of the leg.

Tibial, (tib'e-al) *a.* [L. *tibialis*.] Pertaining to the bone of the leg; — pertaining to a pipe or flute.

Tie-douloureux, (tik-dööl-öö-röö) *n.* [F. *tic douloureux*.] Neuralgia in the face.

Tick, (tik) *n.* Credit; trust.

Tick, (tik) *n.* [F. *tique*.] A little insect that infests sheep, cows, and other animals.

Tick, (tik) *n.* [D. *tik*, *tyk*.] The cover of a bed containing feathers, wool, or other material.

Tick, (tik) *v. i.* To make a small noise, as a watch or clock; to beat; to click; — *v. t.* To mark or dot — with off.

Tick, (tik) *n.* The distinct, quick beat, as of a watch or clock; — any small mark to direct attention to something else, or to serve as a check.

Tickbean, (tik'bän) *n.* A small field bean used for feeding horses and other animals.

Ticket, (tik'et) *n.* [F. *étiquette*.] A small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or distinguishing token of something; — a certificate of right of admission to a place of assembly; — a label to show the character or price of goods in a parcel; — a token of a share in a lottery, &c.; — notice attached to a wall, window, &c., as in houses to let, &c.

Ticket, (tik'et) *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket — to put a ticket on, as goods, &c.

Ticket-porter, (tik'et-port-er) *n.* A licensed porter wearing a badge by which he may be identified.

Ticking, (tik'ing) *n.* [From *tick*.] A cheap woven cloth used for making bed-ticks; tick-stuff.

Tickle, (tik'l) *v. t.* [L. *titillare*.] To touch lightly so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation which commonly causes laughter; — to please by slight gratification; — *v. i.* To feel the sensation of titillation.

Tickler, (tik'ler) *n.* One who or that which tickles or pleases.

Tickling, (tik'ling) *n.* Act of affecting by tickles; titillation; — excitement of the palate.

Ticklish, (tik'lish) *a.* Sensible to slight touches easily tickled; — liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; — unsteady; uncertain; — nice.

Ticklishly, (tik'lish-le) *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

Ticklishness, (tik'lish-ness) *n.* State or quality of being ticklish; — criticalness of condition or state.

Tidal, (tid'al) *a.* Pertaining to tides; periodic, rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

Tidbit, (tid'bit) *n.* A delicate or tender piece of any thing eatable:—written also *titbit*.

Tide, (tid) *n.* [A.-S. *tīd*.] Time; season:—the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith:—stream, current;—tendency or direction; course;—also, turning point;—flow or current, as of blood.

Tide, (tid) *v. i.* To pour a tide or flood;—to work in or out of a river or harbour by favour of the tide.

Tide-gate, (tid'gāt) *n.* A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to keep the water back at the ebb.

Tide-gauge, (tid'gāj) *n.* A mechanical contrivance for registering the state of the tide.

Tideless, (tid'les) *a.* Having no ebb or flow.

Tide-mill, (tid'mil) *n.* A water-mill in which the wheel is driven one way with the flood-tide, and the reverse way with the ebb.

Tide-table, (tid'tā-bl) *n.* A table giving the time of high water at the principal ports or landing-places throughout the year.

Tide-waiter, (tid'wāt-er) *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the payment of duties.

Tide-way, (tid'wā) *n.* The channel in which the tide sets.

Tidily, (tid'e-le) *adv.* In a tidy manner.

Tidiness, (tid'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being tidy; neatness.

Tidings, (tid'ingz) *n. pl.* [A.-S. *tīdan*.] Account of what has taken place, and was not before known;—news; intelligence.

Tidy, (tid'e) *a.* [Sw. *tidig*.] Seasonable;—neat;—kept in proper and becoming neatness, or habitually keeping things so.

Tidy, (tid'e) *n.* A cover of ornamental work, for the back of a chair, sofa, and the like.

Tidy, (tid'e) *v. t.* To put in order; to arrange becomingly; to make neat.

Tie, (ti) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tēgan*.] To fasten with a cord and knot; to bind;—to fold and make fast; to knit; to complicate;—to hold or constrain by authority or moral influence; to restrain; to confine.

Tie, (ti) *n.* A knot; fastening;—bond; obligation, moral or legal;—a knot of hair;—an equality in numbers, votes, &c., which prevent either party from being victorious;—a beam, a rod, or the like, for holding two bodies or parts together.

Tier, (tēr) *n.* [A.-S.] A row or rank, especially when two or more rows are placed one above another.

Fierce, (tērs) *n.* [F. *tiers*.] A cask whose content is one-third of a pipe, that is, 42 wine gallons;—a cask for packing salt provisions for shipping;—sequence of three cards of the same suit;—a particular thrust in fencing.

Tie-rod, (ti'rod) *n.* A wrought iron bar or rod used to hold parts of structures together.

Tiff, (tif) *n.* A draught of liquor;—a fit of anger or peevishness; tift. [Scott.]

Tiff, (tif) *v. i.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

Tiffin, (tifin) *n.* A lunch or alight repast between breakfast and dinner.

Tig, (tig) *n.* A child's play; tag; tig-tag.

Tiger, (tī'gr) *n.* [L. *tigris*.] A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus *Felis*, about the size of a lion, but longer and without a mane, of a fawn colour above, white below, and irregularly

marked with black stripes;—a young servant in livery who rides behind his master or mistress.

Tiger-cat, (tī'gr-kat) *n.* A carnivorous animal resembling the tiger but smaller, as the ocelot.

Tight, (tit) *a.* [Ger. *dicht*.] Close; compact;—close so as not to admit the passage of a fluid; not leaky;—close so as not to admit air;—fitting close to the body;—whole; neat;—parsimonious; saving;—not slack or loose; taut;—somewhat intoxicated;—scarce or dear, as money;—noting high prices, little demand, and therefore few transactions.

Tighten, (tit'n) *v. t.* To draw tighter; to straighten; to make more close in any manner.

Tightly, (tit'le) *adv.* Closely; compactly;—neatly;—cleverly; adroitly.

Tightness, (tit'nes) *n.* Closeness; compactness;—straitness;—neatness;—parsimoniousness;—scarcity.

Tights, (tite) *n. pl.* Close-fitting trousers;—part of the stage dress of an actress, dancer, &c.

Tigress, (tī'gres) *n.* [From *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.

Tigriah, (tī'griah) *a.* Resembling a tiger;—fierce;—blood-thirsty;—also *tigrine*.

Tile, (til) *n.* [A.-S. *tigul*.] A plate or thin piece of slate-stone or of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, &c.

Tile, (til) *v. t.* To cover with tiles;—to cover, as tiles.

Tiler, (til'er) *n.* A man who covers buildings with tiles;—a doorkeeper at a lodge of freemasons;—also *tyler*.

Tiling, (til'ing) *n.* Act of covering with tiles;—the roof of a house covered with tiles;—tiles collectively.

Till, (til) *n.* A money-box in a shop; a drawer.

Till, (til) *prep.* [A.-S. *tīl*.] To the time of; until;—up to the time specified in the sentence or clause following.

Till, (til) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tilian*.] To plough and prepare for seed, and to dress crops of; to cultivate.

Tillage, (til'āj) *n.* The operation, practice, or art of tilling;—a place tilled or cultivated;—culture; husbandry; farming; agriculture.

Tiller, (til'er) *n.* One who tills; a husbandman;—the bar or lever used to turn the rudder of a ship or boat;—the shoot of a plant springing from the root of the original stalk.

Tiller, (til'er) *v. i.* To put forth new shoots from the root or round the bottom of the original stalk.

Tiller-rope, (til'er-rōp) *n.* Among seamen, the rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the steering wheel.

Tilt, (tilt) *n.* [A.-S. *teldan*.] A covering overhead; a tent;—the cloth covering of a cart or wagon;—a small awning extended over the stern-sheets of a boat.

Tilt, (tilt) *v. t.* To cover with a tilt or awning.

Tilt, (tilt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tealtian*.] To raise one end of, as a cask;—to point or thrust, as a lance;—to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer;—*v. i.* To run or ride, and thrust with a lance;—to rush, as in combat;—to lean; to fall, as on one side.

Tilt, (tilt) *n.* A thrust, as with a lance;—a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tournament;—a tilt-hammer;—inclination forward.

Tilter, (til'er) *n.* One who practises the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback;—one who hammers with a tilt or tilt-hammer.

Tilth, (tilth) *n.* [A.-S. *tīdā*.] State of being

tilled or prepared for a crop; culture; husbandry.

Tilting, (til'ting) *n.* Act or exercise of thrusting with a lance on horseback;—act of hammering or forging by means of a tilt-hammer.

Tilt-yard, (tilt'yārd) *n.* An inclosed place for tilts and tournaments on horseback; *tilting-list*.

Timber, (tim'ber) *n.* [A.-S.] That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, furniture, fences, ships, and the like;—the body or trunk of a tree;—a single piece or squared stick of wood for building;—in *ships*, a rib of a curving piece of wood branching outward from the keel in a vertical direction.

Timber, (tim'ber) *v. t.* To furnish with timber.

Timbered, (tim'berd) *a.* Furnished with timber;—covered with growing timber.

Timber-head, (tim'ber-hed) *n.* In *ships*, the top end of a timber rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes and the like.

Timbering, (tim'ber-ing) *n.* The act of furnishing with timber;—timbers taken collectively.

Timber-trade, (tim'ber-trād) *n.* Traffic or commerce in timber.

Timber-yard, (tim'ber-yārd) *n.* A yard or place where timber is deposited.

Timbre, (tim'ber) *n.* [F. *timbre*.] In *heraldry*, a rank or row, as of ermine; also, the crest on a coat of arms;—the quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments.

Timbrel, (tim'brel) *n.* [It. *tamburello*.] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabour, or tabret.

Time, (tim) *n.* [A.-S. *tīma*.] A period or part of duration, whether past, present, or future;—a proper season; an opportunity;—absolute or unmeasured duration;—the duration of one's life; hours and days one has at his disposal;—the period at which any definite event occurred or person lived; age; period;—the present state of things; earthly existence;—period of completed pregnancy; hour of travail;—repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself;—repeated act or performance;—in *music*, relative duration of sound or the measure of that duration;—also, quickness or slowness of a movement.

Time, (tim) *v. t.* To adapt to the time or occasion;—to regulate as to time;—to ascertain the duration or rate of;—to measure, as in music or harmony;—*v. i.* To keep or beat time; to proceed in time.

Time-ball, (tim'bawl) *n.* A ball arranged to drop from the summit of a pole to indicate true mid-day time, as at Greenwich Observatory.

Time-book, (tim'bōok) *n.* A book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked.

Timeist, (tim'ist) *n.* One who keeps good time in musical performance;—a time-server.

Time-keeper, (tim'kēp-er) *n.* A clock, watch, or other chronometer;—a person who keeps or marks the time of workers in a public work, &c.

Timeless, (tim'les) *a.* Unseasonable; done at the wrong time;—untimely; premature.

Timeliness, (tim'le-nes) *n.* State or quality of being timely; seasonableness; being in good time.

Timely, (tim'le) *a.* Being in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable.

Timely, (tim'le) *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

Time-piece, (tim'pēs) *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument to measure time; a chronometer.

Time-server, (tim'serv-er) *n.* One who adapts his

opinions and manners to the times;—also *time-pleaser*.

Time-serving, (tim'serv-ing) *n.* An obsequious compliance with the spirit of the times, or the humours of men in power;—trimming.

Time-table, (tim'tā-bl) *n.* A tabular statement of the arrival and departure of railway-trains the rise and ebb of the tides, &c.

Time-worn, (tim'worn) *a.* Wasted or impaired by time.

Timid, (tim'id) *a.* [L. *timidus*.] Wanting courage to meet danger;—timorous; cowardly; shrinking; retiring.

Timidity, (tim'id-e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being timid; want of courage; timorousness. fearfulness;—also *timidness*.

Timidly, (tim'id-le) *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

Timorous, (tim'or-us) *a.* [L. *timorosus*.] Fearful of danger; destitute of courage;—indicating fear; full of scruples.

Timorously, (tim'or-us-le) *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully.

Timorousness, (tim'or-us-nes) *n.* Fearfulness. timidity; want of courage.

Tin, (tin) *n.* [A.-S.] A white, soft, nonelastic metal, very malleable;—thin plates of iron covered with tin;—a dish or bowl made of or covered with tin;—colloquially, money.

Tin, (tin) *v. t.* To cover with tin or tinned iron, or to overlay with tin-foil.

Tinctorial, (tingkt-tō're-al) *a.* [L. *tiactorius*.] Relating to colour; serving to colour.

Tincture, (tingkt'ūr) *n.* [L. *tiactura*.] A tinge or shade of colour;—the finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent;—a spirit containing medicinal substances in solution;—a slight taste superadded to any substance.

Tincture, (tingkt'ūr) *v. t.* To tinge; to impregnate with some extraneous matter;—to imbue the mind.

Tinder, (tin'der) *n.* [A.-S. *tēnder*.] Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark. [tinder is kept]

Tinder-box, (tin'der-boks) *n.* A box in which

Tine, (tin) *n.* [A.-S. *tind*.] The tooth or spur of a fork; a prong;—the tooth of a harrow or drag.

Tin-foil, (tin'foil) *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Ting, (ting) *n.* [W. *tiacian*.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

Tinge, (tinj) *v. t.* [L. *tingere*.] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to color slightly;—stain; taint.

Tinge, (tinj) *n.* A slight degree of some color; taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it;—tincture.

Tingle, (ting'gl) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *ting*.] To feel a thrilling sensation in the ears;—to feel a sharp, thrilling pain;—to have a sharp, slight pricking sensation.

Tingling, (ting'gling) *n.* A tremulous, thrilling sensation in the nerves;—a ringing in the ears.

Tink, (tingk) *v. i.* [W. *tiacian*.] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.

Tinker, (tingk'er) *n.* [From *tink*.] A mender of kettles, pans, and other metal ware.

Tinker, (tingk'er) *v. t.* To mend or solder, as metal ware; hence, to cobble; to patch.

Tinkering, (tingk'er-ing) *n.* The act or employment of a tinker;—mending; cobbling.

Tinkle, (tingk'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *tink*.] To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking

in metal; to clink;—to ring in the ears;—*v. t.* To cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds.
inkle, (tingk'l) *n.* A small, sharp, quick sound, as that made by striking metal. [sound.]
inkling, (tingk'ling) *n.* A small, sharp, quick inman, (tin'man) *n.* A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware.
inning, (tin'ing) *n.* The act or process of covering with melted tin or with tin-foil, as kitchen utensils, locks, and the like.
inny, (tin'e) *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, bounding with, or resembling tin.
in-plate, (tin'plat) *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin.
insel, (tin'sel) *n.* [*F. étincelle.*] A shining material used for ornamental purposes;—something very shining and gaudy;—a kind of ornamental lace.
insel, (tin'sel) *v. t.* To adorn with tinsel; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments.
insmith, (tin'smith) *n.* One who works in tin.
nt, (tint) *n.* [*F. teint.*] A slight colouring distinct from the principal colour; a faint dye.
nt, (tint) *v. t.* To give a slight colouring to.
ny, (tine) *a.* [*Dan. tynd.*] Very small; little; uny.
p, (tip) *n.* [*D. & Dan.*] The point or extremity of anything small; the end;—a slight stroke; a tap;—small present in money.
p, (tip) *v. t.* To form a point upon; to cover the tip or end of. [*Ger. tippen.*] To strike lightly; to tap;—to bestow a douceur upon;—*i.* To fall on or toward one side.
ppet, (tip'et) *n.* [*A.-S. tippet.*] A narrow covering for the neck made of fur or cloth.
pple, (tip'l) *n.* Drink; strong liquor.
pple, (tip'l) *v. i.* [*Diminutive of tip.*] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually;—*v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors in luxury or excess.
ppler, (tip'ler) *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors.
ppling-house, (tip'ling-hous) *n.* A dram shop; public house.
psily, (tip'se-le) *adv.* In a tipsy manner.
painess, (tip'se-nee) *n.* State of being affected by strong drink; intoxication.
petaff, (tip'etaf) *n.* An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal;—a staff tipped with metal.
pay, (tip'se) *a.* [*Ger. tips.*] Affected with strong drink; fuddled; intoxicated.
ptoe, (tip'to) *n.* The end of the toe—also used adverbially with *on* or *a*.
p-top, (tip/top) *n.* The highest or utmost degree.
rads, (te-räd') *n.* [*F.*] A strain of censure or repressive; a rambling volley of abuse.
re, (tir) *n.* [*Norm. F. tierre.*] A row or rank;—head-dress;—attire; apparel;—a band or hoop of iron, used to bind the felloes of wheels.
re, (tir) *v. t.* [*G. treiben.*] To weary; to fatigue;—to exhaust the strength of by toil or labour;—to dress, as the head; to adorn;—*v. i.* To become weary; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted.
resome, (tir'sum) *a.* Fitted to tire; exhausting the strength or patience; wearisome; tedious.
resomeness, (tir'sum-nee) *n.* Quality of exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness.
rl, (tir) *v. t.* To drill; to bore;—*v. i.* To try to raise the latch of the door;—to rattle at the door. [*Scot.*]

Tia, (tiz). Poetical form of *it is*.
Tissue, (tish'ü) *n.* [*F. tissu.*] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours; the texture of anatomical elements of any part of the body;—in *botany*, the minute elementary parts of which the organs of plants are composed;—a connected series.
Tissue, (tish'ü) *v. t.* To form tissue of.
Tit, (tit) *n.* [*G. titthel.*] A teat.
Tit, (tit) *n.* [*Iscl. tita.*] A small horse;—also, in contempt, a woman;—a titmouse or tomtit.
Titan, (ti'tan) *n.* [*G.*] In *mythology*, one of the giants, sons of Heaven and Earth, who warred against Jupiter;—a man of gigantic courage, intellect, &c.; a man of rebellious temper.
Titanic, (ti-tan'ik) *a.* Belonging to the Titans; gigantic; superhuman.
Titanium, (ti-tan'e-um) *n.* A metal of a deep-blue colour, very light and brittle.
Titbit, (tit'bit) *n.* A tender piece; a nice morsel;—also *tidbit*. [of tithes.]
Tithable, (tith'a-bl) *a.* Subject to the payment
Tithe, (tith) *n.* [*A.-S. teodha.*] A tenth; specifically, the tenth part of the increase arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support;—hence, a small part or proportion.
Tithe, (tith) *v. t.* To tax to the amount of a tenth; to levy a tenth part on;—*v. i.* To pay tithes.
Tithe-gatherer, (tith'gath-er-er) *n.* One who collects tithes.
Tithing, (tith'ing) *n.* Act of levying or taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe.
Titillate, (tit'il-lät) *v. i.* [*L. titillare.*] To tickle.
Titillation, (tit-il-lä'shun) *n.* Act of tickling, or state of being tickled;—any pleasurable sensation. [lark.]
Titlark, (tit'lark) *n.* A small bird; a species of Tit, (ti'tl) *n.* [*L. titulus.*] An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known;—the inscription in the beginning of a book;—an appellation of dignity or pre-eminence;—a name; designation;—that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; right;—the instrument which is evidence of a right; charter; title-deed.
Title, (ti'tl) *v. t.* [*L. titulare.*] To call by a title; to name; to entitle.
Title-deeds, (ti'tl-dēds) *n. pl.* Writings evidencing a person's title or right to property.
Title-page, (ti'tl-pāj) *n.* The page of a book which contains its title.
Titling, (tit'ling) *n.* A bird of the genus *Saxicola*, belonging to the warblers; stonechatter.
Titmouse, (tit'mous) *n.* [*From tit, and Ger. meise.*] A native passerine, conirostral, and insectivorous bird, building in the holes of old trees, and storing up seeds for winter use—it is very small, active, and restless.
Titter, (tit'er) *v. i.* [*Ger. kichern.*] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth;—to laugh with restraint; to giggle.
Titter, (tit'er) *n.* A restrained laugh.



Titmouse.

Tittle, (tit'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *tit*.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

Tittle-tattle, (tit'l-tat'l) *n.* [A reduplication of *tattle*.] Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle.

Tittle-tattle, (tit'l-tat'l) *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate;—to gossip.

Titular, (tit'ü-lär) *a.* [L. *titulus*.] Existing in name only; nominal; having the title to an office without discharging its appropriate duties.

Titularly, (tit'ü-lär-le) *adv.* In a titular manner; nominally.

Titulary, (tit'ü-lär-e) *n.* A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office.

Titulary, (tit'ü-lär-e) *a.* Consisting in a title; titular;—pertaining to a title.

To, (töö) *prep.* [A.-S. *tó*, Go. *du*, for *tu*, Ir. & Gael. *do*.] It primarily indicates approach and arrival, motion made in the direction of a place or thing and attaining it; and, also, motion or tendency without arrival—opposed to *from*;—hence, course, or tendency toward a time, a state or condition, an aim, or any limit to movement or action;—it connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action. It denotes or implies extent;—end; consequence;—apposition; connection; opposition;—accord;—comparison;—addition;—accompaniment.

Toad, (töd) *n.* [A.-S. *tædie*, *tadigræ*.] A small batrachian reptile, having a warty and thick body.

Toad-eater, (töd'et-er) *n.* A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

Toad-spawn, (töd'spawn) *n.* The seed of toads.

Toad-spit, (töd'spit) *n.* An excretion of a frothy kind found on plants;—also called *cuckoo-spit*.

Toad-stone, (töd'stön) *n.* A variety of trap-rock of a brownish-gray colour.

Toad-stool, (töd'stööl) *n.* A poisonous mushroom or fungus which grows in moist and rich ground.

Toady, (töd'e) *n.* A toad-eater; a sycophant.

Toady, (töd'e) *v. t.* To fawn upon; to flatter meanly;—*v. i.* To play the sycophant.

Toast, (töst) *v. t.* [L. *torrere*, *tostum*.] To dry and scorch by the heat of the fire;—to warm thoroughly;—to name when a health is drunk;—*v. i.* To propose a toast or health; to drink to the health of.

Toast, (töst) *n.* Bread dried and scorched by the fire;—a lady in honour of whom persons are invited to drink;—hence, the name of any person in honour of whom health is drunk;—anything commemorated in a similar way; a sentiment.

Toaster, (töst'er) *n.* One who toasts;—an instrument for toasting any thing.

Toasting, (töst'ing) *n.* System or practice of proposing and drinking healths;—act of scorching or browning before the fire.

Toast-master, (töst'mas-ter) *n.* One who at public dinners announces the toasts, and times the cheering.

Tobacco, (tö-bak'ö) *n.* [From Indian *tobaco*.] A plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff;—the leaves of the plant prepared for smoking, &c.

Tobaccoist, (tö-bak'ö-nist) *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

Tobacco-pipe, (tö-bak'ö-pip) *n.* A pipe used in smoking tobacco, made of clay, wood, meerschaum, &c.

Teacher, (toch'er) *n.* [Scot.] Dowry brought by a bride to her husband.

Tocsin, (tok'ain) *n.* [F. *toquer*.] An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

Tod, (tod) *n.* [Icel. *toddi*.] A bush; a thick shrub;—a quantity of wool being 28 pounds or 2 stones.

To-day, (töö-dä) *n.* The present day.

To-day, (töö-dä) *adv.* On this day; on the present day.

Toddle, (tod'l) *v. i.* [Allied to *totter* and *tepple*.] To walk with short steps, as a child.

Toddy, (tod'e) *n.* [Hind. *täri*.] A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies; or a spirituous liquor prepared from it.—a mixture of spirits and hot water sweetened.

Toe, (tö) *n.* [A.-S. *tāh*.] One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot;—the member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man. [to come fully up to]

Toe, (tö) *v. t.* To touch or reach with the toe;

Toed, (töd) *a.* Having toes—used as the second element of a compound word, as long-toed, &c.

Toffy, (tofe) *n.* A sweetmeat made of treacle thickened by boiling, with shred almonds or other ingredient to flavour it.

Toga, (tö'ga) *n.* [L.] The loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.

Togated, (tög'at-ed) *a.* [L. *togatus*.] Dressed in a gown; wearing a gown;—also *toged*.

Together, (töö-gerh'er) *adv.* [A.-S. *töghæm*.] In the same place;—in the same time; contemporaneously;—in company;—in or into union.

Toggle, (tog'l) *n.* [Eng. *tug*, and Ger. *stöckel*.] A small wooden pin tapering toward both ends with a groove around its centre.

Toggle-joint, (tog'l-joint) *n.* An elbow or knee joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line.

Toil, (toil) *v. i.* [A.-S. *teolian*.] To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind; to labour; to work hard.

Toil, (toil) *n.* Labour with pain and fatigue; drudgery; exertion; task; travail.

Toil, (toil) *n.* [F. *toiles*.] A net or snare; a mesh, web, or string spread for taking prey.

Toiler, (toil'er) *n.* One who toils or labours with pain.

Toilet, (toil'et) *n.* [F. *toilette*.] A covering spread over a table in a dressing-room;—a dressing-table;—mode of dressing; attire.

Toilet-table, (toil'et-tä-bl) *n.* A dressing table.

Toilful, (toil'foöl) *a.* Toilsome; wearisome; laborious; requiring exertion.

Toilsome, (toil'sum) *a.* Attended with toil or fatigue and pain; laborious; wearisome.

Toilsomely, (toil'sum-le) *adv.* In a toilsome manner; laboriously.

Toilsomeness, (toil'sum-neä) *n.* The quality or state of being toilsome; laboriousness; wearisomeness.

Tokay, (tö-kä) *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary, made of white grapes.

Token, (tök'n) *n.* [A.-S. *täcon*.] A sign; a mark;—something intended or supposed to represent something else;—an external mark or symptom;—a memorial of friendship; a seal;—a piece of metal issued by a private party, redeemable by the issuer in lawful money;—in Scotland, a ticket of admission to the sacrament of the Lord's table;—colloquially, evidence; proof.

- Toledo**, (tō-lē'dō) *n.* A sword-blade of the finest temper—so called from Toledo in Spain.
- Tolerable**, (tol'gr-a-bl) *a.* [*L. tolerabilis.*] Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally;—sufferable;—moderately good; agreeable; passable.
- Tolerableness**, (tol'gr-a-bl-nes) *n.* The state of being tolerable; tolerability.
- Tolerably**, (tol'gr-a-bl) *adv.* In a tolerable manner; supportably;—moderately well; passably.
- Tolerance**, (tol'gr-ans) *n.* Power of endurance; act of enduring; toleration;—feeling or practice of bearing with those whose opinions, actions, &c., differ from our own; indulgence.
- Tolerant**, (tol'gr-ant) *a.* Forbearing; patient of opposition; indulgent;—favouring toleration; liberal.
- Tolerate**, (tol'gr-āt) *v. t.* [*L. tolerare.*] To suffer to be, or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; not to restrain.
- Toleration**, (tol'gr-āshun) *n.* [*L. toleratio.*] Act of tolerating;—the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief;—freedom from bigotry;—permission of difference of opinion in matters of faith; latitude.
- Toll**, (tōl) *n.* [*A.-S.*] A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway;—a portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.
- Toll**, (tōl) *v. t.* [*L. tollere.*] To take from, as an excise, custom, &c.; to exact tribute;—*v. i.* To pay toll or tollage;—to take toll, as a miller.
- Toll**, (tōl) *v. i.* [*W. tol.*] To sound or ring as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals;—*v. t.* To cause to sound, as a bell.
- Toll**, (tōl) *n.* The sounding of a bell with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.
- Tollbar**, (tōl'bar) *n.* A bar or gate placed across the road at the toll-house to prevent passage until the toll is paid.
- Toll-bridge**, (tōl'brij) *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.
- Toller**, (tōl'gr) *n.* A toll-gatherer;—one who tolls a bell. [takes or gathers toll.]
- Toll-gatherer**, (tōl'gath-gr-er) *n.* The man who tolls a bell.
- Toll-house**, (tōl'hous) *n.* A house erected or occupied by a receiver of tolls.
- Tolling**, (tōl'ing) *n.* Ringing of a bell, usually with slow, measured stroke of the clapper.
- Tomahawk**, (tom'a-hawk) *n.* [*Indian.*] A kind of war-hatchet used by the American Indians.
- Tomahawk**, (tom'a-hawk) *v. t.* To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.
- Tomato**, (tō-mā'tō) *n.* [*Of American origin.*] A plant and its fruit, called also *love-apple*, and eaten either raw or cooked.
- Tomb**, (tōm) *n.* [*G. tumbox.*] A pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave;—a house or vault for the reception of the dead;—a monument in memory of the dead.
- Tombless**, (tōm'les) *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.
- Tombstone**, (tōm'stōn) *n.* A stone erected over a grave to preserve the memory of the deceased.
- Tomcat**, (tom'kat) *n.* A male cat, especially when full grown or of large size.
- Tome**, (tōm) *n.* [*F.*] A ponderous volume; a book. [trifler.]
- Tomfool**, (tom'fōol) *n.* A great fool; a silly
- Tomfoolery**, (tom-fōol'gr-e) *n.* Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour;—knickknacks, trinkets, &c. [puffin;—a fool; a dunce.]
- Tomnoddy**, (tom'nod-e) *n.* A sea-bird; the To-morrow.
- To-morrow**, (tōō-mor'ō) *n.* [*From to and morrow.*] The day after the present; the next day.
- To-morrow**, (tōō-mor'ō) *adv.* On the morrow.
- Tompson**, (tōm'pe-on) *n.* The stopper of a cannon.
- Tomtit**, (tom'tit) *n.* A little bird; the titmouse.
- Tom**, (tong) *n.* [*F.*] The prevailing fashion or mode; vogue.
- Ton**, (tun) *n.* [*A.-S. tunne.*] The weight of twenty cwt. or 2240 pounds avoirdupois;—a wine measure of capacity equal to two pipes or 252 gallons; a *tun*;—in navigation, a certain weight or space, by which the burden of a ship is estimated.
- Tone**, (tōn) *n.* [*G. tonos.*] Sound; a particular modification of a sound; note, either grave or acute;—any impulse or vibration of the air perceptible by the ear;—an accented sound; an inflection or modulation of the voice;—in music, the larger kind of interval in the diatonic scale;—the peculiar quality of sound in any voice or instrument;—healthy and vigorous state of the body or of its organs;—state of mind; temper; mood;—general or prevailing character or style;—in painting, harmonious relation of colours in light and shade.
- Tone**, (tōn) *v. t.* To utter with an affected tone;—to tune. *To tone down*, to subdue or soften.
- Toned**, (tōnd) *a.* Having a tone, with a qualifying adjective prefixed, as high, loud, sweet, &c.
- Tong**, (tong) *n.* The catch of a buckle; tongue.
- Tonga**, (tongz) *n. pl.* [*A.-S. tange.*] An instrument consisting of two long shafts joined at one end—used for handling fire or heated metals.
- Tongue**, (tung) *n.* [*A.-S. tunge.*] A muscular organ attached by one end to the floor of the mouth, serving as the instrument of taste, and in man of articulation also;—hence, speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech;—a language;—words or declarations only;—a nation, as distinguished by language;—a point; a projection; catch of a buckle; point of a balance;—a narrow strip, as of land stretching into the sea or a lake;—any tapering part or point.
- Tongue**, (tung) *v. t.* To join by means of a tongue and groove;—to chide; to rebuke;—*v. i.* To talk; to prate;—to use the tongue in forming the notes, as in playing the flute and other wind instruments.
- Tongued**, (tungi'd) *a.* Having a tongue.
- Tongueless**, (tungle's) *a.* Having no tongue;—hence, speechless; mute;—unnamed; not spoken of.
- Tongue-tied**, (tung'tid) *a.* Destitute of the power of distinct articulation;—unable to speak freely.
- Tonguing**, (tung'ing) *n.* Act of fitting a pointed or tapering end of one piece of timber into the notched or forked end of another.
- Tonic**, (ton'ik) *a.* [*G. tonikos.*] Relating to tones or sounds;—increasing strength or the tone of the animal system.
- Tonic**, (ton'ik) *n.* A medicine that increases the strength and gives vigour of action to the system;—the key-tone or first tone of the scale.
- To-night**, (tōō-nit') *n.* [*From to and night.*] The

present night, or the night after the present day.

To-night, (tò-nit') *adv.* On this night.

Tonnage, (tun'aj) *n.* [From *ton*.] The cubical content or burden of a ship in tons; or the amount of weight which a ship may carry;—a duty or impost on ships estimated per ton;—the whole amount of shipping estimated by tons.

Tonsil, (ton'sil) *n.* [L. *tonsillæ*, *pl.*] One of two glandular bodies in the throat or fauces.

Tonsile, (ton'sil) *a.* [L. *tonsilis*.] Capable of being clipped.

Tonsure, (ton'shòor) *n.* [L. *tonsura*.] Act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head;—in the Roman Catholic Church, the corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their rank in the church.

Tonsured, (ton'shòord) *a.* Having the tonsure; shaven; clipped;—hence, bald.

Tontine, (ton-tén') *n.* An annuity or survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities with the benefit of survivorship.

Too, (tòo) *adv.* [A.-S. *tô*.] Over; more than enough;—noting excess or augment;—besides; likewise; also.

Tool, (tòol) *n.* [A.-S. *tól*.] An instrument used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations; an implement;—a person used as an instrument by another person.

Tool, (tòol) *v. t.* To shape or finish with a tool.

Tool-chest, (tòol'chest) *n.* A chest in which a workman keeps his tools.

Tooling, (tòol'ing) *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool;—in book-binding, indenting the boards or back of a book with lines, curves, figures, &c. [workmen's tools.]

Tool-maker, (tòol'mák-er) *n.* One who makes tools.

Toot, (tòot) *v. i.* [A.-S. *totian*.] To make a peculiar noise by contact of the tongue with the upper teeth at the beginning and end of the sound;—also, to sound a horn in a similar manner;—*v. t.* To cause to sound, as a horn;—to blow; to sound.

Toot, (tòot) *n.* A note on a horn; a blast.

Tooth, (tòoth) *n.* [A.-S. *tôth*.] One of the series of small bones attached to the jaws of vertebrate animals which serve the purpose of taking and chewing food;—hence, taste; palate;—any projection corresponding to the tooth;—a tine; a prong;—a projecting part on the axis of a wheel.

Tooth, (tòoth) *v. t.* To furnish with teeth;—to indent; to cut into teeth.

Toothache, (tòoth'ák) *n.* Pain in the teeth.

Tooth-brush, (tòoth'brush) *n.* A brush for cleaning the teeth.

Toothed, (tòotht) *a.* Having teeth or jags.

Toothful, (tòoth'fòol) *n.* A small glass of liquor; a sip; a mouthful.

Toothless, (tòoth'les) *a.* Having no teeth.

Tooth-pick, (tòoth'pik) *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

Tooth-powder, (tòoth'pow-der) *n.* A powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice.

Toothsome, (tòoth'sum) *a.* Grateful to the taste; palatable.

Top, (top) *n.* [A.-S. *top*.] The highest part of any thing; the upper side or surface;—the utmost degree;—the highest rank;—the chief person;—the crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the head;—in ships, a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, and projecting on all sides.

Top, (top) *n.* [Ger. *topf*.] A child's toy, commonly pear-shaped, made to spin on its point.

Top, (top) *v. i.* To rise aloft; to be eminent;—to excel; to rise above others;—*v. t.* To cover the top; to cap;—to rise above;—to surpass;—to take off the upper part of; to crop.

Top-armour, (top'arm-er) *n.* In ships, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions, and equipped with netting.

Topaz, (tò paz) *n.* [G. *topazios*.] A mineral: the silicate of alumina with a portion of fluorine occurring as loose or embedded crystals, rhombic in form, and yellow, blue, green, and white in colour.

Top-boots, (top'bòots) *n. pl.* Boots with a band of bright-coloured leather around the upper part.

Top-coat, (top'kòt) *n.* An outer or over-coat.

Top-dressing, (top'dree-ing) *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of the land for fertilizing it.

Top, (tòp) *v. i.* [F. *toper*.] To drink hard; to drink spirituous liquors to excess.

Toper, (tòp'er) *n.* One who drinks to excess; drunkard; a sot.

Topful, (top'fòol) *a.* Full to the brim.

Top-gallant, (top'gal-lant) *a.* High; elevated;—noting the mast or the sail attached to it, which is above the topmast and top-sail.

Top-heavy, (top'hev-e) *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

Tophet, (tò'fet) *n.* [H.] A place lying south-east of Jerusalem, where fires were continually kept to burn dead carcasses and the filth of the city; hence, hell.

Topic, (top'ik) *n.* In rhetoric and logic, one of the general forms of argument to be employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning;—any subject of discourse or argument;—a branch or division of a general subject;—a subject of conversation; a commonplace;—the particular matter treated of; a theme;—in medicine, an external local remedy.

Topic, (top'ik) *a.* [G. *topikos*.] Pertaining to a place; local;—pertaining to a point or subject of discourse or to a general head;—also *topical*.

Topically, (top'ik-al-ee) *adv.* In a topical manner; with application to a particular part of the body;—with respect to a subject of argument or discourse; with limitation to the point in hand.

Top-knot, (top'not) *n.* An ornamental bow worn on the head by women.

Topman, (top'man) *n.* Sailor stationed in the top when all hands are called;—man who stands and works uppermost in a saw pit.

Topmast, (top'mast) *n.* The second mast or that which is next above the lower mast.

Topmost, (top'mòst) *a.* Highest; uppermost.

Topographer, (tò-pog'ra-fer) *n.* One skilled in the science of topography.

Topographical, (tò-pò-graf'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place.

Topography, (tò-pog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *topos* and *graphein*.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; the scientific description in minute detail of a place or region.

Topping, (top'ing) *a.* Rising above; surpassing;—hence, assuming superiority; proud.

Topping, (top'ing) *n.* Act of raising or tilting one end of a yard, gaff, &c., above the other.

Topple, (top'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *top*.] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down;—*v. t.* To throw down; to throw over.

Top-sail, (top'sāl) *n.* A sail extended across the topmast.

Topsy-turvy, (top'se-tur've) *adv.* [*Tops* or *heads* in the *turf*.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; upside down.

Torch, (torch) *n.* [*F. torché.*] A light formed of some combustible substance; a large candle or flambeau. [*a torch.*]

Torch-bearer, (torch'bär-er) *n.* One who carries **Torch-light**, (torch'lit) *n.* The light of a torch;—a light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

Torment, (tor'ment) *n.* [*L. tormentum.*] Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery either of body or mind;—that which gives pain, vexation, or misery.

Torment, (tor'ment) *v. t.* To put to extreme pain or anguish either of body or mind;—to distress; to afflict;—to tease; to vex; to harass.

Tormentor, (tor'ment'er) *n.* One who inflicts penal torture;—in *agriculture*, a harrow run on wheels, for tearing or breaking up stiff or weedy soil;—*tormentor*.

Tormentingly, (tor'ment'ing-le) *adv.* So as to torture;—in a manner to produce distress or anguish.

Tornado, (tor-nä'dō) *n.* [*Sp.*] A violent wind, distinguished by a whirling, progressive motion; a hurricane.

Torpedo, (tor-pē'dō) *n.* [*L.*] A species of ray having electric power; *cramp-fish*;—an engine or machine used for destroying ships by blowing them up.

Torpescent, (tor-pes'ent) *a.* [*L. torpescens.*] Becoming torpid or numb.

Torpid, (tor'pid) *a.* [*L. torpidus.*] Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb;—sluggish; inactive. [*ness*; dulness; sluggishness.]

Torpidity, (tor-pid'e-te) *n.* Torpidness; numbness;—*torpidity*. (tor-pid-le) *adv.* In a torpid manner; sluggishly; lazily.

Torpidness, (tor-pid-nes) *n.* The state of being torpid; numbness;—inactivity; sluggishness.

Torpor, (tor'por) *n.* [*L.*] The state of being torpid; numbness; inactivity;—sluggishness.

Torques, (tor'kwēs) *n.* An ornament worn by the ancient Britons round the neck, formed of small rings of metal interlaced in each other.

Torrefaction, (tor-ē-fak'shun) *n.* [*F.*] Act or process of heating or drying by fire.

Torrefy, (tor-ē-fi) *v. t.* [*L. torrefere and facere.*] To dry by fire; to parch;—to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

Torrent, (tor'ent) *n.* [*L. torrens.*] A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like;—a rapid flow; a strong current.

Torrid, (tor'id) *a.* [*L. torridus.*] Parched;—violently hot; burning. *Torrid zone*, that broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, where the heat is always great.

Torsion, (tor'shun) *n.* [*L. torsio.*] Act of turning or twisting; that force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns or tends to return to a state of rest after it has been twisted.

Tusk, (torsk) *n.* A fish allied to the cod; tusk.

Trunk, (tor'sō) *n.* [*It. torso.*] The trunk of a statue mutilated of head and limbs.

Twisted, (tor'til) *a.* [*L. tortilis.*] Twisted; reathed, coiled.

Tortoise, (tor'tis) *n.* [*F. tortue.*] A reptile inclosed in a case formed by two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth.

Tortoise-shell, (tor'tis-shel) *n.* The shell or horny plates of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures—also used adjectively.

Tortuous, (tor'tū-us) *a.* [*L. tortuosus.*] Bent; twisted; winding;—deviating from rectitude; crooked.

Tortuosity, (tor-tū-os'it-e) *n.* Wreathed or twisted form;—mental crookedness; disposition to follow indirect and devious courses.

Tortuously, (tor'tū-us-le) *adv.* In a crooked manner; insinuatingly; deceitfully.

Tortuousness, (tor'tū-us-nes) *n.* State of being twisted; sinuosity;—crookedness of disposition or conduct; want of straightforwardness.

Torture, (tor'tūr) *n.* [*F. from L. torquere.*] Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; agony;—especially, severe pain inflicted judicially, as a punishment for a crime, or for extorting a confession.

Torture, (tor'tūr) *v. t.* To put to torture; to pain extremely;—to keep on the stretch or in suspense; to vex; to harass.

Torturer, (tor'tūr-er) *n.* One who tortures.

Tory, (tō're) *n.* [Said to be an Irish word denoting a robber or a savage.] An advocate of the theory of the divine right of kings to reign, and of hereditary succession to the throne;—a supporter of the union between church and state;—one who seeks to preserve the present constitution and royal, ecclesiastical, and aristocratical institutions, and who is averse to the extension of democratical power;—an advocate of class distinctions and privileges, as opposed to the republican theory of equality;—a conservative.

Tory, (tō're) *a.* Pertaining to the tories.

Toryism, (tō're-izm) *n.* The principles of the tories.

Toss, (toe) *v. t.* [*W. tosiaic.*] To throw with the hand;—to lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion;—to cause to rise and fall;—to agitate;—*v. i.* To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion.

Toss, (toe) *n.* A throwing upward or with a jerk;—a throwing up of the head with a jerk.

Tossing, (toe'ing) *n.* The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.

Toss-pot, (toe'pot) *n.* A toper; habitual drunkard.

Total, (tō'tal) *a.* [*L. totalis.*] Full; complete;—not divided;—whole; entire.

Total, (tō'tal) *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount. [*quantity or amount.*]

Totality, (tō'tal'e-te) *n.* The whole sum; whole

Totally, (tō'tal-le) *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely.

Totter, (to'ter) *v. i.* [*Ger. dottern.*] To shake so as to threaten a fall;—to shake; to reel.

Toucan, (tō'kan) *n.* [*Pg. & Braz. tucano.*]

A bird of tropical



Tortoise.



Torpedo.



Toucan.

America, of several species, remarkable for the large size of its bill.

Touch, (tuch) *v. t.* [*F. toucher.*] To extend the hand, foot, &c., so as to reach or rest on;—to come to; to attain to;—to relate to; to concern;—to mark or delineate slightly;—to handle; to meddle with;—to treat or speak of superficially; to allude to;—to move, as the feelings; to affect;—to soften; to melt;—to influence;—to infect, as with disease; to seize slightly;—to strike, as an instrument of music; to play on;—to touch up, to improve by slight strokes or corrections;—*v. i.* To be in contact;—to be in close union without intervening space;—to fasten on; to take effect on;—to treat of slightly in discourse;—to touch at, to go to or to call at a port or place without staying.

Touch, (tuch) *n.* Act of touching; superficial junction; contact;—the sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses;—examination by a stone or other standard; test;—a single stroke on a drawing or picture;—a small quantity intermixed; a little;—a slight effort or essay;—personal reference or application; hit;—animadversion; censure;—in music, the manner of striking the keys of a pianoforte; individual style of execution.

Touchable, (tuch'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible.

Touch-hole, (tuch'höl) *n.* The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms.

Touchily, (tuch'e-le) *adv.* Irritably; peevishly.

Touchiness, (tuch'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being touchy; peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

Touching, (tuch'ing) *a.* Affecting; pathetic.

Touching, (tuch'ing) *prep.* Concerning; relating to; with respect to.

Touching, (tuch'ing) *n.* The sense of feeling; touch.

Touchingly, (tuch'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to move the feelings; pathetically.

Touch-me-not, (tuch'me-not) *n.* A plant of the genus *Impatiens*.

Touch-stone, (tuch'stön) *n.* A variety of extremely compact silicious schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone;—hence, any test or criterion.

Touchy, (tuch'e) *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible.

Tough, (tuf) *a.* [*A.-S. tōh.*] Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness;—not easily broken; firm; strong;—not easily separated; tenacious; rosy;—stiff; rigid;—difficult; arduous.

Toughen, (tuf'n) *v. i.* To grow tough or tougher;—*v. t.* To make tough or tougher.

Toughish, (tuf'ish) *a.* Somewhat tough;—rather stiff, hard, or difficult.

Toughly, (tuf'le) *adv.* In a tough manner.

Toughness, (tuf'nes) *n.* The quality of being tough; a firm adhesion of parts;—strength of constitution or texture;—viscosity; tenacity.

Tour, (tōor) *n.* [*F.*] A going round;—any thing done successively, or by regular order;—excursion; trip; expedition; jaunt.

Tour, (tōor) *v. i.* To make a tour.

Tourist, (tōor'ist) *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

Tournament, (tōor'na-ment) *n.* A mock-fight or military sport, in which a number of combatants were engaged.

Tourney, (tōor'ne) *n.* A tournament.

Tourney, (tōor'ne) *v. i.* [*Norm. F. tournoier.*] To perform tournaments; to tilt.

Tourniquet, (tōor'ne-ket) *n.* [*F.*] A surgical instrument or bandage which is tightened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check the flow of blood, as from wounds, amputation, or other surgical operation.

Touse, (touz) *v. t.* [*Ger. zausen.*] To pull; to haul; to tear;—*v. i.* To tear about; to rave.

Tousle, (tōozl) *v. t.* [*From touse.*] To pull; to haul about;—to dishevel; to disorder. [*Scot.*]

Toussamais, (tōo'ts-mwa) *n.* [*F.*] A granular, starchy substance, like arrowroot, obtained from the root-stocks of various species of *Canna*.

Tout, (tōot) *v. i.* [*D. tuyten.*] To look out for;—to wait and ply for customers to a hotel, &c.

Touter, (tōot'er) *n.* A hanger-on;—one who hangs on at stations, wharfs, &c., to solicit the custom of travellers to a hotel, &c.;—one who hangs about the training-ground of race-horses to pick up information for betting purposes.

Tow, (tō) *v. t.* [*A.-S. tēohan.*] To drag, as a boat or ship through the water by means of a rope.

Tow, (tō) *n.* [*A.-S.*] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp;—act of towing or state of being towed.

Towage, (tō'āj) *n.* Act of towing;—price paid for towing.

Toward, (tō'ard) *prep.* [*A.-S. tōweard.*] In the direction of;—with respect to; regarding;—nearly; about.

Toward, (tō'ard) *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state of preparation;—also *towards*.

Toward, (tō'ard) *a.* [*A.-S. tōweard.*] Ready to do or learn; not forward; apt.

Towardliness, (tō'ard-le-nes) *n.* Quality of being toward; readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

Towardly, (tō'ard-le) *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

Towardness, (tō'ard-nes) *n.* Towardliness; tractableness.

Tow-boat, (tō'bōt) *n.* A boat which is towed;—a steamer used for towing other vessels.

Towel, (tow'el) *n.* [*F. touaille.*] A cloth used for wiping the hands and for other purposes; a napkin.

Towelling, (tow'el-ing) *n.* Cloth for towels.

Tower, (tow'er) *n.* [*A.-S. torr.*] A lofty building variously shaped, standing alone or forming part of another edifice, as of a church, castle, &c.;—a citadel; a fortress.

Tower, (tow'er) *v. i.* To be lofty or very high;—hence, to soar. [*towers*]

Towered, (tow'erd) *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.

Towering, (tow'er-ing) *a.* Very high; elevated;—extreme; violent;—surpassing.

Towery, (tow'gr-e) *a.* Adorned or defended by towers. [*a ship, &c.*]

Tow-line, (tō'lin) *n.* A small hawser used to tow.

Tow-path, (tō'path) *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats;—also *towing path*.

Town, (town) *n.* [*A.-S. tūn.*] A collection of houses inclosed by fences or walls, larger than a village, and not incorporated as a city;—the body of inhabitants resident in a town;—a town-ship;—the court end of London;—the metropolis or its inhabitants.

Town-clerk, (town'klark) *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town.

Town-crier, (town'kri-er) *n.* A public crier.

Town-council, (town'koun-sil) *n.* Body of a

meeting of the body of deputies elected by the male ratepayers of a town to manage its municipal affairs.

Town-councillor, (town'koun-sil-or) *n.* One who is a member of a town-council.

Town-hall, (town'hawl) *n.* A public room or building for transacting the business of a town.

Town-house, (town'hous) *n.* The house where the public business of the town is transacted;—a house in town, in opposition to a house in the country.

Towns-folk, (townz'fök) *n.* The people of a town; the inhabitants of a city.

Township, (town'ship) *n.* The district or territory of a town; the corporation of a town.

Townsmán, (townz'man) *n.* An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another.

Town-talk, (town'tawk) *n.* The common talk of a place or the subject of common conversation.

Tow-rope, (tö'röp) *n.* Any rope used in towing ships or boats. [to toxicology.

Toxicological, (toks-e-kö-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to toxicology, (toks-e-kol'ö-je) *n.* (*G. toxikon, and logos.*) The science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and tests.

Toy, (toy) *n.* [*D. tooi.*] A plaything for children; a bauble; a thing of no value; a trifle;—amorous dalliance.

Toy, (toy) *v. i.* To dally amorously; to trifle; to play; to wanton.

Toyér, (toy'er) *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.

Toyful, (toy'fööl) *a.* Full of tricks; playful.

Toyish, (toy'ish) *a.* Trifling; wanton.

Toyman, (toy'man) *n.* One who deals in toys.

Trace, (träs) *n.* A mark left by any thing passing; footprint; a track;—a mark, impression, or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists;—a delineation or sketch; outline;—a small quantity; something barely perceptible.

Trace, (träs) *n.* One of the two straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage is drawn by horses.

Trace, (träs) *v. t.* [*F. tracer.*] To draw or delineate with marks; especially, to copy, as a drawing, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed;—to follow by tracks or some mark left by a person or thing which has preceded;—to follow with exactness.

Traceable, (träs'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being traced.

Tracery, (träs'er-e) *n.* An ornamental divergency of the mullions of a window into arches, curves, &c.;—the subdivisions of groined vaults and the like.

Trachea, (tra-kä'a) *n.* [*G. tracheia.*] The wind-pipe or canal conveying air to the lungs.

Tracheal, (tra-kä'al) *a.* Pertaining to the wind-pipe.

Tracing, (träs'ing) *n.* Act of drawing in lines;—an outline;—regular track or path; course.

Track, (trak) *n.* [*F. trace, D. track.*] A mark left by something that has passed along;—impression left by the foot of man or beast; trace; vestige;—a road; a beaten path;—course; way.

Track, (trak) *v. t.* To follow by a trace or by footsteps;—to draw or tow, as a vessel.

Trackage, (trak'aj) *n.* A drawing or towing, as of a boat. [print; untridden.

Trackless, (trak'les) *a.* Having no track or footprint.

Tract, (trakt) *n.* [*L. tractus.*] Something drawn out or extended;—a region or quantity of land or water of indefinite extent;—a written discourse or dissertation; especially, a short

treatise on religion;—continued duration; length; extent.

Tractability, (trakt-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility.

Tractable, (trakt'a-bl) *a.* [*L. tractabilis.*] Capable of being easily led or managed; docile.

Tractableness, (trakt'a-bl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being tractable; docility. [manner.

Tractably, (trakt'a-bl-e) *adv.* In a tractable

Tractate, (trakt'ät) *n.* [*L. tractatus.*] A treatise;—a dissertation;—a pamphlet or small book.

Traction, (trak'shun) *n.* [*L. trahere.*] Act of drawing or state of being drawn;—act of drawing a solid body along a plane.

Tractive, (trakt'iv) *a.* Serving to draw; pulling.

Tractor, (trakt'er) *n.* That which draws or is used for drawing.

Trade, (träð) *n.* [*F. traiter.*] Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; buying and selling for money; commerce;—occupation, manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts and learned professions;—the business which a person has learned and which he carries on;—custom; habit;—a company of men engaged in the same occupation;—*pl.* The trade-winds.

Trade, (träð) *v. i.* To barter or to buy and sell; to traffic;—to buy and sell or exchange property in a single instance;—to act merely for gain; to be venal;—*v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce;—to barter; to exchange.

Trade-mark, (träð'mark) *n.* A distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels, the legal right in which is recognized by law.

Trade-price, (träð'pris) *n.* Price charged for goods to members of the same trade, or by wholesale dealers to retailers.

Trader, (träð'er) *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a merchant;—vessel plying regularly between two ports or countries.

Tradesfolk, (träðz'fök) *n.* People employed in trades.

Tradesman, (träðz'man) *n.* One who trades; a shopkeeper;—any mechanic or artificer.

Trades-union, (träðz'un-yun) *n.* A combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights with respect to wages, hours of labour, and the like.

Trade-wind, (träð'wind) *n.* A wind in or near the Torrid Zone, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year—the general direction is from N. E. to S. W. on the north, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south of the equator.

Trading, (träð'ing) *a.* Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade;—venal.

Tradition, (tra-dish'un) *n.* [*L. traditio.*] Act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery;—act or process of transmitting from age to age, or from one member or functionary of the church to another, religious doctrines, opinions, rites, ceremonies, &c.;—sum of religious faith and observance derived from antiquity by oral communication;—that which is handed down; an ancient doctrine or belief; an old custom or practice; family story; legend, &c.

Traditional, (tra-dish'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only.

Traditionally, (tra-dish'un-al-le) *adv.* In a traditional manner; by tradition; from age to age.

Traditionary, (tra-dish'un-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tradition; traditional.

Traduce, (tra-dûs) *v. t.* [*L. traducere.*] To represent as blamable; willfully to misrepresent; to calumniate; to defame; to slander.

Traducor, (tra-dûs'ër) *n.* One who traduces; a calumniator; a slanderer.

Traduction, (tra-dûk'shun) *n.* Derivation;—transmission from one to another; tradition; also, a translation into another language.

Traffic, (traf'ik) *n.* Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling; trade;—merchandise.

Traffic, (trafik) *v. i.* [*F. trafiquer.*] To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to buy and sell wares; to practise commerce;—to trade meanly; to deal on mercenary principles;—*v. t.* To exchange in traffic.

Trafficker, (trafik'er) *n.* One who trafficks; a trader; a merchant.

Trafficking, (trafik-ing) *n.* Bargaining; trading;—mean or mercenary dealing; jobbing.

Tragedian, (tra-jê'de-an) *n.* A writer of tragedy;—a tragic actor or actress.

Tragedy, (traj'ê-de) *n.* [*L. tragœdia.*] A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue;—a fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence.

Tragic, (traj'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, tragedy;—fatal to life; calamitous;—mournful; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or of sorrow. [*manner; mournfully.*]

Tragically, (traj'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a tragical

Tragi-comedy, (traj-e-kom'ê-de) *n.* A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

Tragi-comic, (traj-e-kom'ik) *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

Trail, (trâl) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. trailler.*] To hunt by the track;—to draw along the ground; to drag;—to draw a long floating or waving body;—to lower, as a fire-arm;—to tread down, as grass, by walking through;—*v. i.* To be drawn out in length.

Trail, (trâl) *n.* Track followed by the hunter;—scent left on the ground by an animal pursued;—any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train;—the entrails of a fowl.

Trailer, (trâl'er) *n.* One who or that which trails;—a creeper; a plant which requires support.

Trail-net, (trâl'net) *n.* A net trailed or drawn behind a boat; a drag-net.

Train, (trân) *v. t.* [*F. traîner.*] To draw along;—to draw by persuasion, artifice, &c.; to entice;—to form by practice; to exercise; to discipline;—to teach; to educate;—to break, and accustom to draw, as oxen;—to lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier; to form by growth, lopping, or pruning.

Train, (trân) *n.* That which is drawn along in the rear of or after something;—part of a gown which trails behind the wearer;—the after part of a gun-carriage;—the tail of a bird;—a number of followers; a retinue;—a succession of connected things; a series;—regular method; process; course;—a line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge;—a connected line of cars or carriages on a railroad.

Train-band, (trân-band) *n.* A band or company of militia. [*a train, as of a robe.*]

Train-bearer, (trân'bâr'er) *n.* One who holds up

Trained, (trând) *a.* Having a train;—brought up; instructed;—exercised; disciplined.

Trainer, (trân'er) *n.* One who trains; one who prepares men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race.

Training, (trân'ing) *n.* The process of educating education;—the art of forming young trees, shrubs, or branches to grow in a particular direction;—the art of disciplining troops;—the art of preparing men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race.

Train-oil, (trân'oil) *n.* [*D. traan, Ger. thran.*] Oil from the blubber or fat of whales.

Trait, (trâ, trât) *n.* [*F.*] A stroke; a touch;—a marked feature or peculiarity.

Traitor, (trâ'tor) *n.* [*F. traître.*] One who betrays his country; one guilty of treason;—one who betrays his trust; a betrayer.

Traitorily, (trâ'tor-le) *a.* Like a traitor; treacherous; perfidious.

Traitorous, (trâ'tor-us) *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

Traitorously, (trâ'tor-us-le) *adv.* Faithlessly; perfidiously; treacherously.

Traitress, (trâ'tree) *n.* A female traitor.

Tram, (tram) *n.* A coal waggon used in some parts of England;—one of the rails or tracks of a tram-road;—the shaft of a cart or barrow [*Scot.*]

Trammel, (tram'el) *n.* [*F. trammel.*] A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes;—a kind of shackles for regulating the motions of a horse;—whatever impedes activity, progress, or freedom;—an iron hook used for hanging vessels over the fire.

Trammel, (tram'el) *v. t.* To confine; to hamper; to shackle;—to catch; to intercept.

Trammeller, (tram'el'er) *n.* One who or that which trammels or restrains;—one who uses a trammel-net.

Tramontane, (tra-mon'tân) *a.* [*L. trans and mont.*] Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.

Tramp, (tramp) *v. t.* [*Icel. trampa.*] To tread forcibly and repeatedly; to trample;—*v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll.

Tramp, (tramp) *n.* A foot-journey;—a foot traveller; a tramp.

Tramper, (tramp'er) *n.* One who tramps; a vagrant.

Trample, (tramp'l) *v. t.* [*Ger. trampeln.*] To tread under foot; especially, to tread upon with pride, triumph, or scorn;—to prostrate by treading;—*v. i.* To tread in contempt;—to tread with force and rapidly.

Trampler, (tramp'l'er) *n.* One who tramples or treads down.

Trance, (trane) *n.* [*F. transe.*] A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body; an ecstasy;—total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, pulsation and breathing continuing, and the muscles flexible. [*tranced.*]

Tranced, (tranet) *a.* Lying in a trance;—calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.

Tranquillity, (tran-kwil'le-te) *n.* [*L. tranquillitas.*] Quietness; calm or peaceful state; peace of mind;—freedom from disturbance or agitation.

Tranquillize, (tran'kwil-iz) *v. t.* To compose; to render calm; to allay when agitated.

Tranquillizer, (tran'kwil-iz'er) *n.* One who or

that which makes calm and peaceful ;—a kind of chair in which patients are placed in a fit of delirium or frenzy.

Tranquilly, (tran-'kwil-e) *adv.* Quietly; peaceably.

Transact, (trans-akt') *v. t.* [*L. trans and agere.*]

To do; to perform; to manage;—*v. i.* To conduct matters; to manage; to treat.

Transaction, (trans-ak'shun) *n.* The doing or performing of any business; management; negotiation;—that which is done or performed; act; affair;—a single sale or purchase;—*pl.* Proceedings; minutes or reports of the subjects investigated and discussed in certain scientific or philosophical associations.

Transactor, (trans-akt'er) *n.* [*L.*] One who manages or conducts any business or negotiation.

Transalpine, (trans-al'pin) *a.* [*L. trans and Alpinus.*] Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.

Transatlantic, (trans-at-lan'tik) *a.* Lying or being beyond the Atlantic.

Transcend, (tran-sen'd') *v. t.* [*L. trans and scandere.*] To rise above; to surmount;—to pass over; to go beyond;—to excel; to exceed;—*v. i.* To surpass.

Transcendence, (tran-sen'd'ens) *n.* State of being transcendent; superior excellence; supereminence.

Transcendent, (tran-sen'd'ent) *a.* Very excellent; supreme in excellence; surpassing others;—going beyond the bounds of human knowledge.

Transcendental, (tran-sen'd-ent'al) *a.* Supereminent;—ascending above the highest genera or categorical expressions; supersensual;—pertaining to the method of investigation *a priori*; not empirical;—noting knowledge in relation to thought, but not in relation to experience;—in popular language, mystical.

Transcendentalism, (tran-sen'd-ent'al-izm) *n.* The transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental truths of being, human or divine, apart from the facts and forms of existence as ascertained by observation and experience, and the logical processes and formula of scientific enquiry;—in popular language, that which is vague, mystical, or extravagant in philosophical theories or statements.

Transcendentalist, (tran-sen'd-ent'al-ist) *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

Transcendentially, (tran-sen'd-ent'al-le) *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

Transcendently, (tran-sen'd-ent-le) *adv.* In a transcendental manner; very excellently; supereminently.

Transcribe, (tran-skrīb') *v. t.* [*L. trans and scribere.*] To write over again or in the same words; to copy.

Transcriber, (tran-skrīb'er) *n.* One who transcribes; a copyist.

Transcript, (tran'skript) *n.* [*L. transcriptus.*] That which has been transcribed; a written copy;—a copy of any kind from an original.

Transcription, (tran-skrīp'shun) *n.* Act of transcribing or copying;—a kind of free translation of a vocal into a pianoforte or an orchestral work.

Transsept, (tran'sept) *n.* [*L. trans and septum.*] A cross aisle; the transverse portion of a church built in the form of a cross; one of the parts of a church that projects at right angles to the

body (that is, the high central portion of either nave or choir).

Transfer, (trans-fer') *v. t.* [*L. trans and ferre.*] To convey from one place or person to another; to transport;—to give or grant to another;—to make over the possession or control of;—to remove from one substance to another.

Transfer, (trans-fer') *n.* Removal of a thing from one place or person to another;—conveyance of right, title, or property, from one to another;—estate, property, or right conveyed;—writ or deed of conveyance.

Transferable, (trans-fer'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being conveyed from one person to another;—negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, &c.

Transferee, (trans-fer-'ē) *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

Transference, (trans-fer-ens) *n.* Act of transferring; transfer.

Transferer, (trans-fer'er) *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

Transferring, (trans-fer'ing) *n.* Act of removing from a place, or conveying from one person to another.

Transfiguration, (trans-fig-ūr-ā'shun) *n.* A change of form; especially, the supernatural change in the appearance of our Saviour on the mount;—a feast in commemoration of this.

Transfigure, (trans-fig'ūr) *v. t.* [*L. trans and figura.*] To change the outward form or appearance of; to transform.

Transfix, (trans-fiks') *v. t.* [*L. trans and figere.*] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

Transform, (trans-form') *v. t.* [*L. trans and formare.*] To change the form of; to metamorphose;—to change into another substance; to transmute;—to change from a state of enmity to God and his law into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God.

Transformable, (trans-form'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being transformed or changed.

Transformation, (trans-form-ā'shun) *n.* Act or process of changing form or external appearance of; metamorphosis;—a changing of one metal into another; transmutation;—transubstantiation;—change of condition.

Transforming, (trans-form'ing) *a.* Effecting or able to effect a change of form or state.

Transfuse, (trans-fūz') *v. t.* [*L. trans and fundere.*] To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another;—to transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another;—to cause to pass from one to another.

Transfusible, (trans-fūz'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being transfused.

Transfusion, (trans-fūzhun) *n.* Act of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another.

Transgress, (trans-gres') *v. t.* [*L. trans and gradi.*] To overpass, as any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral;—*v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin.

Transgression, (trans-gresh'un) *n.* Act of transgressing; violation of a law or known principle of rectitude;—fault; offence;—crime; sin.

Transgressional, (trans-gresh'un-al) *a.* Violating law or commandment; involving transgression.

Transgressor, (trans-gres'or) *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; a sinner.

Tranship, (tran-ship') *v. t.* To transfer or convey from one ship to another.

Transhipment, (trans-ship'ment) *n.* Act of transferring, as goods from one ship to another.

Transient, (trans-'she-ent) *a.* [*L. transiens.*] Passing over and then disappearing; of short duration; not permanent or stationary; — hasty; momentary; imperfect.

Transiently, (trans-'she-ent-le) *adv.* In a transient manner; in passage; for a short time.

Transientness, (trans-'she-ent-nes) *n.* State of being transient; speedy passage; shortness of continuance.

Transit, (trans-'sit) *n.* [*L. transitus.*] Act of passing through or over; — act or process of causing to pass; conveyance; — a line of passage or conveyance through a country; — the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope; — the passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger.

Transit-duty, (trans-'sit-dū-te) *n.* Custom due on goods that pass through a country.

Transition, (trans-'sish-'un) *n.* [*L. transitio.*] Passage from one place or state to another; change; — a passing directly from one key to another; — a passing from one subject to another.

Transitional, (trans-'sish-'un-al) *a.* Containing, involving, or denoting transition.

Transitive, (trans-'it-iv) *a.* [*L. transitivus.*] Having the power of passing; — active; noting a verb which is or may be followed by an object on which it acts. [*manner.*]

Transitively, (trans-'it-iv-le) *adv.* In a transitive manner.

Transitorily, (trans-'e-tor-e-le) *adv.* In a transitory manner; of short continuance.

Transitoriness, (trans-'e-tor-e-nes) *n.* The state of being transitory; speedy departure or evanescence.

Transitory, (trans-'e-tor-e) *a.* [*L. transitorius.*] Continuing only for a short time; — fleeting; evanescent; hasty; momentary; imperfect.

Translatable, (trans-'lāt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

Translate, (trans-'lāt) *v. t.* [*L. transferre, translatus.*] To remove from one place to another; — to change to another position, office; to remove, as by death; — to render into another language; hence, to explain in other words.

Translation, (trans-'lā'shun) *n.* Act of translating or transferring; removal; — state of being translated or removed; especially, the removal of a bishop from one see to another; — act of rendering into another language; — that which is translated; a version.

Translator, (trans-'lāt-or) *n.* One who translates.

Translucence, (trans-'lū-sens) *n.* State of being translucent; clearness; partial transparency.

Translucent, (trans-'lū-sent) *a.* [*L. translucens.*] Transmitting light; transparent; clear; — transmitting light, but not the outlines or colours of objects behind it.

Transmarine, (trans-'ma-rēn') *a.* [*L. trans and marinus.*] Lying or being beyond the sea.

Transmigrant, (trans-'mī-grant) *a.* [*L. transmigrans.*] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another.

Transmigrate, (trans-'mī-grāt) *v. i.* [*L. trans and migrare.*] To pass from one country to another for the purposes of residence; — to pass from one body or state into another.

Transmigration, (trans-'mī-grā'shun) *n.* The passing of men from one country to another for residence; — the passing of one body or substance into another; — metempsychosis, or the passing of the soul into another body.

Transmigratory, (trans-'mī-grā-tor-e) *a.* Passing from one place, state, or body to another.

Transmissibility, (trans-'mī-si-bil-ē-te) *n.* The quality of being transmissible.

Transmissible, (trans-'mī-si-bil) *a.* Capable of being passed from one to another; capable of being passed through a transparent substance.

Transmission, (trans-'mī-sh-'un) *n.* Act of sending from one place or person to another; — act of passing or sending through, as light through a transparent body; — act of conveying or giving to another.

Transmissive, (trans-'mī-siv) *a.* Capable of being transmitted; — transmitted or derived from one to the other; — having power to transmit.

Transmit, (trans-'mit) *v. t.* [*L. trans and mittere.*] To pass over or through; to send from one person or place to another; — to suffer to pass through.

Transmittal, (trans-'mit'al) *n.* Act of transmitting; transmission.

Transmitter, (trans-'mit'er) *n.* One who transmits.

Transmutability, (trans-'mūt-a-bil-ē-te) *n.* Susceptibility of change into another substance.

Transmutable, (trans-'mūt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being changed into a different substance or form.

Transmutation, (trans-'mūt-tā'shun) *n.* Alteration; change of any thing into a different substance or into a different form.

Transmute, (trans-'mūt) *v. t.* [*L. trans and mutare.*] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; to transform.

Transmuter, (trans-'mūt'er) *n.* One who transmutes.

Transom, (trans-'sum) *n.* [*L. transema.*] A horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window; — a lintel over a door; — a beam or timber across the stern-post of a ship; — the piece of wood or iron connecting the cheeks of gun-carriages.

Transparency, (trans-'pār-en-se) *n.* Quality or condition of being transparent; — property of a body by which rays of light pass freely through it, and objects behind it are distinctly visible; — a picture on thin cloth, glass, porcelain, or the like, to be viewed by natural or artificial light which shines through it.

Transparent, (trans-'pār-ent) *a.* [*L. transparent.*] Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; — translucent; clear; bright; diaphanous.

Transparently, (trans-'pār-ent-le) *adv.* In a transparent manner; clearly.

Transparenciness, (trans-'pār-ent-nes) *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.

Transpiration, (trans-'pīr-ā'shun) *n.* Emission in vapour; — in *physiology*, cutaneous exhalation; excretion through the pores of the skin of obstructed fluids; — in *botany*, excretion of the superfluous water of the sap, usually deposited at the extremities of the leaves.

Transpirable, (trans-'pīr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being transpired or of being emitted through pores.

Transpiratory, (trans-'pīr-a-tor-e) *a.* Relating to transpiration; serving to exhale; excretory.

Transpire, (trans-'pīr) *v. t.* [*L. trans and spirare.*] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour; — *v. i.* To pass off in insensible perspiration; — to escape from secrecy; to become public; — to happen or come to pass.

Transplant, (trans-'plant) *v. t.* [*F. transplantar.*] To remove and plant in another place; —

remove and settle for residence in another place.

Transplantation, (trans-plānt-ā'shun) *n.* Act of removing to another soil, as plants;—conveyance from one to another;—removal of men from one country to another.

Transplanting, (trans-plānt'ing) *n.* Act of removing plants or trees from one situation to another.

Transport, (trans-pōrt') *v. t.* [*L. trans* and *portare*.] To convey from one place to another; to remove;—to carry into banishment, as a criminal;—to carry away with vehement emotion, pleasure, or ecstasy.

Transport, (trans-pōrt') *n.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance;—a vessel employed for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, &c., from one place to another, or to convey convicts to their destination;—vehement emotion; passion; ecstasy; rapture.

Transportable, (trans-pōrt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being transported.

Transportation, (trans-pōrt-ā'shun) *n.* Act of transporting from one place to another; removal; conveyance;—banishment for felony.

Transporter, (trans-pōrt'er) *n.* One who transports or removes.

Transporting, (trans-pōrt'ing) *a.* Carrying away with vehement emotion; passionate; ecstatic.

Transportingly, (trans-pōrt'ing-le) *adv.* In a transporting manner; ravishingly.

Transposal, (trans-pō-zāl) *n.* Act of changing things and putting one in place of the other; substitution.

Transpose, (trans-pōz') *v. t.* [*L. trans* and *ponere*.] To change the place or order of; to substitute one thing for another;—in *algebra*, to bring, as any term of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation;—in *music*, to change the key of.

Transposition, (trans-pō-zish'un) *n.* Act of changing the places of things and putting one in place of the other; substitution;—removal from one place to another; reciprocal change.

Transubstantiation, (trans-sub-stan-she-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. trans* and *substantia*.] A change into another substance;—in the Roman Catholic Church, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist are converted into the body and blood of Christ.

Transudation, (trans-sū-dā'shun) *n.* The act or process of transuding.

Transude, (trans-sūd') *v. i.* [*L. trans* and *sudare*.] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid.

Transverse, (trans-vēr's) *a.* [*L. transversus*.] Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction.

[or lies in a cross direction.]

Transverse, (trans-vēr's) *n.* That which crosses transversely, (trans-vēr's-le) *adv.* In a transverse direction; across; athwart.

Trap, (trap) *n.* [*A-S. trappē*.] A contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game;—an ambush; a stratagem;—a train-pipe for sinks, siphons, and the like;—*pl.* Small portable articles for dress or use; *roods*.

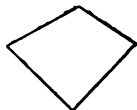
Trap, (trap) *n.* [*Sw. trapp*.] A heavy, igneous rock of a greenish-black or grayish colour, consisting of felspar and hornblende or pyroxene.

Trap, (trap) *v. t.* To catch in a trap;—to innare;—to take by stratagem;—to adorn.

Trap-door, (trap-dōr) *n.* A door, as in a floor or roof, which shuts close like a valve.

Trapes, (trāp) *n.* A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.

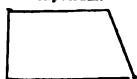
Trapeze, (tra-pēz') *n.* A trapezium;—an apparatus for performing acrobatic feats, being a short bar of wood suspended from the roof of the circus or theatre, at a great height from the ground;—performance on the trapeze.



Trapezium.

Trapezium, (tra-pēze-um) *n.* [*G. trapezion*, a little table.] A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

Trapezoid, (tra-pē-zoid) *n.* [*G. trapezion* and *eidos*, shape.] A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.



Trapezoid.

Trappean, (trap'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to or denoting trap or trap rock;—also *trappous*.

Trapper, (trap'er) *n.* One who sets traps to catch animals, usually for furs.

Trappings, (trap'ingz) *n. pl.* [*From trap*.] That which serves to adorn; ornaments put on horses.

Trap-stair, (trap'stār) *n.* A narrow staircase or ladder leading down from a trap-door.

Trash, (trash) *n.* [*Norm. F. trousse*.] That which is worthless; stuff which is good for nothing;—a worthless person;—irrelevant talk; nonsense.

Trash, (trash) *v. t.* To lop off; to crop;—to crush; to humble;—to encumber; to clog.

Trashy, (trash'e) *a.* Like trash; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

Travail, (trav'al) *v. t.* [*F. travailler*.] To labour; to toil;—to suffer the pangs of childbirth.

Travail, (trav'al) *n.* Labour with pain; severe toil;—parturition.

Trave, (trāv) *n.* [*Sp. traba*.] A beam; a lay of joists;—a wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes;—*travis*.

Travel, (trav'el) *v. i.* [*A different orthography and application of travail*.] To go or march on foot; to walk;—to pass by riding, or in any manner, to a distant place; to journey;—*v. t.* To journey over; to pass.

Travel, (trav'el) *n.* Act of travelling; a journey;—*pl.* An account of occurrences and observations made during a journey.

Traveller, (trav'el-er) *n.* One who visits foreign countries;—a commercial agent who travels for the purpose of receiving orders, making collections, &c.;—an iron ring made to travel on a rope or boom.

Traversable, (trav'ers-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being traversed or denied.

Traverse, (trav'ers) *a.* [*L. transversus*.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else.

Traverse, (trav'ers) *adv.* Crosswise; athwart.

Traverse, (trav'ers) *n.* Any thing that traverses or crosses;—something that thwarts or obstructs;—in *architecture*, a barrier, movable screen, or curtain;—in *law*, a formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in the pleadings;—in *geometry*, a line or plane cutting or intersecting other lines or planes;—in *navigation*, the variation of a ship's course from tacking, wearing, leeway, cross currents, &c.

Traverse, (trav'ers) *v. t.* To lay in a cross

direction; to cross;—to thwart; to obstruct;—to wander over; to cross in travelling;—to pass over and view;—in *law*, to lodge objections to a pleading;—to deny formally;—*v. i.* To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction, as in fencing;—to turn, as on a pivot.

Traverser, (trav'ers-er) *n.* One who or that which traverses or moves, as an index on a scale;—in *law*, one who opposes or denies a plea.

Traversing, (trav'ers-ing) *n.* Act of crossing or obstructing;—act of opposing or denying a plea;—act of ranging or pointing, as a gun.

Travesty, (trav'es-te) *n.* [F. *travestir*.] A burlesque translation or imitation of a work; a parody.

Travesty, (trav'es-te) *v. t.* To translate or parody so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

Trawl, (trawl) *n.* A trawl-net;—a long line having short lines with baited hooks attached to it, used for catching certain fish.

Trawl, (trawl) *v. i.* To take fish with a trawl.

Trawler, (trawl'er) *n.* One who fishes with a trawl-net;—a vessel which drags a trawl-net, or trails a drag-net behind it; *trawl-boat*.

Trawl-net, (trawl'net) *n.* A kind of drag-net for catching fish that live near the bottom of the water.

Tray, (trā) *n.* [A.-S. *trog*.] A small trough or wooden vessel for domestic uses;—a waiter or salver.

Treacherous, (trech'er-us) *a.* Like a traitor; involving treachery to the state or sovereign; betraying a trust;—perfidious; insidious; plotting.

Treacherously, (trech'er-us-le) *adv.* In a treacherous manner; faithlessly; perfidiously.

Treacherousness, (trech'er-us-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being treacherous; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

Treachery, (trech'er-e) *n.* [F. *tricherie*.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct.

Treacle, (trē'kl) *n.* [F. *triacle*.] A medicinal compound used as a preventive of or cure for the effects of poison, or the bites of venomous animals;—a viscid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from the sugar-refiner's moulds—the word is often used for *molasses*.

Tread, (tred) *v. i.* [A.-S. *tredan*.] To set the foot;—to walk or go;—to walk with solemn, stately, or measured step;—*v. t.* To step or walk on;—to beat or press with the feet;—to crush under the foot; to trample;—to copulate with—said of the male bird;—to put in action by the feet; to drive as a wheel.

Tread, (tred) *n.* A step or stepping with the foot;—a track; a beaten path;—manner of stepping; pace;—act of the male bird in copulation.

Treader, (tred'er) *n.* One who treads.

Treading, (tred'ing) *n.* Act of pressing with the foot;—act of the male bird in copulation.

Treadle, (tred'l) *n.* The part of a loom, or other machine, which is moved by the foot; *treadle*.

Treadmill, (tred'mil) *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wide horizontal wheel—used chiefly as a means of prison discipline.

Treason, (trē'zon) *n.* [F. *trahison*.] The offence of attempting to overthrow or betray the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; disloyalty; treachery;—overt act of

compassing the death of the sovereign, or members of the royal family, or levying war against the realm, or aiding and abetting the enemies of the realm.

Treasonable, (trē'zn-a-bl) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, treason; involving the crime of treason. [quality of being treasonable]

Treasonableness, (trē'zn-a-bl-ness) *n.* State of

Treasure, (trezh'ūr) *n.* [G. *thesaurus*.] Wealth accumulated; a stock or store of money;—that which is very much valued; ample supply; great abundance.

Treasure, (trezh'ūr) *v. t.* To collect and lay up as money or other things, for future use;—to hoard.

Treasure-house, (trezh'ūr-hous) *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept.

Treasurer, (trezh'ūr-er) *n.* One who has the care of a treasury; one who has charge of collected funds. [treasurer]

Treasurer-ship, (trezh'ūr-er-ship) *n.* Office of a Treasurer.

Treasure-trove, (trezh'ūr-trōv) *n.* [From *treasure*, and F. *trouv*.] Any money, bullion, &c. found in the earth, the owner of which is not known.

Treasury, (trezh'ūr-e) *n.* A place or building where public revenues are deposited; hence, the place of deposit and disbursement of any collected funds; also, a storehouse or repository of great abundance;—a department of government which controls the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue.—the officers of the treasury department.

Treat, (trēt) *v. t.* [F. *traiter*.] To manage; to use;—to discourse on; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking;—to entertain with food or drink, as a compliment or expression of regard;—to manage in the application of remedies, as a disease or patient;—in *divinity*, to subject to the action of;—*v. i.* To discourse; to handle a subject in writing or speaking;—to come to terms of accommodation; to give an entertainment of food or drink.

Treat, (trēt) *n.* An entertainment given as an expression of regard;—something which affords much pleasure;—a rich entertainment; a feast.

Treating, (trēt'ing) *n.* Act of handling or discoursing on;—act of entertaining, especially of entertaining electors in order to secure their votes.

Treatise, (trēt'iz) *n.* A written composition on a particular subject;—dissertation; essay.

Treatment, (trēt'ment) *n.* Manner in which a subject is treated;—manner of using;—behaviour toward a person; manner of applying remedies to cure.

Treaty, (trēt'e) *n.* [F. *traité*.] Act of treating for the adjustment of differences; negotiation;—a formal agreement, league, or contract between two or more independent nations or sovereigns.

Treble, (treb'l) *a.* [F. *triple*.] Threefold; triple;—acute; sharp;—playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.

Treble, (treb'l) *n.* Highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by voice; soprano;—also, the air or melody of a part for instrumental symphony.

Treble, (treb'l) *v. t.* To make thrice as much; to make threefold;—*v. i.* To become threefold.

Treblely, (treb'le) *adv.* With a threefold number or quantity.

Tree, (trē) *n.* [A.-S. *treow*.] A perennial plant

having a trunk, bole, or woody stem, and sending forth branches with woody stems and structure similar to itself—distinguished from an herb as having a perennial stem, and from a shrub as having only one stem or trunk properly so called, and sometimes only by the superior hardness and height to which it attains;—something constructed in the form of, or considered as resembling a tree;—a piece of timber or something made of timber—used in composition;—a cross.

Tree, (trē) *v. t.* To place upon a tree; to fit with a tree; to stretch upon a tree;—to drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree. [Amer.]

Tree-fern, (trē'fērn) *n.* An arborescent fern growing twenty or twenty-five feet high; the existing species are confined to the tropics.

Treeless, (trē'les) *a.* Destitute of trees.

Treenail, (trē'nāl) *n.* [From *tree* and *nail*.] A long, wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.

Trefoil, (trē'fōil) *n.* [*L. tres* and *folium*.] A plant of the genus *Trifolium*, which includes the white clover, red clover, &c.;—an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

Trellis, (trē'lis) *n.* [F.] A frame of cross-barred or lattice-work, used for screens, doors, windows, &c., and also for supporting wall-trees, &c.;—*trellice*.

Trellised, (trē'list) *a.* Having a trellis or trellises.

Tremble, (trēm'bl) *v. i.* [F. *trembler*.] To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder;—to totter; to shake. [or quivering.]

Tremble, (trēm'bl) *n.* An involuntary shaking.

Trembler, (trēm'blər) *n.* One who trembles.

Trembling, (trēm'bling) *n.* Act or state of shaking from cold, weakness, or fear.

Tremblingly, (trēm'bling-le) *adv.* In a trembling manner; with shivering or shaking.

Tremendous, (trē-men'dus) *a.* [*L. tremendus*.]

Fitted to excite fear or terror; dreadful; fearful; formidable.

Tremendously, (trē-men'dus-le) *adv.* In a manner to astonish or terrify; with violence; excessively.

Tremendousness, (trē-men'dus-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

Tremor, (trē'mor, trēm'or) *n.* [*L.*] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

Tremulous, (trēm'ū-lus) *a.* [*L. tremulus*.] Shaking; shivering; quivering; trembling.

Tremulously, (trēm'ū-lus-le) *adv.* With trembling or quivering.

Tremulousness, (trēm'ū-lus-nes) *n.* State of quivering or trembling.

Trench, (trench) *v. t.* [F. *trancher*.] To cut or dig as a ditch;—to dig and turn over the soil with a spade;—to fortify by digging a ditch and forming a rampart with the earth thrown up;—*v. i.* To encroach.

Trench, (trench) *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch;—a deep ditch, or breastwork formed of the earth thrown out of the ditch to cover troops in their approaches to a besieged town.

Trenchant, (trench'ant) *a.* [F. *trenchant*.] Cutting; sharp; unsparing; severe.

Trencher, (trensh'ər) *n.* One who digs ditches;—[F. *tranchoir*.] A wooden plate on which

meat was served at table;—hence, food; pleasures of the table.

Trencher-friend, (trensh'ər-frend) *n.* One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger.

Trencher-man, (trensh'ər-man) *n.* A feeder; a great eater; a gourmandizer.

Trench-plough, (trensh'plow) *n.* A plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows. [with deep furrows.]

Trench-plough, (trensh'plow) *v. t.* To plough. **Trend**, (trend) *v. i.* [Dan. & Sw. *trind*.] To run in a certain direction; to incline.

Trend, (trend) *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency; direction.

Trental, (trēnt'al) *n.* [It. *trenta*.] An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively.

Trepan, (trē-pan') *n.* [F. *trepan*.] A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull and cutting out a circular piece.

Trepan, (trē-pan) *v. t.* To perforate the skull with a trepan, and take out a piece;—[A.-S. *treppan*.] To insnare; to trap.

Trepanning, (trē-pan'ing) *n.* Operation of perforating the skull to relieve the brain from compression, &c.;—act of insinuating or catching by deceit.

Trephine, (trē-fēn') *n.* An instrument for trepanning, smaller than the trepan.

Trephine, (trē-fēn') *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

Trepidation, (trēp-id-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. trepidatio*.]

An involuntary trembling, sometimes an effect of paralysis, but usually caused by terror or fear;—hence, a state of terror; trembling alarm;—confused haste; agitation.

Trespass, (trēs'pas) *v. i.* [F. *trespasser*.] To pass unlawfully over the boundary line of another's land;—to commit any offence that injures or annoys another;—to violate any known rule of duty; to transgress.

Trespass, (trēs'pas) *n.* Any injury or offence done to another;—any voluntary transgression of the moral law;—an unlawful act on the person, property, or relative rights of another.

Trespasser, (trēs'pas-ər) *n.* One who commits a trespass.

Trespass-offering, (trēs'pas-offər-ing) *n.* Among the Jews, an offering for a trespass.

Tress, (tree) *n.* [F. *trèsse*.] A braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Trestle, (trēs'l) *n.* [D. *driestal*.] The frame of a table;—a movable support for any thing, consisting of three or four legs secured to a top-piece.

Tret, (tret) *n.* [*L. tritus*.] An allowance by wholesale dealers to retail purchasers for waste or refuse matter, of 4 pounds on every 104 pounds of weight.

Trey, (trā) *n.* [F. *trois*, *L. tres*.] A three at cards; a card of three spots.

Triable, (trī-ā-bl) *a.* Fit to be subjected to trial or test;—liable to undergo a judicial examination.

Triad, (trī-ād) *n.* [G. *trias*.] The union of three: three objects or persons united.

Trial, (trī-āl) *n.* Act of trying or testing;—any exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining what it is capable of effecting;—experiment;—examination by a test;—that which tries the character or principle; that which tempts to evil;—state of being tried or

tempted;—the formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal.

Triangle, (tri-ang-gl) *n.* [*L. triangulum.*] A

figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles;—*plane triangle*, triangle in which the three lines or sides are right or straight;—*equilateral triangle*, triangle in which all the three sides are equal (fig. 1);—*isosceles triangle*, triangle in which two sides are equal;—*scalene triangle*, triangle in which all the three sides are unequal;—*right-angled triangle*, triangle having one angle a right angle;—*obtuse-angled triangle*, triangle having one obtuse angle;—*acute-angled triangle*, triangle in which all the angles are acute;—*curvilinear triangle*, triangle with curved lines or sides;—*spherical triangle*, triangle in which the sides are arcs of great circles of the sphere;—*in the army*, three halberts stuck in the ground and united at the top to which a soldier is tied when he is to be flogged;—*in music*, a bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod.



Triangle.

Triangular, (tri-ang-gū-lār) *a.* Having three angles and three sides.

Triangularity, (tri-ang-gū-lār'e-te) *n.* The quality of being triangular.

Triangularly, (tri-ang-gū-lār-le) *adv.* In or after the form of a triangle.

Triangulate, (tri-ang-gū-lāt) *v. t.* To survey by means of a series of triangles properly laid down and measured;—to make triangular.

Trias, (tri'as) *n.* [*G. trias.*] The upper new red sandstone formation—so called because composed of three strata.

Tribe, (trib) *n.* [*L. tribus.*] A family, race, or series of generations descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct;—a number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common;—a nation of savages or uncivilized people united under one leader;—any division, class, or distinct portion of people.

Triblet, (trib'let) *n.* [*F. triboulet.*] A goldsmith's tool for making rings;—a steel cylinder round which metal is bent in forming tubes.

Tribrach, (tri'brak) *n.* [*G. treis, brachus.*] A poetic foot of three short syllables.

Tribulation, (trib-ū-lā'shun) *n.* [*F.*] Severe affliction;—distress; sorrow and suffering; the troubles and vexations of life.

Tribunal, (trib-ū'nāl) *n.* [*L.*] The bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice;—hence, a court of justice.

Tribune, (trib'ūn) *n.* [*L. tribunus.*] In *ancient Rome*, an officer chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians;—a commander of a cohort;—an elevated seat or bench in a school, hall, &c.;—in *France*, a desk or pulpit in the chamber of deputies, from which the members speak in turn.

Tribuneship, (trib'ūn-ship) *n.* The office of a tribune;—also *tribunate*.

Tributary, (trib'ū-tār-e) *a.* [*L. tributarius.*] Paying tribute to another;—hence, subordinate;—paid in tribute;—yielding supplies of any thing.

Tributary, (trib'ū-tār-e) *n.* One who pays tribute;—an affluent; a stream which flows into a larger stream.

Tribute, (trib'ūt) *n.* [*L. tribuere.*] An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either

as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection;—a personal contribution. [*as taxes or tribute.*]

Tribute-money, (trib'ūt-mun-e) *n.* Money paid (tribe, (tris) *v. t.* [*Ger. trissen.*] To haul or to up by means of a rope.

Trice, (tris) *n.* [Perhaps from *trice.*] A very short time; an instant; a moment.

Triennial, (tri-sen-ne-al) *a.* [*L. triennialis.*] Pertaining to thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years.

Trick, (trik) *n.* [*F. tricher.*] Artifice or stratagem; a sly procedure, usually with a dishonest intent implied;—a dexterous or ingenious procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse;—mischievous or annoying behaviour;—a particular habit or manner; a peculiarity;—the cards falling to the winner at one round;—among *seamen*, the time which each steersman works in turn at the helm.

Trick, (trik) *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to cheat;—[*W. treccaw.*] To decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically.

Trickish, (trik'ish) *a.* Given to tricks; full of deception and cheating; knavish.

Trickishly, (trik'ish-le) *adv.* In a trickish manner; artfully; knavishly.

Trickishness, (trik'ish-nes) *n.* State of being trickish or deceitful.

Trickle, (trik'l) *v. i.* [*Ger. trippeln.*] To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run down.

Trickster, (trik'ster) *n.* One who tricks; a cheat.

Tricky, (trik'e) *a.* Given to tricks; practising deception; knavish.

Tricolour, (tri'kul-er) *n.* [*L. tri, color.*] The national French banner, of three colours, blue, white, and red.

Trident, (tri'dent) *n.* [*L. tridens.*] A kind of sceptre with three prongs, the common attribute of Neptune;—a three-pronged fish-spear.

Trident, (tri'dent) *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.

Tridentine, (tri-dent'in) *a.* [*L. Tridentum.*] Pertaining to Trent, or the council held in that city.

Triennial, (tri-en-ne-al) *a.* [*L. triennialis.*] Continuing three years;—happening every three years. [*year.*]

Triennially, (tri-en-ne-al-le) *adv.* Once in three years. [*year.*]

Trier, (tri'er) *n.* One who tries; one who makes experiments;—one who tries judiciously.

Trifid, (tri'fid) *a.* [*L. trifidus.*] Divided half way into three parts; three-leaft.

Trifle, (tri'fl) *n.* A thing of very little value or importance;—a dish of sweetmeats, cake, and syllabub.

Trifle, (tri'fl) *v. i.* [*D. treyfelan.*] To act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements;—*v. t.* To spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose. [*levity.*]

Trifler, (tri'fl'er) *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity.

Trifling, (tri'fling) *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; inconsiderable;—petty; slight; unimportant; insignificant.

Triflingly, (tri'fling-le) *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity.

Triflingness, (tri'fling-nes) *n.* The state of being trifling; levity of manners; triviality.

Trifloral, (tri-flō'al) *a.* [*L. tres, and flōr, flower.*] Bearing three flowers.

Trifoliate, (tri-fō'le-āt) *a.* [*L. tres and folium.*] Having three leaves.

Triform, (tri'form) *a.* [*L. tres and forma.*] Having a triple form or shape.

Trig, (trig) *v. t.* [*W. trigaw.*] To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it: to scotch.

Trig, (trig) *a.* [Allied to *trick*.] Full; trim; neat.

Trigamy, (trig'a-me) *n.* [*G. treis* and *gamos*.] State of being married three times, or state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

Trigger, (trig'er) *n.* [*Ger. drücker*.] A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity:—the catch of a musket or pistol, which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

Triglot, (trig'lot) *n.* [*G. treis* and *glotta*.] A book in three languages.

Triglyph, (trig'lyf) *n.* [*G. treis* and *gluphein*.] An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals.

Triglyphic, (tri-glif'ik) *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs.

Trigonometrical, (trig-on-ō-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.

Trigonometrically, (trig-on-ō-met'rik-al-le) *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

Trigonometry, (trig-on-om'et-re) *n.* [*G. trigōnon* and *metron*.] That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles, with the methods of deducing from certain parts given other parts required.

Trigraph, (tri'graf) *n.* [*G. treis* and *graphē*.] Three letters united so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as *ieu* in *adieu*.

Trihedral, (tri-hē'dral) *a.* Having three equal sides or faces.

Trihedron, (tri-hē'dron) *n.* [*G. treis* and *hedra*.] A figure having three equal sides.

Trilateral, (tri-lat'er-al) *a.* [*F.* from *L. tres* and *latus*, *lateris*.] Having three sides.

Trilingual, (tri-ling'wal) *a.* [*L. tres*, *lingua*.] Consisting of three languages or tongues.

Trilateral, (tri-lit'er-al) *a.* [*L. tres* and *littera*.] Consisting of three letters.

Trilateral, (tri-lit'er-al) *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

Trilith, (tri'lith) *n.* [*G. treis* and *lithos*.] In *archæology*, a sepulchre or monumental edifice, consisting of three stones or columns, one placed transversely above the other two.

Trill, (tril) *a.* A shake or quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.

Trill, (tril) *v. t.* [*It. trillare*.] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake;—*v. i.* To flow in a small stream; to trickle;—to shake or quaver.

Trillion, (tri'ljun) *n.* [*L. tres* and *million*.] The product of a million involved to the third power, or a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

Trim, (trim) *a.* [*A.-S. trum*.] Firm; compact; tight; snug;—fitly adjusted; being in good order, or made ready for service or use;—neat; cleanly; tidy.

Trim, (trim) *v. t.* [*A.-S. trymian*.] To put in order for any purpose; to adjust;—to dress; to decorate;—to make ready by cutting or shortening; to clip or lop;—to dress, as timber; to make smooth;—to adjust, as a ship in due order for sailing;—to supply with oil and adjust the wick, as a lamp;—to rebuke;—to chas-



Trihedron.

tise;—*v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favour each.

Trim, (trim) *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments;—state or condition;—state of a ship or her cargo, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

Trimeter, (tri-mē'ter) *n.* [*G. trimetros*.] A poetical division of verse consisting of three measures.

Trimetrical, (tri-met'rik-al) *a.* Consisting of three poetical measures.

Trimly, (trim'le) *adv.* In a trim manner; nicely.

Trimmer, (trim'er) *n.* One who fluctuates between parties; a time-server.

Trimming, (trim'ing) *n.* Act of one who trims;—political inconstancy;—that which serves to trim, adjust, ornament, and the like;—*pl.* The appendages of a garment; the concomitants of a dish.

Trimness, (trim'nes) *n.* State of being trim; compactness; snugness; neatness.

Trinal, (trin'al) *a.* [*L. trinua*.] Threefold.

Trine, (trin) *n.* The aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac.

Trine, (trin) *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine.

Trinitarian, (trin-e-tā're-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trinitarian, (trin-e-tā're-an) *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity;—one of a religious order instituted in 1198, in honour of the Trinity.

Trinitarianism, (trin-e-tā're-an-izm) *n.* The doctrine of Trinitarians.

Trinity, (trin'e-to) *n.* [*L. trinitas*.] The union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality.

Trinket, (tring'ket) *n.* [Perhaps originally *tricket*.] A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like;—a thing of little value; tackle.

Trinketry, (tring'ket-re) *n.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets; jewels.

Trinomial, (tri-nō'mē-al) *n.* [*G. treis* and *nomē*.] A quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or —.

Tris, (tri'ō) *n.* [*It. Sp., & F.*] Three persons in company or acting together;—a composition for three voices or instruments.

Tripp, (trip) *v. i.* [*D., Ger. trippen*.] To move with light, quick steps; to skip;—to take a brief journey;—to make a false step; to loose footing; to make a false movement;—to commit an offence against morality or propriety; to err;—*v. t.* To cause to loose the footing, stumble, or fall;—to overthrow by depriving of support; to supplant;—to detect in a misstep; to catch; to convict;—to loose, as the anchor, from the bottom.

Tripp, (trip) *n.* A quick, light step; a skip;—a brief journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt;—a false step; a loss of footing or balance;—a slight error; a mistake;—a catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

Tripartite, (tri'par-tit) *a.* [*L. tres* and *partiri*.] Divided into three parts;—having three corresponding parts or copies;—made between three parties.

Tripartition, (tri'par-tish'un) *n.* A division by three or into three parts.

Tripe, (trip) *n.* [*F.*] The entrails; the stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food.

Tripedal, (trip'ē-dal) *a.* [*L. tres* and *pes*.] Having three feet.

Tripetalous, (tri-pet'al-us) *a.* [*G. treis*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf.] Having three petals or flower-leaves.

Trip-hammer, (trip'ham-er) *n.* A heavy hammer at the end of a beam, which is raised, tilted, or tripped, by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft.

Triphthong, (trif'thong, trip'thong) *n.* [*G. treis* and *phthoggē*.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, as *ieu* in *adieu*.

Triphthongal, (trif'thong-gal) *a.* Of or pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of three letters pronounced together in a single syllable.

Triple, (trip'l) *a.* [*L. triplex*.] Consisting of three united;—three times repeated; treble.

Triple, (trip'l) *v. t.* To make thrice as much or as many; to treble.

Triplet, (trip'let) *n.* [From *triple*.] Three of a kind, or three united;—three verses rhyming together;—three notes played in the time of two.

Triplicate, (trip'le-kāt) *a.* [*L. triplicatus*.] Made thrice as much; threefold; tripled.

Triplicate, (trip'le-kāt) *n.* A third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

TriPLICATION, (trip'le-kā'shun) *n.* The act of tripling or making threefold; the state of being tripled.

Triplcity, (tri-plis'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being triple or threefold; trebleness.

Tripod, (tri'pod) *n.* [*G. treis* and *pous*, *podos*.] A seat or stool supported by three feet on which the priestess of Apollo sat when delivering the oracles;—any utensil or vessel supported on three feet;—a three-legged frame or stand.

Tripoli, (trip'ō-le) *n.* An earthy substance (originally from Tripoli), used in polishing stones and metals.

Tripper, (trip'er) *n.* One who trips or supplants; one who walks nimbly.

Tripping, (trip'ing) *a.* Quick; nimble.

Tripping, (trip'ing) *n.* Act of one who trips;—the loosening of an anchor from the ground.

Trippingly, (trip'ing-le) *adv.* In a tripping manner; nimbly.

Triptote, (trip'tōt) *n.* [*G. treis* and *ptōtos*.] A noun having three cases only.

Trireme, (tri'rēm) *n.* [*L. tres* and *remus*.] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.

Trisect, (tri-sekt') *v. t.* [*L. tres* and *secare*.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.

Trisection, (tri-sek'shun) *n.* The division of a thing into three equal parts.

Trisepalous, (tri-sep'al-us) *a.* Having three sepals or small bracts of a calyx.

Trisulcate, (tri-sul'kāt) *a.* [*L. tres* and *sulcus*.] Having three furrows, forks, or prongs.

Tri-syllabic, (tri-sil-lab'ik) *a.* [*L. tri-syllabus*.] Pertaining to a tri-syllable; consisting of three syllables. [three syllables.]

Tri-syllable, (tri-sil'la-bl) *n.* A word consisting of three, (trit) *a.* [*L. tritus*.] Worn out; used until so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; hackneyed; stale. [ner.]

Tritley, (trit'le) *adv.* In a trite or common manner.

Triteness, (trit'nes) *n.* Quality of being trite; commonness; staleness.

Tritheism, (tri'thē-izm) *n.* [Prefix *tri* and *theism*.] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

Tritheist, (tri'thē-ist) *n.* One who believes that the three persons in the Trinity are three Gods.

Triturable, (trit'ū-ra-bl) *a.* Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by rubbing or grinding.

Triturate, (trit'ū-rāt) *v. t.* [*L. tritatur*.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder.

Trituration, (trit'ū-rā'shun) *n.* Act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

Triumph, (tri'umf) *n.* [*L. triumphus*.] Among the ancient Romans, a magnificent ceremonial performed in honour of a general who had gained a decisive victory;—state of being victorious;—victory; conquest;—joy or exultation for success.

Triumph, (tri'umf) *v. i.* To celebrate victory with pomp; to exult;—to obtain victory; to prevail;—to be prosperous;—to insult upon an advantage gained.

Triumphal, (tri-umfal) *a.* Pertaining to triumph; indicating, or in honour of, a triumph.

Triumphant, (tri-umfant) *a.* Rejoicing for victory; triumphing;—celebrating victory;—glad with conquest; victorious.

Triumphantly, (tri-umfant-le) *adv.* In a triumphant manner; victoriously; with success.

Triumpher, (tri'umf-er) *n.* One who triumphs; rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes.

Triumvir, (tri-um'vir) *n.* [*L.*] One of three men united in office.

Triumvirate, (tri-um'vir-āt) *n.* Government by three in coalition;—a coalition of three in office.

Trine, (tri'ūn) *a.* [*L. tri* and *unus*.] Being once three and one; expressing the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

Trivet, (tri'vet) *n.* A three-legged stool, table, or other support.

Trivial, (tri've-al) *a.* [*F.*] Vulgar;—of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; trifling.

Triviality, (tri've-al-e-te) *n.* State or quality of being trivial; trivialness.

Trivially, (tri've-al-le) *adv.* Commonly; trivially;—lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree.

Trivialness, (tri've-al-nes) *n.* Commonness;—lightness; unimportance. [ner.]

Trochaic, (trō-kā'ik) *n.* A trochaic verse or measure.

Trochaic, (trō-kā'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of trochees.

Trochee, (trō-kē) *n.* [*L. trocheus*.] A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, as the first accented and the second unaccented.

Trochometer, (trō-kom'et-er) *n.* [*G. trochos* and *metron*.] An instrument for computing the revolutions of a carriage or other wheel.

Troglodyte, (trog'lō-dit) *n.* [*G. troglodites*.] One dwelling in a subterraneous cave.

Troll, (trōl) *v. t.* [*Ger. trollen*.] To move circularly; to roll;—to circulate, as a vessel in a company drinking;—to sing the parts of in a procession, as of a round or catch; also, to sing loudly or freely;—to angle for with a hook drawn along the surface of the water; hence, to allure; to entice;—*v. i.* To roll; to run about;—to sail with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley.

Troll, (trōl) *n.* [*Isrl. trolid*.] A supernatural being of diminutive size. [*W. troell*.] A reel over which the line used in fishing for pike runs.

Trollop, (trolop) *n.* [From *troll*.] A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a slut.

Trollopish, (trolop'ish) *a.* Slovenly; dirty; tawdry.

Trombone, (trom'bōn) *n.* [*It. tromba*.] A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes, the middle one of which is doubled, and slides into the other two.

Tromp, (tromp) *n.* [*F. trombe.*] A blowing apparatus used in furnaces.

Trome, (trôn) *n.* [*F. trome.*] A steel-yard; a weighing machine consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar—used for heavy weights.

Troop, (trôop) *n.* [*F. troupe.*] A collection of people; a number; a multitude;—*pl.* Soldiers taken collectively; an army;—*specifically*, a small body or company of light-horse or dragoons commanded by a captain.

Troop, (trôop) *v. i.* To move in numbers; to gather in crowds;—to march forward in haste.

Trooper, (trôop'er) *n.* A soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

Trope, (trôp) *n.* [*G. tropos.*] Use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, as when we call a brave man a lion, or a shrewd man a fox;—the expression so used.

Trophied, (trôfid) *a.* Adorned with trophies.

Trophy, (trôfe) *n.* [*G. trophaion.*] A pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy;—anything taken from an enemy, and preserved as a memorial of victory;—evidence of victory.

Tropic, (trôpik) *n.* [*L. tropicus.*] One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28', and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south;—one of the two corresponding parallels of terrestrial latitude;—*pl.* The space lying between the tropics, called the torrid zone.

Tropical, (trôpik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics;—[From *tropes*.] Rhetorically changed from its proper sense; figurative. [manner.]

Tropically, (trôpik-al-le) *adv.* In a figurative

Tropist, (trôpist) *n.* One who deals in tropes.

Tropological, (trôpôloj'ik-al) *a.* Characterized or varied by tropes; changed from the original import.

Tropeology, (trô-pôlô'jê) *n.* [*G. tropos and logos.*] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes.

Trot, (trot) *v. i.* [*G. trothen.*] To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time; to run;—*v. t.* To cause to move, as a horse or other animal, in the pace called a trot;—to trot out, to make to show his paces, as a horse;—to exhibit.

Trot, (trot) *n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk;—a quick, hobbling kind of step;—an old woman, in contempt.

Troth, (troth) *n.* [*A.-S. treothe.*] Belief; faith; fidelity;—truth; verity; veracity.

Trothless, (troth'les) *a.* Faithless; treacherous.

Trothplight, (troth'plit) *n.* Act of plighting or pledging faith; betrothing.

Trotter, (trô'ter) *n.* A beast that trots;—the foot of a sheep.

Trouble, (trub'l) *v. t.* [*F. troubler.*] To put into confused motion; to agitate;—to disorder; to disturb;—to distress; to make uneasy;—to give occasion for labour to.

Trouble, (trub'l) *n.* Agitation of mind; commotion of spirits;—inconvenience; annoyance;—public disorder;—calamity; affliction;—that which afflicts;—that which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation. [turba.]

Troubler, (trub'ler) *n.* One who troubles or dis-

Troublesome, (trub'l-sum) *a.* Giving trouble, dis-

turbance, or inconvenience;—vexatious; annoying; irksome; burdensome.

Troublesomely, (trub'l-sum-le) *adv.* In a way to give trouble; vexatiously.

Troublesomeness, (trub'l-sum-nee) *n.* State or quality of being troublesome.

Troubling, (trub'ling) *n.* Putting into a state of commotion; the act of afflicting.

Troublous, (trub'lius) *a.* Full of commotion; tumultuous;—full of disorder; full of affliction.

Trough, (trof) *n.* [*A.-S. trop.*] A long hollow vessel for holding water or other liquid; a wooden channel for conveying water;—a channel, receptacle, or depression of a long and narrow shape.

Trounce, (trouns) *v. t.* [*F. troncer.*] To punish or beat severely; to castigate.

Trouncing, (trouns'ing) *n.* A severe castigation.

Troupe, (trôop) *n.* [*F.*] A company or troop—*especially* of performers in a play or opera.

Trousing, (trou'z'ing) *n.* Cloth or material for making trousers.

Trousers, (trou'z'ers) *n. pl.* [*F. trousses.*] A garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knees or to the ankle.

Trout, (trout) *n.* [*A.-S. truht.*] A fresh-water fish of the genus *Salmo*, variegated with spots, and esteemed delicate food.

Troutlet, (troutlet) *n.* A small trout; *troutling*.

Trover, (trô'ver) *n.* [*F. trouver.*] The gaining possession of any goods by finding or other means;—an action to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand.

Trow, (trô) *v. i.* [*A.-S. treowian.*] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

Trowel, (trôwel) *n.* [*F. truelle.*] A mason's tool used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks;—a gardener's tool, somewhat like a mason's trowel. [trowel.]

Trowel, (trôwel) *v. t.* To form or dress with a Troy-weight, (trôy'wât) *n.* [Said to be from *Troyes*, in France.] The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, and the like, are weighed.

Truant, (trô'ant) *a.* Wandering; loitering; idle.

Truant, (trô'ant) *n.* [*F. truand.*] One who stays away from business or duty; an idler; a pupil who stays away from school without leave.

Truce, (trôce) *n.* [*Ice.* *trigd.*] A temporary cessation of hostilities; an armistice;—intermission of action, pain, or contest; short quiet.

Truce-breaker, (trôce-brâk'er) *n.* One who violates a truce.

Truck, (truk) *v. i.* [*F. troquer.*] To exchange commodities; to barter;—*v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange. [barter.]

Truck, (truk) *n.* Exchange of commodities;

Truck, (truk) *n.* [*G. trochoa.*] A small wooden wheel;—a low carriage for carrying heavy articles; a kind of hand-barrow on two wheels;—a swivelling frame with wheels, springs, &c., to carry a locomotive or car;—a small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head;—a solid wheel for a gun-carriage.

Truckage, (truk'aj) *n.* Practice of bartering goods;—money paid for conveyance on a truck.

Trucker, (truk'er) *n.* One who trafficks by exchange of goods.

Truckle, (truk'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *truck*.] A small wheel or caster.

Truckle, (truk'l) *v. i.* [*Ger. truggeln.*] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit.

Truckle-bed, (truk'l-bed) *n.* A bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

Truckling, (truk'ling) *a.* Yielding obsequiously to the opinions of others; meanly submissive.

Truculence, (tróó'kü-lens) *n.* Ferociousness;—terribleness of countenance;—also *truculency*.

Truculent, (tróó'kü-lent) *a.* [*L. truculentus.*] Fierce; savage; barbarous;—of ferocious aspect;—cruel; ruthless.

Truculently, (tróó'kü-lent-le) *adv.* In a truculent manner; fiercely; destructively.

Trudge, (truj) *v. i.* [*Allied to tread.*] To go on foot;—to travel or march with labour.

True, (tróó) *a.* [*A.-S. tréow.*] Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things; exact;—steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or the like; loyal;—not counterfeit; genuine; pure; real;—not false; veracious; trustworthy;—honest; not fraudulent;—rightful; lawful.

True-bill, (tróó'bil) *n.* Indorsement of a bill of indictment by the grand jury, when they find sufficient cause for sending the accused to trial.

True-blue, (tróó'blú) *a.* Of inflexible honesty and fidelity—from the *true* or *Coventry blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging colour.

True-blue, (tróó'blú) *n.* A person of inflexible integrity and fidelity.

True-born, (tróó'born) *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title or inheritance.

True-bred, (tróó'bred) *a.* Of a genuine or right breed;—being of real breeding or education.

True-hearted, (tróó'hart-ed) *a.* Of a faithful heart; honest; sincere.

True-love, (tróó'lúv) *n.* One really beloved; a plant possessing narcotic properties, and regarded as a powerful love-philter.

Truthness, (tróó'nes) *n.* Quality of being true; truth; reality; genuineness; faithfulness; sincerity.

Truffle, (truffl) *n.* [*F. truffe.*] A kind of mushroom, esteemed in cookery.

Truism, (tróó'izm) *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Trull, (trul) *n.* [*Ger. troll.*] A strumpet.

Truly, (tróó'le) *adv.* In truth;—exactly; precisely;—sincerely; honestly; faithfully;—in fact; in reality.

Trump, (trum) *n.* [*F. trompe.*] A wind instrument of music; a trumpet;—a Jew's harp. [*Scot.*]

Trump, (trum) *n.* [*It. trionfo.*] One of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits.

Trump, (trum) *v. i.* To play a trump card when another suit has been led;—[*F. tromper.*] To deceive; to impose;—*v. t.* To take with a trump card.

Trumpery, (trum'p-er-e) *n.* [*F. tromperie.*] Something serving to deceive by false show or pretences;—things worn out and of no value; rubbish; trifles; empty talk.

Trumpery, (trum'p-er-e) *a.* Worthless; paltry.

Trumpet, (trum'pet) *n.* A wind instrument of music, used in war and military exercises;—soldier who blows the trumpet; a kind of herald;—one who praises or celebrates; the instrument of propagating praise.

Trumpet, (trum'pet) *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim;—to sound the praises of.

Trumpeter, (trum'pet-er) *n.* One who sounds a trumpet;—one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces;—a variety of the domestic pigeon;—

a bird of S. America, somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes.

Trumpet-fish, (trum'pet-fish) *n.* A sea-fish, called from its tubular muzzle.

Trumpet-shaped, (trum'pet-shapt) *a.* Formed like a trumpet;—also *trump-like*.

Trumpet-tongued, (trum'pet-tungd) *a.* Having a tongue vociferous like a trumpet.

Truncate, (trungk'at) *v. t.* [*L. truncare.*] To cut off; to lop; to maim.

Truncated, (trungk'at-ed) *a.* Cut off; cut short. maimed. *Truncated cone* or *pyramid*, a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.



Truncation, (trungk'a-shun) *n.* Act of lopping or cutting off;—state of being truncated;—in *mineralogy*, replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

Truncheon, (trun'shun) *n.* [*F. tronçon.*] A short staff; a club;—a baton or staff of command. [*Truncheon*; to cudge.]

Truncheon, (trun'shun) *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon.

Trundle, (trun'dl) *n.* [*A.-S. trendl, trundl.*] Any round rolling thing;—a kind of low cart with small wooden wheels;—a wheel having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles, as in mill-work.

Trundle, (trun'dl) *v. t.* To roll, as a thing of little wheels;—to cause to roll;—*v. i.* To roll.

Trundle-bed, (trun'dl-bed) *n.* A low bed that is moved on little wheels, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.

Trunk, (trungk) *n.* [*L. truncus.*] The stem or body of a tree; stock;—the body of an animal, apart from the limbs;—the main body of any thing;—in *architecture*, the shaft of a column;—the proboscis of an elephant;—a box or chest covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes, &c.

Trunk-hose, (trungk'hōz) *n.* Large breeches formerly worn, reaching to the knees.

Trunnion, (trun'yun) *n.* [*F. trognon.*] A knob projecting on each side of a piece of ordnance, and serving to support it on the cheeks of the gun-carriage.

Truss, (trus) *n.* [*F. trousse.*] A bundle, as of hay or straw;—a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia;—the rope or iron used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast;—a frame assemblage of timbers for binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, &c.

Truss, (trus) *v. t.* To bind or pack close;—to draw close or tight;—to skewer, as a fowl;—to hang.

Trussing, (trus'ing) *n.* The timbers, &c., which form a truss taken collectively.

Trust, (trust) *n.* [*Ice. traust.*] Confidence;—reliance on the integrity, veracity, friendship, or other sound principle of another;—credit given; delivery of property or merchandise on reliance upon future payment;—dependence upon something future or contingent;—responsible charge or office;—that upon which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance;—an estate held for the use of another.

Trust, (trust) *v. t.* To place confidence in;—to rely on;—to believe;—to credit;—to show confidence by intrusting;—to intrust;—to give credit to;—to sell to upon credit;—*v. i.* To confide in;—to rely on;—to depend on;—to be well

to confidence;—to be credulous;—to be confident.

Trust-deed, (trust'dēd) *n.* A deed conveying property to a trustee for some specific use.

Trustee, (trust-tē) *n.* A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, either for the benefit of specified individuals or for public uses.

Trusteeship, (trust-tē'ship) *n.* The office or duty of a trustee; the state of being placed in the hands of a trustee.

Truster, (trust'ēr) *n.* One who trusts or gives credit;—one who executes a trust-deed. [Scott.]

Trustful, (trust'fūl) *a.* Full of trust; trusting.

Trustfully, (trust'fūl-e) *adv.* Confidingly; trustingly. [faithfully; honestly.]

Trustily, (trust'e-le) *adv.* In a trusty manner.

Trustiness, (trust'e-ness) *n.* Fidelity; faithfulness; honesty; integrity.

Trustingly, (trust'ing-le) *adv.* In a trustful manner; with implicit confidence.

Trustworthiness, (trust'wur-the-ness) *n.* Quality of being trustworthy.

Trustworthy, (trust'wur-the) *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty.

Trusty, (trust'e) *a.* Honest; fit to be confided in; trustworthy; reliable;—not liable to fail.

Truth, (trūth) *n.* [A.-S. *treoth*.] The quality of being true;—conformity to fact or reality;—exactness;—fidelity; constancy;—the practice of speaking truth; veracity;—honesty;—real state of things; verity;—a verified fact; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

Truthful, (trūth'fūl) *a.* Full of truth; veracious; reliable.

Truthfully, (trūth'fūl-le) *adv.* In a truthful manner. [being truthful.]

Truthfulness, (trūth'fūl-ness) *n.* The state of truth.

Try, (tri) *v. i.* To exert strength; to endeavour; to attempt;—*v. t.* [F. *trier*.] To make experiment of; to test;—to purify or refine, as metals; to melt out and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, &c.;—to subject to severe trial; to put to the test;—to examine judicially;—to have knowledge of by experience;—to essay.

Trying, (tri'ing) *a.* Adapted to try or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive.

Trysail, (tri'sail) *n.* A fore and aft sail set with a boom and gaff.

Tryst, (trist) *n.* An appointment to meet; an appointed place of meeting;—a fair; a market. [Scott.] [agree with to meet.]

Tryst, (trist) *v. t. or i.* To agree to meet, or

Tub, (tub) *n.* [D. *tobbe*.] An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops;—the amount which a tub contains;—a small cask.

Tub, (tub) *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub.

Tubbing, (tub'ing) *n.* The forming of a tub; materials for tubs.

Tube, (tūb) *n.* [L. *tubus*.] A hollow cylinder of any material, used for the conveyance of water, gas, sound, and the like; a pipe;—a vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid;—the part of a telescope into which the lenses are fitted, and by which they are directed and used.

Tube, (tūb) *v. t.* To furnish with a tube.

Tuber, (tū'ber) *n.* [L.] A fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato;—in surgery, a knot or swelling in any part.

Tubercle, (tū'ber-kli) *n.* [L. *tuberculum*.] A

small swelling or excrescence;—a small mass or aggregation of diseased matter which accompanies scrofula or phthisis.

Tubercular, (tū'ber'kū-lār) *a.* Having little knobs or tubercles;—affected with tubercles; *tuberculous*.

Tuberosus, (tū'ber-us) *a.* [L. *tuberosus*.] Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences or tubers.

Tubiform, (tū'be-form) *a.* In the form of a tube.

Tubing, (tū'bing) *n.* Act of making tubes;—a series of tubes; material for tubes.

Tubular, (tū'bū-lār) *a.* [L. *tubulus*.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe.

Tubulated, (tū'bū-lāt-ed) *a.* [L. *tubulatus*.] Made in the form of a tube;—furnished with a tube.

Tubule, (tū'būl) *n.* [L. *tubulus*.] A small pipe.

Tubulous, (tū'bū-lus) *a.* Resembling or in the form of a tube;—containing small tubes.

Tuck, (tuk) *n.* [W. *tucca*.] A long, narrow sword;—a horizontal fold made in the skirt of a garment;—a kind of net.

Tuck, (tuk) *v. t.* [Ger. *zucken*.] To thrust or press in or together; to fold under;—to inclose by pushing the clothes closely around;—*v. i.* To contract; to shrink in.

Tucker, (tuk'ēr) *n.* One who or that which tucks;—a small, thin piece of dress for covering the breast of women or children.

Tuesday, (tūz'dā) *n.* [A.-S. *Tinesdæg*.] The third day of the week.

Tuft, (tuft) *n.* [F. *touffe*, *roupet*.] A collection of small, flexible, or soft things in a knot or bunch;—a cluster; a clump.

Tuft, (tuft) *v. t.* To separate into tufts;—to adorn with tufts or with a tuft.

Tufted, (tuft'ed) *a.* Adorned with a tuft;—growing in a tuft or clusters.

Tufty, (tuft'e) *a.* Abounding with tufts;—growing in tufts or clusters.

Tug, (tug) *v. t.* [A.-S. *teogan*.] To pull or draw; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along;—*v. i.* To pull with great effort;—to strive; to struggle.

Tug, (tug) *n.* [Ger. *zug*.] A pull with the utmost effort;—a steam-vessel used to tow ships.

Tugging, (tug'ing) *n.* Act of pulling or hauling with great effort.

Tuition, (tū'ish-un) *n.* [L. *tuitio*.] Superintending care over a young person; guardianship;—the act or business of teaching; instruction;—the money paid for instruction.

Tuitionary, (tū'ish-un-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

Tulip, (tū'lip) *n.* [F. *tulipe*.] A bulbous plant producing flowers of great beauty and of a variety of colours.

Tulle, (tul) *n.* [F.] A kind of open network or lace.

Tumble, (tum'bl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *tumbian*.] To fall down; to come down suddenly and violently;—to fall in great quantities or in confusion;—to roll about by turning one way and the other;—to play mountebank tricks by various contortions of the body;—*v. t.* To turn over or throw about for examination; to roll or move in a rough manner;—to disturb; to rumple;—to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.



Tulip.

Tumble, (tum'bl) *n.* Act of tumbling or rolling over; a fall.

Tumbler, (tum'bler) *n.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank;—that part of a lock which detains the shot-bolt in its place;—a drinking glass originally made without a foot or a stem;—a variety of the domestic pigeon.

Tumblerful, (tum'bler-fool) *n.* Quantity of liquid sufficient to fill a tumbler.

Tumbling, (tum'bling) *n.* Act of falling down or rolling about;—the performances of a clown, &c.

Tumbril, (tum'bril) *n.* [*F. tombrel.*] A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds;—a rough cart;—a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, &c.

Tumefaction, (tū-mē-fak'shun) *n.* Act or process of tumefying; a tumour; a swelling.

Tumefy, (tū-mē-fi) *v. t.* [*L. tumere and facere.*] To swell; to cause to swell;—*v. i.* To rise in a tumour; to swell.

Tumid, (tū'mid) *a.* [*L. tumidus.*] Swelled, enlarged, or distended;—protuberant;—swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; turgid.

Tumidity, (tū-mid-i-te) *n.* State of being tumid; turgidity.

Tumidly, (tū'mid-le) *adv.* In a swelling form.

Tumour, (tū'mor) *n.* [*L. tumor.*] A morbid swelling or growth on any part of the body.

Tumoured, (tū'mord) *a.* Distended; swollen.

Tumorous, (tū'mor-us) *a.* Swelling; protuberant.

Tump, (tump) *n.* [*W. tump.*] A hillock; a knoll.

Tumular, (tūm'ū-lār) *a.* [*L. tumulus.*] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap.

Tumulose, (tūm'ū-lōs) *a.* Full of heaps or hillocks;—also *tumulous*.

Tumult, (tū'mult) *n.* [*L. tumultus.*] Commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude;—violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds;—irregular motion; stir; bustle;—riot; uproar.

Tumultuariness, (tū-mult'ū-ar-e-nes) *n.* Disorderly conduct; turbulence.

Tumultuary, (tū-mult'ū-ar-e) *a.* Attended by or producing a tumult;—disorderly; riotous.

Tumultuate, (tū-mult'ū-āt) *v. i.* To make a tumult; to storm; to rage or rave.

Tumultuous, (tū-mult'ū-us) *a.* Full of tumult; disorderly; noisy; confused;—turbulent; violent;—agitated by conflicting feelings or passions.

Tumultuously, (tū-mult'ū-us-le) *adv.* In a tumultuous or disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

Tumultuousness, (tū-mult'ū-us-nes) *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion; confusion.

Tumulus, (tūm'ū-lus) *n.* [*L.*] An artificial hillock, especially one raised over the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow.

Tun, (tun) *n.* [*A.-S. tunne.*] A large cask;—a measure for wine, consisting of two pipes or 252 gallons;—a large quantity—used proverbially.

Tun, (tun) *v. t.* To put into tuns or casks.

Tunable, (tūn'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being tuned or made harmonious; harmonious; musical; tuneful.

Tunableness, (tūn'a-bl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being tunable or tuneful; harmony; melodiousness.

Tunably, (tūn'a-ble) *adv.* Harmoniously.

Tune, (tūn) *n.* [A different spelling of *teaz*.] A rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones; a melody; an air;—harmony; concert of parts; harmonious arrangement;—state of giving forth the due or proper sounds; correct intonation;—hence, right disposition; fit temper.

Tune, (tūn) *v. t.* To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to harmonize;—to give tone to;—to sing with melody or harmony;—*v. i.* To form accordant musical sounds.

Tuneful, (tūn'fool) *a.* Harmonious; melodious.

Tunefulness, (tūn'fool-nes) *n.* Quality of being tuneful; harmoniousness.

Tunefully, (tūn'fool-le) *adv.* Harmoniously; musically; in a tuneful manner.

Tuneless, (tūn'lee) *a.* Without tune; unharmonious; unmusical;—not employed in making music.

Tuner, (tūn'er) *n.* One who tunes; one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

Tungsten, (tung'sten) *n.* [*Sw.*] A metal of a grayish-white colour and considerable lustre.

Tunic, (tū'nik) *n.* [*L. tunica.*] An underment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome;—in *anatomy*, a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ;—in *botany*, a natural covering; an integument.

Tunicle, (tū'ne-kl) *n.* [*L. tunica.*] A natural covering;—a kind of long robe worn by priests.

Tuning-fork, (tū'ing-fork) *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone—used for tuning instruments, or for ascertaining the pitch of tones.

Tunnel, (tun'el) *n.* [*F. tonnelle.*] A funnel;—a flue for the passage of smoke;—an arched drain or sewer;—an arched subterranean passage or excavation through a hill or under a town or river, to carry a canal, road, or railway in a direct course.

Tunnel, (tun'el) *v. t.* To form into a tunnel or like a tunnel;—to catch in a tunnel net;—to make a passage through, as a hill or mountain, or under, as a river.

Tunnelling, (tun'el-ing) *n.* The work of cutting an arched passage through any eminence, or beneath a town or river, for the purpose of forming a canal, railway, road, &c.

Tunnel-net, (tun'el-net) *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.

Tunny, (tun'e) *n.* [*L. thynnus.*] A fish of the genus *Scomberoides*, similar in form to the mackerel.

Tup, (tup) *n.* A ram.

Tup, (tup) *v. t.* To cover, as a ram.

Turban, (tur'ban) *n.* [*Per. dulband.*] A head-dress worn by Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash wound about the cap;—a head-dress worn by ladies.

Turbaned, (tur'band) *a.* Wearing a turban; dressed in a turban.

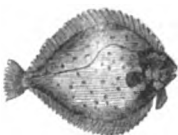
Turbid, (tur'bid) *a.* [*L. turbidus.*] Having the lees disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; soiled; muddy.

Turbidness, (tur'bid-nes) *n.* The state of being turbid; mudiness; foulness;—also *turbidity*.

Turbine, (tur'bin) *n.* [*L. turbo.*] A horizontal water-wheel, usually constructed with a series of curved floats upon the periphery.

Turbit, (tur'bit) *n.* [*L.*] A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for its short beak.

urbot, (tur'bot) *n.* [F.] A native flat-fish of the genus *Rhombus*, next in size to the halibut, but smaller, and much more circular in form.



Turbot.

urbulence, (tur'bū-ens) *n.* A disturbed state; confusion;—agitation or tumult of the passions;—disposition to resist authority; insubordination.

urbulent, (tur'bū-lent) *a.* [L. *turbulentus*.] Disturbed; agitated;—disposed to insubordination and disorder;—producing commotion;—restless; refractory.

urbulently, (tur'bū-lent-le) *adv.* In a turbulent manner; tumultuously; with violent agitation.

ureen, (tū-rēn) *n.* [F. *terrine*.] A large, deep vessel for holding soup at the table.

urf, (turf) *n.* [A.-S.] That upper stratum of earth which is filled with roots; sward; sod; peat;—race-ground; or horse-racing.

urf, (turf) *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod.

urf-klad, (turf'klad) *a.* Covered with turf.

urfen, (turf'n) *a.* Turfy; consisting of turf.

urfiness, (turfe-ness) *n.* State or quality of being turfy.

urfy, (turf'e) *a.* Abounding with turf; made of turf;—having the qualities of turf.

argent, (tur'jent) *a.* [L. *turgens*.] Rising into a tumour or puffy state; swelling;—inflated; bombastic.

urgescence, (tur-jes'ens) *n.* Act of swelling or state of being swelled;—superabundance of mours in any part;—empty pomposness; bombast. [ling; growing big.]

urgessent, (tur-jes'ent) *a.* [L. *turgescere*.] Swelling;—distended beyond the natural state; swelled; bloated;—swelling in style or language;—pompos; bombastic. [tumidness.]

urgidity, (tur-jid'e-te) *n.* State of being turgid; ark, (turk) *n.* A native of Turkey.

urkey, (turkē) *n.* [So called because it was believed to have come originally from Turkey.] A large gallinaceous fowl, a native of America—the flesh is highly valued for food.

urkey-buzzard, (turkē-buz-ard) *n.* A common American species of vulture.

urkey-red, (turkē-red) *n.* A fine durable red produced by madder upon calico or woollen cloth.

urkey-stone, (turkē-stōn) *n.* A kind of oil-stone from Turkey; novaculite. [or Turkey.]

urkish, (turk'ish) *a.* Pertaining to the Turks.

urkish, (turk'ish) *n.* The language of Turkey.

urmeric, (turmer-ik) *n.* [L. *turmerica*.] An East Indian plant—used for dyeing and also as a medicine.

urmoil, (tur-moil') *v. t.* To harass with commotion; to disquiet; to weary;—*v. i.* To be disquieted.

urmoil, (tur'moil) *n.* Harassing labour; trouble; molestation by tumult; disturbance.

urn, (turn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *turnan*.] To put into a circular motion; to move round; to revolve;—to put the upper side downward or one side in place of the other;—to alter, as a position;—to change the state of the balance;—to alter, as the posture of the body or the direction of the look;—to form on a lathe; to give circular or other

curved figures to;—to give another direction, tendency, or inclination to;—to change from a given use or office; to divert to another purpose or end;—to change the quality or effect of; to transform;—to change from one opinion or party to another; to convert; also, to pervert;—to render into prose or verse; to translate;—to make to nauseate;—to make giddy;—to blunt or dull, as the edge of a tool;—to throw back; to retort;—*v. i.* To move round; to have a circular motion; to revolve entirely, repeatedly, or partially; to change position, so as to face differently;—to revolve as upon a point of support; to hinge; to depend;—to result; to issue;—to be deflected; to take a different direction or tendency; to be changed, altered, or transformed;—to become acid; to sour;—to become giddy;—to be nauseated;—to become inclined in the other direction—said of scales;—to change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb—said of the tide.

Turn, (turn) *n.* Act of turning; movement or motion about a centre; revolution;—change of direction; different order, position, aspect of affairs, &c. —alteration; vicissitude;—a winding; a bend; a brief walk;—successive course; alternate or incidental occasion; appropriate time;—convenience; purpose;—form; cast; shape;—hence, form of expression;—one round of a rope or cord;—an embellishment, marked thus ~, formed of appoggiaturas.

Turn-bench, (turn'bensh) *n.* A small kind of iron lathe for working in metal.

Turncoat, (turn'kōt) *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade; an apostate.

Turner, (turn'er) *n.* One who turns;—one whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe.

Turnery, (turn'er-e) *n.* Art of fashioning solid bodies into various forms by means of a lathe.

Turning, (turn'ing) *n.* A winding; a bending; a corner, as of a street or road;—deviation from the proper course;—a manoeuvre by which an enemy, or position, is turned;—act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe;—*pl.* Pieces detached in the process of turnery.

Turning-lathe, (turn'ing-lāth) *n.* A lathe used by turners to shape their work.

Turning-point, (turn'ing-point) *n.* The point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case.

Turnip, (tur'nip) *n.* [W. *turn* and *maip*.] A plant much cultivated on account of its solid, bulbous root, which is valued as an article of food, especially for cattle.

Turnkey, (turn'kē) *n.* A person who has charge of the keys of a prison; gaoler.

Turn-out, (turn'out) *n.* Act of coming forth;—a short side track on a railroad; a shunt;—an equipage;—a strike, as of workmen.

Turnpike, (turn'pik) *n.* A frame consisting of two bars turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms;—a toll-gate or gate set across a road;—a turnpike-road.

Turnpike-road, (turn'pik-rōd) *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law.

Turn-serving, (turn'serv-ing) *a.* Available; useful; profitable.

Turnspit, (turn'spit) *n.* One who turns a spit;—one engaged in some menial office;—a variety of dog—so called from being employed to turn a spit.

Turnstile, (turn'stīl) *n.* A revolving frame in a footpath; a turnpike in a foot-road.

Turn-table, (turn'tā-bl) *n.* A large revolving platform for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., in a different direction.

Turpentine, (tur'pen-tin) *n.* [F. *térébenthine*.] An oleo-resinous substance exuding naturally or on incision from trees, chiefly of the coniferous kind.

Turpitude, (tur'pe-tūd) *n.* [L. *turpitudō*.] Inherent baseness or villainousness of principle, words, or actions; extreme depravity.

Turquoise, (tur'koiz) *n.* [F. *turquoise*.] A mineral of a peculiar bluish-green colour—it is susceptible of a high polish, and used in jewelry.

Turret, (tur'et) *n.* [F. *tourette*.] A small eminence or spire attached to a building, and rising above it;—a small tower.

Turret, (tur'et) *v. t.* To construct with turrets.

Turreted, (tur'et-ed) *a.* Formed like a tower;—furnished with turrets.

Turtle, (tur'tl) *n.* [L. *turtur*.] A gallinaceous bird—called a *so turtle-dove* and *turtle-pigeon*—its note is plaintive and tender, and it is celebrated for the constancy of its affection.

Turtle, (tur'tl) *n.* Probably the same word as the preceding, transferred to a tortoise—often restricted to the large sea-tortoise.

Tuscan, (tus'kan) *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy;—noting one of the five orders of architecture, which is distinguished by the absence of ornamentation in the capital, and of fluting in the column—synonymous with *Doric*.

Tuscan, (tus'kan) *n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany;—the order of architecture so called.

Tush, (tush) *interj.* Pshaw!—an exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt.

Tusk, (tus'k) *n.* [A.-S. *tuſc*.] The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth of certain rapacious animals; a fang;—a fish of the cod family; *torsk*.

Tusked, (tuskt) *a.* Furnished with tusks.

Tussle, (tus'l) *n.* [From *touſle*.] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle.

Tut, (tut) *interj.* Be still!—an exclamation used for checking or rebuking.

Tutelage, (tū'tel-āj) *n.* [L. *tutela*.] Guardianship; protection;—state of being under a guardian.

Tutelar, (tū'tel-ar) *a.* Having the charge of a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

Tutor, (tū'tor) *n.* [L. *tutori*.] One who has the care of another;—one who has the charge of a minor; a guardian;—a private or public teacher;—an instructor of a lower rank than a professor.

Tutor, (tū'tor) *v. t.* To have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to instruct;—to treat with authority or severity;—to discipline; to correct.

Tutorage, (tū'tor-āj) *n.* Office or occupation of a tutor; tutorage; guardianship.

Tutress, (tū'tor-es) *n.* A female tutor; a governess. [cisied by a tutor.]

Tutorial, (tū-tō're-al) *a.* Belonging to or exercising.

Tutorship, (tū'tor-ship) *n.* The office of a tutor.



Turtle-dove.

Twaddle, (twod'l) *v. i.* To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate. [verbiage.]

Twaddle, (twod'l) *n.* Silly talk; *verbiage*.

Twaddler, (twod'ler) *n.* One who prates in a weak and silly manner.

Twain, (twān) *a.* or *n.* [A.-S. *twegen*.] Two.

Twang, (twang) *v. i.* [Ger. *zwang*.] To make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled;—*v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it sound suddenly.

Twang, (twang) *n.* A harsh, quick sound, like that made by a stretched string when pulled and suddenly let go;—a kind of nasal sound of the voice; an affected intonation;—a peculiar taste or flavour.

Twink, (twēk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *twincian*.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist.

Twink, (twēk) *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk.

Twined, (twēd) *n.* A light, twilled cotton or woollen stuff, used for summer clothing.

Twizzle, (twēz) *n.* [F. *etui*.] A surgeon's box of instruments;—also written *twice*, *twice*.

Twizzlers, (twēz'ez) *n. pl.* [Eng. *twizz*.] A pair of delicate nippers;—small pincers.

Twelfth, (twelfth) *a.* The ordinal of twelve;—constituting one of twelve equal parts.

Twelfth, (twelfth) *n.* One of twelve equal parts.

Twelfth-cake, (twelfth'kak) *n.* A cake of bread baked for a twelfth-night party.

Twelfth-night, (twelfth'nis) *n.* The evening of the twelfth day after Christmas or Epiphany.

Twelve, (twelv) *a.* [A.-S. *twelf*.] One more than eleven; two and ten; a dozen.

Twelve, (twelv) *n.* The sum of ten and two;—a symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii.

Twelvemonth, (twelv'munth) *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

Twelve-pence, (twelv'pens) *n.* A shilling sterling.

Twelvepenny, (twelv'pen-e) *a.* Sold for a shilling; worth twelve-pence.

Twentieth, (twen'te-eth) *a.* Next in order after the nineteenth;—the ordinal of twenty.

Twentieth, (twen'te-eth) *n.* One of twenty equal parts.

Twenty, (twen'te) *a.* [A.-S. *twegen* and *Go*.] Twice ten;—an indefinite number—used proverbially.

Twenty, (twen'te) *n.* The number next following nineteen; twice ten;—a symbol representing twenty units, as 20 or xx. [mas.]

Twenty-fold, (twen'te-fold) *a.* Twenty times.

Twice, (twis) *adv.* Two times; once and again;—doubly; in twofold quantity.

Twiddle, (twid'l) *v. t.* To touch lightly or play with; to twirl with the fingers.

Twifallow, (twi'fal-lō) *v. i.* [A.-S. *twi* and *fallow*.] To plough a second time before sowing.

Twig, (twig) *n.* [A.-S. *twig*.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or plant of no definite length or size.

Twig, (twig) *v. t.* To beat with twigs; to lash;—to understand (colloquial);—to observe.

Twiggen, (twig'en) *a.* Made of twigs or osiers.

Twiggy, (twige) *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

Twilight, (twi'lit) *n.* [A.-S. *twēgeln*.] The faint light perceived before the rising and after the setting of the sun;—a dubious or uncertain view. [shaded; obscure.]

Twilight, (twi'lit) *a.* Imperfectly illuminated.

Twill, (twil) *v. t.* [From *quill*, Ger. *twil*.] To

weave, as cloth, so as to produce diagonal lines or ribs on the surface.

Twill, (twil) *n.* An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics;—a fabric woven with a twill.

Twilled, (twild) *a.* Worked in twills or quills; woven with ribs, bars, or ridges.

Twin, (twín) *n.* [A.-S. *getwinnan*.] One of two produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one;—one very much resembling another.

Twin, (twín) *a.* Being one of two born at a birth;—being one of a pair much resembling one another.

Twin-born, (twín'börn) *a.* Born at the same birth.

Twin-brother, (twín'brúth-er) *n.* One of two brothers who are twins.

Twine, (twín) *v. t.* [A.-S. *twīnan*.] To twist together; to form by twisting or winding of threads;—to wind about; to entwine;—*v. i.* To unite closely or by complication of parts;—to wind; to make turns.

Twine, (twín) *n.* Act of twining or winding round;—a strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string.

Twinge, (twinj) *v. t.* [Ger. *zingen*, allied to *tweak*, *twich*, and *twang*.] To pull with a twitch; to pinch; to tweak;—to torment with pinching or sharp pains;—*v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain.

Twinge, (twinj) *n.* A pinch; a twitch;—a darting local pain of momentary continuance;—a sharp rebuke; a prick, as of conscience.

Twinging, (twinj'ing) *n.* A sudden, sharp local pain;—act of pinching or tormenting.

Twinkle, (twing'kl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *twincian*.] To open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink;—to sparkle; to flash at intervals; to scintillate.

Twinkle, (twing'kl) *n.* A closing or opening, or a quick motion of the eye; a wink;—the time of a wink;—a sparkling; a shining with intermitted tremulous light.

Twinkling, (twing'kl'ing) *n.* Act of that which twinkles; a wink;—a scintillation; a sparkling;—the time of a wink; a moment.

Twinling, (twín'ling) *n.* [From *twín*.] A twin lamb.

Twin-like, (twín'lik) *a.* Closely resembling; being a counterpart to another.

Twinned, (twind) *a.* Born at the same birth;—like, as twins; paired; matched.

Twire, (twir) *v. i.* To twitter; to chirp;—to quiver; to flutter;—to simmer.

Whirl, (twgrl) *v. t.* [Ger. *querlen*, allied to *whirl*.] To whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers;—*v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round rapidly.

Whirl, (twgrl) *n.* A rapid circular motion; a whirling; quick rotation;—a twist; convulsion.

Twist, (twist) *v. t.* [A.-S. *twīst*.] To contort; to turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert;—to wreath; to wind; to unite by intertexture of parts;—to wind in; to insinuate—used reflexively;—to unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another;—to form into a thread from many fine filaments;—*v. i.* To be united by winding round each other.

Twist, (twist) *n.* Any thing formed by winding strands round each other;—a cord; a string;—a single strand or ply of a rope;—a small roll of

tobacco;—manner of twisting; form given in twisting;—a convolution; a bending.

Twister, (twist'er) *n.* One who twists;—the instrument used in twisting or making twists.

Twit, (twit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *átwettan*.] To vex by reminding of a fault, misfortune, or the like;—upbraid; taunt.

Twitche, (twich) *v. t.* [A.-S. *twiccian*.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch.

Twitche, (twich) *n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull;—a sudden spastic contraction of the fibres or muscles.

Twitter, (twit'er) *v. t.* [D. *kwetteren*.] To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises;—to have a slight trembling of the nerves.

Twitter, (twit'er) *n.* One who twits or reproaches.

Twitter, (twit'er) *n.* A small, tremulous, intermitted noise;—a slight trembling of the nerves;—a half-suppressed laugh.

Twittering, (twit'er-ing) *n.* The act of one who or that which twitters; a state of slight excitement. [upbraiding.]

Twittingly, (twit'ing-le) *adv.* With taunting or Twit, (twikst). A contraction of *betwixt*.

Two, (tú) *a.* [A.-S. *twegen*.] One and one.

Two, (tú) *n.* The sum of one and one;—a symbol representing two units, as 2 or ii.

Two-edged, (tú'ejd) *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides.

Two-faced, (tú'fast) *a.* Having two faces; insincere; given to double dealing; equivocating. [plied by two.]

Twofold, (tú'föld) *a.* Double; duplicate; multi-

Twofold, (tú'föld) *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

Two-handed, (tú'hand-ed) *a.* Having two hands; hence, stout; strong; powerful;—used with both hands; requiring two hands to use it.

Two-handled, (tú'hand-ld) *a.* Having two handles or projections to hold by or lift.

Two-legged, (tú'legd) *a.* Having two legs; biped.

Two-penny, (tú'pen-e, tup'en-e) *a.* Of the value of two-pence; hence, of little worth.

Two-ply, (tú'pli) *a.* [From *two* and *ply*.] Consisting of two thicknesses;—woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of threads of the warp and two sets of the weft.

Tycoon, (ti-kóon') *n.* [Japanese.] The political sovereign of Japan.

Tye, (ti) *n.* A knot; a tie;—a bond; obligation.

Tye, (ti) *v. t.* To bind or fasten; to tie.

Tying, (tí'ing) *a.* Binding; fastening.

Tymbal, (tim'bal) *n.* [F. *timbale*.] A kind of kettle-drum.

Tympan, (tim'pan) *n.* [L. *tympanum*.] A panel; a tympanum;—in printing, a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

Tympanic, (tim'pan'ik) *a.* Connected with the tympanum; drum-like.

Tympanites, (tim'pan-í'tes) *n.* An elastic distention of the abdomen; wind-droopy.

Tympanize, (tim'pan-íz) *v. t.* To stretch, as skin over a drum;—*v. i.* To beat the drum.

Tympanum, (tim'pan-um) *n.* [L.] The middle hollow portion of the ear, separated by a membrane from the external passage;—the drum of the ear;—the naked face of a pediment;—the panel of a door.

Type, (tip) *n.* [Root *twp*.] The mark or im-

pression of something, stamp;—impressed form; kind; sort;—the aggregate of characteristic qualities; the representative; the ideal representation of a species or group;—the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves;—a figure or representation of something to come; a token; a sign; a symbol;—a raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal, or cut in wood.

Type-founder, (tip'found-er) *n.* One who casts or manufactures type.

Type-founding, (tip'found-ing) *n.* The art of forming metallic types used by printers.

Type-foundry, (tip'found-re) *n.* A place for the manufacture of types.

Type-metal, (tip'met-al) *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, used for making type.

Typhoid, (ti'foid) *a.* [G. *tuphos* and *oidos*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling typhus.

Typhoon, (ti'foon) *n.* [G. *tuphôn*.] A violent tornado or hurricane occurring in the Chinese seas;—sometimes, the simoom.

Typhus, (ti'fus) *n.* [G. *tuphos*.] A continuous fever attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder.

Typical, (tip'ik-al) *a.* [G. *tupikos*.] Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; figurative;—also written *typic*.

Typically, (tip'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a typical manner; figuratively.

Typify, (tip'e-fi) *v. t.* [G. *typos* and L. *facere*.] To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance; to prefigure; to show in emblem.

Typographer, (ti-pog'ra-fer) *n.* A printer.

Typographical, (ti-pō-graf'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to typography; emblematic;—also *typographic*.

Typographically, (ti-pō-graf'ik-al-le) *adv.* By means of type;—emblematically; figuratively.

Typography, (ti-pog-ra-fe) *n.* [G. *typos* and *graphein*.] The art of printing, or the operation of impressing type on paper;—emblematic, figurative, or hieroglyphic representation.

Typology, (ti-pol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *typos* and *logos*.] A discourse or treatise on types; the doctrine of types as taught in Scripture.

Tyrannical, (ti-ran'ik-al) *a.* [L. *tyrannicus*.] Of or pertaining to a tyrant; unjustly severe in government;—imperious; despotic; arbitrary.

Tyrannically, (ti-ran'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a tyrannical manner.

Tyrannicide, (ti-ran'ō-sid) *n.* [L. *tyrannicida*.] Act of killing a tyrant;—one who kills a tyrant.

Tyrannize, (tir'an-iz) *v. t.* To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power;—*v. t.* To subject to arbitrary, oppressive, or tyrannical treatment.

Tyrannous, (tir'an-us) *a.* Tyrannical; severe.

Tyrannously, (tir'an-us-le) *adv.* With despotic rule or authority; arbitrarily; cruelly; severely.

Tyranny, (tir'an-e) *n.* [G. *tyrannia*.] Government of a tyrant; arbitrary or despotic exercise of power;—cruel government or discipline;—severity; rigour.

Tyrant, (tir'ant) *n.* [G. *tyrannos*.] An absolute ruler, or one unrestrained by law or constitution;—a monarch, or other ruler who uses power to oppress his subjects; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

Tyrian, (tir'an) *a.* Pertaining to Tyre or to people;—being of a purple colour.

Tyro, (ti'rō) *n.* [L. *tyro*.] A beginner in learning; one in the rudiments of any branch of study;—a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

Tyrolese, (ti'rō-lēz) *a.* Belonging to the Tyrol.

Tyrolese, (ti'rō-lēz) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Tyrol.

Tzar, (tsar) *n.* The emperor of Russia;—commonly written Czar.

Tzarina, (tsa-rē-na) *n.* The empress of Russia.

U.

U (ü) is the the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet. Its true primary sound in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe—that of *oo* in *cool*, *tool*. This sound was changed to that of *eu* or *yu*, as in *Duke*, *unite*. Besides these two sounds, *u* has also two other sounds, a long sound as in *bull*, *full*, and a short sound as in *run*, *sun*, &c.

Uberous, (ü'ber-us) *a.* [L. *uber*.] Fruitful; copious; abundant; plentiful.

Uberty, (ü'ber-te) *n.* [L. *ubertas*.] Abundance; fruitfulness; plentifulness.

Ubiquity, (ü-bik'e-te) *n.* [L. *ubiquitas*.] State of being in a place; local relation or apposition.

Ubiquitary, (ü-bik'we-tar-e) *a.* [L. *ubique*.] Existing every where, or in all places; ubiquitous.

Ubiquitous, (ü-bik'we-tus) *a.* Existing or being every where; omnipresent.

Ubiquity, (ü-bik'we-te) *n.* Existence in all places at the same time; omnipresence.

Udal, (ü'dal) *n.* [Icel. *odal*.] A freehold in the Shetland Isles; property held by udal or allodial right;—also *udaller*.

Udder, (ud'er) *n.* [A.-S. *üder*.] The gland of a female mammal in which the milk is secreted

for the nourishment of the young;—the distasteful of a cow.

Uddered, (ud'er) *a.* Furnished with udder.

Ugly, (ug'le) *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity;—basely; wickedly.

Ugliness, (ug'le-ness) *n.* Quality of being ugly; want of beauty;—turpitude of mind; moral depravity;—also, ill-nature; crossness.

Ugly, (ug'le) *a.* [A.-S. *egle*.] Offensive to the sight; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect;—ill-natured; cross-grained.

Uloer, (ul'ser) *n.* [L. *ulcus*.] A sore discharging pus.

Uloerate, (ul'ser-ät) *v. i.* To become ulcerous;—*v. t.* To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.

Uloeration, (ul'ser-ä'shun) *n.* Process of forming into an ulcer; state of being ulcerated;—an ulcer; a morbid sore discharging pus, &c.

Uloerous, (ul'ser-us) *a.* Having the nature of an ulcer;—affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

Uloerousness, (ul'ser-us-ness) *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

Ullage, (ul'aj) *n.* [F. *cullage*.] That quantity which a cask wants of being full.

Ulmine, (ul'min) *n.* A vegetable acid exuded by the elm, oak, and other trees;—also *ulminic acid*.

Ulmus, (ul'mus) *n.* A genus of exogenous trees cultivated for their timber; the elm.

Ulna, (ul'ua) *n.* [L.] The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm.

Ulnar, (ul'när) *a.* Pertaining to the ulna.

Ullterior, (ul'te-re-or) *a.* [L. *ullterior*.] Situated beyond or on the further side;—remoter; more distant.

Ultimate, (ul'te-mät) *a.* [L. *ultimus*.] Furthest; most remote;—last in a train of progression or consequences;—incapable of further analysis; constituent;—extreme; conclusive.

Ultimately, (ul'te-mät-le) *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

Ultimatum, (ul-to-mä'tum) *n.* [L.] A final proposition or condition;—especially, the final terms offered as the basis of a treaty.

Ultimo, (ul'to-mö) *n.* [L. (*sc. mense*).] The last month preceding the present—often contracted to *ult*.

Ultra, (ul'tra) *a.* [L. *ulter*.] Disposed to go beyond others or beyond due limit; radical; extreme.

Ultratism, (ul'tra-izm) *n.* Principles of men who advocate extreme measures.

Ultramarine, (ul-tra-ma-rén') *a.* [L. *ultra* and *marina*.] Situated or being beyond the sea.

Ultramarine, (ul-tra-ma-rén') *n.* A blue pigment obtained originally by powdering the lapis-lazuli, but now made artificially.

Ultramontane, (ul-tra-mon'tän) *a.* [L. *ultra* and *mons*.] Being beyond the Alps in respect to the one who speaks;—belonging to the Italian or extremely popish party of the Roman Catholic Church.

Ultramontaniam, (ul-tra-mon'tän-izm) *n.* The principles of those who maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy;—the endeavour to render the Gallican and other national Catholic churches more subservient to the Romish see.

Ultramontanist, (ul-tra-mon'tän-ist) *n.* One who holds to ultramontaniam.

Ultramundane, (ul-tra-mun'dän) *a.* [L. *ultra* and *mundus*.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

Ultra-tropical, (ul'tra-trop'ik-al) *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the tropics.

Utraneous, (ul-trö-né-us) *a.* [L. *ultraneus*.] Spontaneous; voluntary; done of one's own will.

Ullulate, (ul'ü-lät) *v. i.* [L. *ullulare*.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

Ullulation, (ul'ü-lä'shun) *n.* A howl, as of the Ullul, (um'bel) *n.* [L. *umbella*.] A kind of flower-cluster in which the flower-stalks spread from a common point, as in the carrot.

Umbelliferous, (um-bel-if'er-us) *a.* [L. *umbella* and *ferre*.] Producing the inflorescence called an umbel.

Umbel, (um'ber) *n.* The *Scopus umbrella*, a gallatorial bird of the heron family, inhabiting Africa.

Umbel, (um'ber) *n.* [L. *umbra*, shade, or *Umbria*, a district in Italy.] An ochreous ore of iron, of a brown or blackish brown colour, often used as a pigment.

Umbel, (um'ber) *v. t.* **Umbel.**
To colour with umbel; to shade or darken.



Umbilical, (um-bil'ik-al) *a.* [L. *umbilicus*.] Of or pertaining to the navel.

Umbles, (um'blz) *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer;—hence, entrails in general.

Umbo, (um'bö) *n.* [L.] Pointed boss, or protuberant part of a buckler or shield;—in *conchology*, the point situated above the hinge of a bivalve shell.

Umbrage, (um'brä) *n.* [L. *umbra*.] Shade; shadow;—that which affords a shade, as a screen of trees;—the feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way;—hence, suspicion of injury; resentment.

Umbrageous, (um-brä'jé-us) *a.* Forming or affording a shade;—shady; shaded;—hence, obscure.

Umbrageousness, (um-brä'jé-us-ness) *n.* The state of being umbrageous; shadiness.

Umbrate, (um'brät) *v. t.* [L. *umbrare*.] To shade; to shadow;—to foreshadow; to typify.

Umbrella, (um-brel'a) *n.* [L. *umbra*.] A shade or screen carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.

Umpirage, (um'pir-ä) *n.* Power of an umpire to decide;—decision of an umpire; arbitrament.

Umpire, (um'pir) *n.* [F. *impair*, *nonpair*.] A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred;—a third person who is to decide a question submitted to arbitrators, in case of their disagreement.

Umpireship, (um'pir-ship) *n.* Office or authority of an umpire.

Unbated, (un-a-bät'ed) *a.* Not lessened in strength or violence; undiminished.

Unable, (un-'ä-bl) *a.* Not having sufficient strength, means, skill, or the like; impotent.

Unabashed, (un-a-bol'isht) *a.* Not repealed.

Unabridged, (un-'a-brijt') *a.* Not shortened or curtailed; entire; complete.

Unabsolved, (un-ab-solv'd') *a.* Not acquitted or forgiven.

Unaccented, (un-ak-sen'ted) *a.* Having no accent.

Unacceptable, (un-ak-sept-a-bl) *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome.

Unaccepted, (un-ak-sept'ed) *a.* Not received; rejected.

Unaccommodating, (un-ak-kom'ö-dät-ing) *a.* Not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

Unaccompanied, (un-ak-kum'pan-id) *a.* Having no attendants or followers;—played or sung without an accompaniment.

Unaccomplished, (un-ak-kom'plisht) *a.* Not performed; not refined or polished by culture.

Unaccountable, (un-ak-kount-a-bl) *a.* Not accountable;—not to be accounted for; inexplicable.

Unaccountably, (un-ak-kount'a-ble) *adv.* In an unaccountable manner; strangely.

Unaccustomed, (un-ak-kus'tumd) *a.* Not accustomed to; not familiar with; not yet habituated to.

Unacknowledged, (un-ak-nol'ejd) *a.* Not owned or recognized; not avowed.

Unacquainted, (un-ak-kwänt'ed) *a.* Not acquainted; unfamiliar.

Unacquitted, (un-ak-kwit'ed) *a.* Not set free; not declared to be innocent.

Unadjusted, (un-ad-just'ed) *a.* Not settled or regulated; not liquidated.

Unadorned, (un-a-dornd') *a.* Not decorated or embellished; plain; simple.

Unadvisable, (un-ad-viz'a-bl) *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; inexpedient.
Unadvised, (un-ad-viz'd) *a.* Not advised;—done without due consideration; imprudent; rash.
Unadvisedly, (un-ad-viz'ed-le) *adv.* Without due consideration; imprudently; indiscreetly.
Unaffected, (un-af-fekt'ed) *a.* Not affected or moved;—not artificial or formal; simple; natural.
Unaffectedly, (un-af-fekt'ed-le) *adv.* In an unaffected manner; really; without disguise.
Unaffecteding, (un-af-fekt'ing) *a.* Not pathetic; not touching or moving the feelings.
Unaided, (un-aid'ed) *a.* Not assisted; not helped.
Unalloyed, (un-al-loid') *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture.
Unalterable, (un-al'ter-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of change; unchangeable; immutable.
Unalterably, (un-al'ter-a-ble) *adv.* Unchangeably; invariably.
Unambiguous, (un-am-big'ü-us) *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.
Unambitious, (un-am-bish'e-us) *a.* Not aspiring; void of ambition; not affecting pomp or show.
Unamiable, (un-a'me-a-bl) *a.* Not amiable; not adapted to gain affection; unlovely.
Unanimity, (ü-na-nim'e-te) *n.* State of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or determination.
Unanimous, (ü-nan'e-mus) *a.* [*L. unus and animus.*] Of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; formed with the agreement of all.
Unanimously, (ü-nan'e-mus-le) *adv.* In a unanimous manner. [or proclaimed.]
Unannounced, (un-an-nounst') *a.* Not declared.
Unanointed, (un-a-noint'ed) *a.* Not anointed;—not having received extreme unction.
Unanswerable, (un-an'ser-a-bl) *a.* Not answerable; not capable of refutation.
Unanswerably, (un-an'ser-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner not be to answered; beyond refutation.
Unappalled, (un-ap-pawld') *a.* Undaunted; not impressed with fear.
Unappealable, (un-ap-pel'a-bl) *a.* Not admitting of appeal; incapable of being carried to a higher court.
Unappeasable, (un-ap-péz'a-bl) *a.* Implacable; that cannot be pacified.
Unappeased, (un-ap-pézd') *a.* Not pacified.
Unappreciated, (un-ap-pré'she-ä-ted) *a.* Not duly valued or esteemed.
Unapprised, (un-ap-priz'd) *a.* Not previously informed. [sable.]
Unapproachable, (un-ap-pröch'a-bl) *a.* Inaccessable.
Unappropriated, (un-ap-prö'pre-ä-ted) *a.* Not assigned or applied to a specific use, as funds, &c.
Unapproved, (un-ap-prövd') *a.* Not approved.
Unapt, (un-apt') *a.* Not apt; not ready to learn; not qualified or fit; unsuitable.
Unaptly, (un-apt'le) *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.
Unarmed, (un-arm'd) *a.* Not furnished with arms, armour, or defence.
Unarrayed, (un-ar-rä'd) *a.* Not dressed or adorned.
Unascertainable, (un-as-er-tän'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be known or reduced to a certainty.
Unascertained, (un-as-er-tänd) *a.* Not certainly known;—not reduced to a certainty.
Unasked, (un-askt') *a.* Unsolicited.
Unassailable, (un-as-säl'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be attacked; impregnable.
Unassailed, (un-as-säld') *a.* Not attacked or assailed.

Unassignable, (un-as-sin'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be transferred by endorsement; not negotiable.
Unassimilated, (un-as-sim'il-ä-ted) *a.* Not assimilated;—not united with or absorbed in the proper fluids or solids of the body, as food.
Unassisted, (un-as-sist'ed) *a.* Not aided or helped.
Unassociated, (un-as-sö'she-ä-ted) *a.* Not united in company or society with; unconnected.
Unassuming, (un-as-süm'ing) *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward.
Unattached, (un-at-tacht') *a.* Not adhering; not united;—not arrested;—not joined in affection.
Unattainable, (un-at-tän'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being attained or gained; out of reach.
Unattempted, (un-at-tempt'ed) *a.* Not tried.
Unattended, (un-at-tend'ed) *a.* Unaccompanied; forsaken.
Unattested, (un-at-tes'ted) *a.* Not signed or witnessed; without attestation.
Unattractive, (un-at-traktiv) *a.* Not inviting or alluring;—uninteresting.
Unauthorized, (un-aw'thor-izd) *a.* Not properly commissioned;—not supported by authority.
Unavailing, (un-a-val'ing) *a.* Of no avail;—not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless.
Unavenged, (un-a-venjd') *a.* Not avenged or revenged.
Unavoidable, (un-a-void'a-bl) *a.* Not avoidable;—not to be shunned;—necessary; inevitable.
Unavoidably, (un-a-void'a-ble) *adv.* Necessarily; inevitably.
Unaware, (un-a-wär) *adv.* Without previous design or preparation; suddenly; unexpectedly.
Unbalanced, (un-bal'ans) *a.* Not balanced; set in equipoise;—not adjusted; not brought to an equality of debt and credit;—unsteady; unsound.
Unbar, (un-bär) *v. t.* To remove a bar or bar from; to unfasten; to open.
Unbearable, (un-bär'a-bl) *a.* Intolerable; not to be endured.
Unbecoming, (un-bë-kum'ing) *a.* Not becoming; improper for the person or character; indecorous.
Unbecitting, (un-bë-fit'ing) *a.* Not becoming; unseemly.
Unbegotten, (un-bë-got'n) *a.* Not begot; not generated; having never been generated; self-existent.
Unbelief, (un-bë-lëf) *n.* The withholding of belief; incredulity;—*especially*, disbelief of divine revelation, or in a divine providence or scheme of redemption; want of faith; distrust; doubting.
Unbeliever, (un-bë-lëv'ér) *n.* One who does not believe; one who discredits revelation.
Unbelieving, (un-bë-lëv'ing) *a.* Not believing;—discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.
Unbend, (un-bend') *v. t.* To free from flexure; to make straight;—to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax;—to unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails.—to cast loose or untie, as a rope.
Unbending, (un-bend'ing) *a.* Not suffering flexure;—unyielding; resolute; rigid; inflexible.
Unbias, (un-bi'as) *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
Unbidden, (un-bid'n) *a.* Not commanded;—spontaneous; voluntary;—not invited.
Unbind, (un-bind') *v. t.* To remove a band from; to untie; to unfasten; to loose.
Unblemished, (un-blem'isht) *a.* Not blemished; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; spotless.

Unblenching, (un-blensh'ing) *a.* Not shrinking or flinching; firm.

Unblest, (un-blest') *a.* Not blest; excluded from benediction;—wretched; unhappy.

Unblushing, (un-blush'ing) *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; bold-faced; impudent.

Unbolt, (un-bolt') *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open.

Unbolted, (un-bolt'ed) *a.* Not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter; unsifted.

Unborn, (un-born) *a.* Not born; not brought into life; still to appear; future.

Unborrowed, (un-bor'röd) *a.* Genuine; being one's own. (to reveal in confidence.

Unbosom, (un-böö'zum) *v. t.* To disclose freely.

Unbought, (un-baw't') *a.* Obtained without money; not finding a purchaser.

Unbound, (un-bound') *a.* Not bound; in sheets; loose;—not tied by obligation.

Unbounded, (un-bound'ed) *a.* Having no bound; unlimited;—having no check; unrestrained.

Unbowed, (un-bow'd') *a.* Not bent.

Unbrace, (un-bräs) *v. t.* To free from tension; to relax; to loose.

Unbranched, (un-bransht') *a.* Not shooting into branches;—also *unbranching*.

Unbreathed, (un-brëth'd') *a.* Not exercised.

Unbred, (un-bred') *a.* Not well bred; rude; uneducated; unpolished.

Unbribed, (un-brid'd') *a.* Not bribed; not hired or influenced by money or gifts.

Unbridled, (un-brid'ld) *a.* Loosed from the bridle; hence, unrestrained; violent.

Unbroken, (un-brö'kn) *a.* Not broken or violated;—untained;—unsubdued;—whole; entire.

Unbrotherly, (un-bruth'r-le) *a.* Unbecoming a brother; unkind.

Unbruised, (un-brüsd') *a.* Not bruised; unhurt.

Unbuckle, (un-buk'l) *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten.

Unburden, (un-bur'dn) *v. t.* To relieve from a burden;—to throw of;—to ease, as the mind or heart, by disclosing the cause of trouble, grief, &c.;—also written *unburthen*.

Unburied, (un-ber'ed) *a.* Uninterred; not honoured with funeral rites.

Unburnt, (un-burn't) *a.* Not consumed by fire;—not scorched;—not baked, as brick.

Unbudge, (un-käj') *v. t.* To loose from, or as from a cage; to set free.

Uncalled, (un-kawld') *a.* Not summoned or invited;—not required or demanded, with *for*.

Uncandid, (un-kan'did) *a.* Void of candour; not frank or sincere;—not fair or impartial.

Uncanonical, (un-ka-non'ik-al) *a.* Not agreeable to the canons; not recognized as authentic.

Uncared, (un-kärd') *a.* Not regarded; not attended to;—with *for*.

Uncease, (un-käs) *v. t.* To disengage from a case or covering.

Unceasing, (un-sä'sing) *a.* Continual; uninterrupted.

Unceasingly, (un-sä'sing-le) *adv.* Without interruption or cessation; continuously.

Unceremonious, (un-ser-e-mö'ne-us) *a.* Not ceremonious or formal;—plain; easy.

Uncertain, (un-ser'tän) *a.* Not certain; not positively known;—not to be depended upon;—not having certain knowledge;—doubtful;—uncertain.

Uncertainty, (un-ser'tän-te) *n.* State of being uncertain; doubtfulness;—contingency;—want

of certainty;—something unknown or undetermined.

Unchallenged, (un-chal'enjd) *a.* Not objected to;—not called to account;—not summoned to fight.

Unchangeable, (un-chänj'a-bl) *a.* Not subject to change or variability; immutable.

Unchangeableness, (un-chänj'a-bl-nes) *n.* Immutability;—state or quality of being not subject to change.

Uncharitable, (un-chär'e-ta-bl) *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; severe in judging.

Unchaste, (un-chäst') *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd.

Unchecked, (un-chekt') *a.* Unrestrained; not hindered;—not contradicted.

Unchequered, (un-chek'grd) *a.* Not chequered or diversified.

Unchristian, (un-krist'yan) *a.* Not converted to the Christian faith;—unbecoming a Christian.

Unchurch, (un-church') *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rites of a church.

Uncircumcision, (un-ser-kum-sizh'un) *n.* Absence or want of circumcision;—those not circumcised.

Uncivil, (un-siv'il) *a.* Not civil or civilized;—not complaisant; not courteous; rude.

Uncivilized, (un-siv'il-izd) *a.* Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life.

Unclad, (un-klad') *a.* Not clad; not clothed.

Unclaimed, (un-klämd') *a.* Not claimed or demanded.

Unclasp, (un-klasp') *v. t.* To open or loose, as what is fastened with a clasp.

Unclassical, (un-klas'ik-al) *a.* Not classical; not according to the idiom of the best writers.

Uncle, (ung'kl) *n.* [L. *avunculus*.] The brother of one's father or mother.

Unclean, (un-klën') *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty;—ceremonially impure;—morally impure; sinful.

Uncleanliness, (un-klën'nes) *n.* Want of cleanliness; foulness; lewdness; incontinence.

Unclerical, (un-klër'ik-al) *a.* Unbecoming the clergy or clerical character.

Unclod, (un-klog') *v. t.* To disencumber; to free from encumbrances, or any thing that retards motion.

Unclose, (un-klöz') *v. t.* To open; to break the seal of;—to disclose; to lay open.

Unclothe, (un-klöth') *v. t.* To strip of clothing.

Unclouded, (un-kloud'ed) *a.* Free from clouds; unveiled; not darkened or obscured by clouds.

Uncoil, (un-koil') *v. t.* To unwind or open.

Uncoined, (un-koind') *a.* Not coined.

Uncoloured, (un-kul'grd) *a.* Not stained, or dyed;—not heightened or embellished in description.

Uncomely, (un-kum'le) *a.* Not comely or graceful; unseemly; unbecoming.

Uncomfortable, (un-kum'fort-a-bl) *a.* Not comfortable; affording no comfort.

Uncomfortably, (un-kum'fort-a-ble) *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort.

Uncommon, (un-kom'un) *a.* Not common; not usual; hence, remarkable; strange.

Uncomplaining, (un-kom-plän'ing) *a.* Not murmuring; disposed to be contented.

Uncomplaisant, (un-kom-plä-zant) *a.* Not civil or courteous.

Uncompromising, (un-kom'prü-miz-ing) *a.* Not

admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; making no concession; unyielding.

Unconcern, (un-kon-*cern*) *a.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude.

Unconcerned, (un-kon-*cern'd*) *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude.

Unconcerted, (un-kon-*sert*-ed) *a.* Not concerted; acting independently.

Unconciliatory, (un-kon-sil'-e-a-tor-e) *a.* Not tending or disposed to gain favour or conciliate.

Uncondemned, (un-kon-dem'd) *a.* Not found guilty; not disowned or denounced.

Unconditional, (un-kon-dish'un-al) *a.* Not conditional; absolute; unreserved.

Unconditionally, (un-kon-dish'un-al-le) *adv.* Without conditions; without reservation.

Unconfined, (un-kon-find') *a.* Not confined; free from restraint;—having no limits; unbounded.

Unconfirmed, (un-kon-ferm'd) *a.* Not fortified by resolution;—not supported by testimony;—not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation. [conformable; inconsistent.]

Unconformable, (un-kon-form'a-bl) *a.* Not unconformable, (un-kon-found'ed) *a.* Not confounded or confused; distinct.

Uncongealed, (un-kon-jeld') *a.* Not frozen; not congealed by cold.

Uncongenial, (un-kon-jen'e-al) *a.* Not congenial; repulsive; distant.

Unconnected, (un-kon-nekt'ed) *a.* Not joined together; incoherent; loose; vague.

Unconquerable, (un-kong-ker-a-bl) *a.* That cannot be vanquished or defeated; invincible.

Unconquered, (un-kong-ker'd) *a.* Not vanquished or overcome; invincible; insuperable.

Unconscionable, (un-kon-shun-a-bl) *a.* Not conscionable; unreasonable; inordinate;—enormous; vast.

Unconscious, (un-kon-she-us) *a.* Not knowing; not perceiving;—not made the object of consciousness. [unconscious manner.]

Unconsciously, (un-kon-she-us-le) *adv.* In an unconscious manner.

Unconsidered, (un-kon-sid'erd) *a.* Not considered or thought of;—not attended to.

Unconstitutional, (un-kon-ste-tushun-al) *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution or contrary to it.

Unconstrained, (un-kon-strand') *a.* Free from constraint or compulsion;—spontaneous.

Unconsumed, (un-kon-sumd') *a.* Not wasted, expended, or destroyed.

Uncontaminated, (un-kon-tam'in-at-ed) *a.* Not tainted or corrupted; stainless.

Uncontested, (un-kon-tes'ted) *a.* Not contested or disputed.

Uncontrollable, (un-kon-tröl'a-bl) *a.* Not controllable; unmanageable;—that cannot be resisted. [disputed; not called in question.]

Uncontroverted, (un-kon-trö-vert-ed) *a.* Not controverted, (un-kon-vert'ed) *a.* Not converted; not changed; unregenerate; impenitent.

Unconvicted, (un-kon-vikt'ed) *a.* Not convicted.

Unconvinced, (un-kon-vinst') *a.* Not convinced or persuaded.

Uncooked, (un-kóok't) *a.* Not cooked.

Uncorrected, (un-kor-ek'ted) *a.* Not corrected or revised;—not amended. [not depraved.]

Uninterrupted, (un-kor-rupt'ed) *a.* Not vitiated.

Uncouple, (un-kup'l) *v. t.* To loose, as dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.

Uncourteous, (un-kurt'-e-us) *a.* Not courteous; uncivil; unpollite; not kind and complaisant.

Uncouth, (un-kóoth') *a.* [A.-S. *uncūth.*] Having awkward manners; unseemly; clumsy.

Uncouthness, (un-kóoth'-ness) *n.* State or quality of being uncouth; oddness; strangeness.

Uncover, (un-kuv'er) *v. t.* To take the cover from; to divest of covering; to lay open;—*v. i.* To take off the hat in token of respect.

Uncreated, (un-kre-át'ed) *a.* Not yet formed or created;—not existing by creation; self-existing.

Uncrossed, (un-kroest') *a.* Not crossed or cancelled;—not thwarted or opposed.

Uncrowded, (un-krowd'ed) *a.* Not pressed or straitened for want of room.

Unction, (ung'shun) *n.* [L. *unctio*] Act of rubbing with oil for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration;—an ointment;—that quality in language, address, or the like, which excites emotion, strong devotion; religious favour and tenderness;—divine and sanctifying grace.

Unctionless, (ung'shun-less) *a.* Wanting unction or devotional tenderness and fervour.

Unctuous, (ung'tú-us) *a.* [L. *unctuosus*.] Fat; oily; greasy.

Unctuousness, (ung'tú-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being unctuous; fatness; oiliness.

Uncultivated, (un-kul'te-vát-ed) *a.* Untilled; unused in tillage;—rude and rough in manner.

Uncured, (un-kúrd') *a.* Not healed or remedied.

Uncurl, (un-kurl') *v. t.* To loose from curls or ringlets;—*v. i.* To fall from a curled state; to become straight.

Uncut, (un-kut') *a.* Not cut.

Undamaged, (un-dam'ajd) *a.* Not damaged, impaired, or spoiled.

Undated, (un'dát-ed) *a.* [L. *undat.*] Rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf;—not dated; having no date.

Undaunted, (un-dánt'ed) *a.* Not subdued or depressed by fear; fearless; intrepid.

Undecagon, (un-dek'a-gon) *n.* [L. *undecim*, 11, *gōnia*.] A figure of eleven angles, and sides.

Undecayed, (un-dē-kád') *a.* Not decayed; unimpaired by age, loss, &c.; being in full strength.

Undecaying, (un-dē-káing) *a.* Not suffering diminution or decline;—undying; immortal.

Undeceive, (un-dē-sēv') *v. t.* To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake.

Undecided, (un-dē-sid'ed) *a.* Not determined; not settled.

Undefended, (un-dē-fend'ed) *a.* Without defence; exposed to assault.

Undeffiled, (un-dē-fild') *a.* Unpolluted.

Undeniable, (un-dē-ní'a-bl) *a.* Not deniable;—capable of denial; palpably true; obvious.

Undeniably, (un-dē-ní'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner so plain as to admit no contradiction or denial.

Undeprived, (un-dē-priv'd) *a.* Not divested of power; not deprived of any possession.

Under, (un'der) *prep.* [A.-S.] In a lower position; beneath; below;—in relation to something or person that is superior, oppresses, governs, directs;—in relation to something that exceeds in rank, number, size, and the like;—in relation to something that comprehends or includes, that furnishes a cover, pretext, or the like;—in the relation of being subject, of undergoing reproach, treatment, and the like.

Under, (un'der) *adv.* In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition.

Under, (un'der) *a.* Lower in rank or degree; subject; subordinate.

Under-agent, (un-der-ā'jent) *n.* Subordinate agent.

Underbid, (un-dər-bid') *v. t.* To bid or offer less than another, as in auctions.

Underbred, (un-dər-bred') *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar.

Underbrush, (un-dər-brush) *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest.

Undercharge, (un-dər-čəɹʃ) *v. t.* To charge below or under; to charge less than is usual.

Underclothes, (un-dər-klɔʊz) *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others.

Undercurrent, (un-dər-kur-ənt) *n.* A current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface.

Underdo, (un-dər-doo') *v. t.* To do less than is requisite; to cook insufficiently.

Underdrain, (un-dər-drən) *n.* A covered drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

Underdrain, (un-dər-drən') *v. t.* To drain by forming a covered channel below the surface.

Underestimate, (un-dər-es-tē-māt) *v. t.* To form too low an estimate of; to rate beneath the real value.

Underfed, (un-dər-fed) *a.* Insufficiently fed.

Underfoot, (un-dər-foot) *adv.* Beneath.

Undergird, (un-dər-ɡɜrd) *v. t.* To bind below; to gird round the bottom, as a ship.

Undergo, (un-dər-goo) *v. t.* To be subjected to; to bear; to suffer; to sustain.

Undergraduate, (un-dər-ɡrad-u-āt) *n.* A student of a college who has not taken his first degree.

Underground, (un-dər-ground) *a.* Being below the surface of the ground.

Undergrowth, (un-dər-grəʊθ) *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

Underhand, (un-dər-hand) *adv.* By secret means; in a clandestine manner;—by fraud.

Underhand, (un-dər-hand) *a.* Secret; clandestine—usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

Underived, (un-də-rivd) *a.* Not drawn or derived from any foreign source; not borrowed.

Underlay, (un-dər-lā) *v. t.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.

Underlet, (un-dər-let') *v. t.* To let below the value;—to lease at second hand; to let under a lease.

Underlie, (un-dər-lī) *v. t.* To lie under; to be situated under;—to form the foundation of.

Underline, (un-dər-līn) *v. t.* To mark with a line below, as words; to underscore.

Underling, (un-dər-ling) *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow.

Undermine, (un-dər-mīn') *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath;—to sap;—to remove the support of by clandestine means.

Undermost, (un-dər-mōst) *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition.

Underneath, (un-dər-nēθ) *adv.* [A.-S. *underneodhas.*] Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Underneath, (un-dər-nēθ) *prep.* Under; beneath.

Under-petticoat, (un-dər-pet-ē-kōt) *n.* A petticoat worn under a skirt or another petticoat.

Underpin, (un-dər-pīn) *v. t.* To place something underneath for support;—to prop.

Underplot, (un-dər-plɒt) *n.* A series of events in a play proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it;—a clandestine scheme.

Underprop, (un-dər-prop) *v. t.* To support.

Underprop, (un-dər-rāt') *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue.

Undersell, (un-dər-sel') *v. t.* To sell the same articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than.

Underset, (un-dər-set') *v. t.* To prop; to support.

Underset, (un-dər-set) *n.* A current of water below the surface flowing in a direction contrary to the wind, and to the surface-water moved by it.

Under-shrub, (un-dər-shrub) *n.* A low shrub, woody and permanent at the base, but deciduous above.

Undersign, (un-dər-sīn) *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or legal instrument.

Undersigned, (un-dər-sīnd') *n.* The person who signs or has signed; the subscriber.

Undersized, (un-dər-sīzd) *a.* Of a size less than is common.

Under-soil, (un-dər-soll) *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

Understand, (un-dər-stand') *v. t.* To have just and adequate ideas of; to apprehend the meaning or intention of; to know;—to be apprised; to have information of;—to hold or suppose to mean; to interpret;—to mean without expressing; to imply;—*v. i.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties;—to be informed; to learn.

Understanding, (un-dər-stand'ing) *n.* Act of a person who understands any thing (in the several senses of the word); knowledge; exact comprehension;—intelligence between two or more persons; union of sentiments;—any thing mutually agreed upon;—in *philosophy*, the faculty which comprehends facts, ideas, and their relations;—the intellectual faculty; power of knowledge and judgment; power to distinguish between truth or error, good or evil, cause and effect, and means and ends;—in the *Kantian philosophy*, the logical faculty as distinguished from the intuitive faculty.

Understate, (un-dər-stāt') *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth warrants.

Understratum, (un-dər-strā-tum) *n.* Subsoil; the bed or layer on which the mould or soil rests.

Undertake, (un-dər-tāk') *v. t.* To take upon one's self; to engage in; to enter upon;—to lay one's self under obligations, or enter into covenant or contract, to perform or to execute;—*v. i.* To take upon or assume any business or province;—to promise; to be bound;—to venture; to risk.

Undertaker, (un-dər-tāk'ər) *n.* One who undertakes;—one who takes the management of funerals.

Undertaking, (un-dər-tāk'ing) *n.* That which is undertaken; any business, work, or project which a person engages in or attempts;—enterprise.

Under-tone, (un-dər-tōn) *n.* A low or subdued

Undervalue, (un-dər-val'ū) *v. t.* To rate, value, or estimate below the real worth;—to esteem lightly; to despise.

Underwood, (un-dər-wōod) *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.

Underwork, (un-dər-wurk') *v. t.* To undermine; to destroy by clandestine measures;—*v. i.* To work or labour upon less, or for a less price than is sufficient or proper.

Underwrite, (un-dər-rīt') *v. t.* To write under something else; to subscribe;—to set one's name to, as a policy of insurance;—*v. i.* To practise underwriting; to act as underwriter.

Underwriter, (un-dər-rīt'ər) *n.* An insurer—so

called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

Underwriting, (un-dér-wít'ing) *n.* Act or profession of insuring ships, goods, &c.

Undeserved, (un-dé-zérvd') *a.* Unmerited; not deserved.

Undesigning, (un-dé-sín'ing) *a.* Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

Undesirable, (un-dé-zír'a-bl) *a.* Not to be wished or desired; unpleasing.

Undetermined, (un-dé-tér'mind) *a.* Not decided; not settled; not limited; not defined.

Undeterred, (un-dé-tér'rd) *a.* Not deterred or restrained by fear or obstacles.

Undeviating, (un-dé-ve-át-ing) *a.* Not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; regular; steady. [*crude.*]

Undigested, (un-de-jér'ted) *a.* Not digested; undigested.

Undignified, (un-dí-gné-fid) *a.* Wanting dignity; mean; vulgar. [*unimpaired.*]

Undiminished, (un-de-min-ísh't) *a.* Not lessened.

Undisciplined, (un-dis'é-plind) *a.* Not duly exercised and taught; raw;—not instructed; untaught. [*not revealed.*]

Undisclosed, (un-dis'klöz'd) *a.* Not disclosed;

Undiscouraged, (un-dis-kur'ájd) *a.* Not disheartened.

Undiscoverable, (un-dis-kuv'ér-a-bl) *a.* Not to be discovered or easily found out.

Undiscovered, (un-dis-kuv'ér'd) *a.* Not found out; unseen; secret.

Undisguised, (un-dis-gíz'd) *a.* Not covered with a mask or false appearance;—open; plain; sincere. [*or depressed with fear.*]

Undismayed, (un-dis-májd) *a.* Not discouraged.

Undisposed, (un-dis-póz'd) *a.* Not parted with; being still on hand—with *of*.

Undisputed, (un-dis-pút'd) *a.* Not disputed or called in question;—incontrovertible.

Undissembled, (un-dis-sem'bl'd) *a.* Undisguised; unfeigned; open; honest.

Undistinguishable, (un-dis-ting'gwísh-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being distinctly seen, or of being known by any peculiar mark or property.

Undistinguished, (un-dis-ting'gwísh't) *a.* Not plainly discerned; not marked with any particular property; not treated with special favour.

Undistracted, (un-dis-trákt'ed) *a.* Not perplexed by variety or contrariety of thoughts or concerns.

Undisturbed, (un-dis-turb'd) *a.* Not disturbed or agitated;—calm; tranquil; placid.

Undivided, (un-de-vid'd) *a.* Not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole.

Undivulged, (un-de-vuljd') *a.* Not revealed or disclosed; secret.

Undo, (un-doo') *v. t.* To reverse, as what has been done; to annul;—to open; to unfasten;—to bring to poverty; to ruin, as in reputation, morals, or the like.

Undoing, (un-doo'ing) *n.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief;—act of reversing.

Undomesticated, (un-dó-mes'tík-ál-ed) *a.* Not domesticated; unused to live in a family; untamed.

Undone, (un-dun') *a.* Not performed or executed;—ruined; brought to destruction.

Undoubted, (un-dout'ed) *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

Undoubtedly, (un-dout'ed-le) *adv.* Without doubt; without question; indubitably.

Undoubting, (un-dout'ing) *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating in belief.

Undowered, (un-dow'ér'd) *a.* Not having a dowry or portion.

Undress, (un-dres') *v. t.* To divest of clothes;—to deprive of ornaments; to disrobe;—to take the dressing or covering from, as a wound.

Undress, (un'dres) *n.* A loose, negligent dress;—authorized habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full uniform.

Undressed, (un-drest') *a.* Not dressed or attired;—not cooked;—not pruned or trimmed.

Undried, (un-drid') *a.* Not dried; moist;—fresh.

Undue, (un-dú) *a.* Not due; not yet owing;—excessive; immoderate.

Undulate, (un'dú-lát) *v. t.* [*L. undulare.*] To move backward and forward, or up and down. —*v. i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave.

Undulation, (un-dú-lá'shun) *n.* A waving motion or vibration;—the movement of a fluid collected in any natural or artificial cavity which is felt by pressure or by percussion;—a rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant tones are sounded together;—a motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side in any fluid medium, propagated continuously among its particles; a vibration.

Undulatory, (un'dú-la-tór-e) *a.* Moving in the manner of waves; resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall.

Unduly, (un-dú-le) *adv.* In an undue manner; not according to propriety; excessively.

Undutious, (un-dú-tú-us) *a.* Not performing duty; disobedient; irreverent;—also *undutiful*.

Undutifulness, (un-dú-tú-fool-nes) *n.* Neglect or violation of duty; disobedience; want of respect.

Undying, (un-dí'ing) *a.* Not perishing; immortal.

Unearth, (un-érth') *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; to bring out from concealment.

Unearthly, (un-érth'le) *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural.

Uneasily, (un-é-sé-le) *adv.* In an uneasy manner.

Uneasiness, (un-é-sé-nes) *n.* The condition of being uneasy; want of ease; disquiet; perturbation.

Uneasy, (un-é-sé) *a.* Not easy; restless; disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like;—not easy in manner; constrained; stiff;—disagreeable; unpleasant. [*proving, or instructive.*]

Unedifying, (un-ed'é-fi-ing) *a.* Not edifying.

Uneducated, (un-ed-ú-kát'ed) *a.* Not educated or instructed; unlearned. [*staid.*]

Uneffaced, (un-ef-fást') *a.* Not effaced or obliterated.

Unembarrassed, (un-em-bá-rást) *a.* Not perplexed in mind; free from pecuniary difficulties.

Unembodied, (un-em-bod'id) *a.* Incorporeal; immaterial;—not formed into a body.

Unemployed, (un-em-ploid') *a.* Not employed or in use;—at leisure; idle.

Unencumbered, (un-in-kum'ber'd) *a.* Not encumbered or burdened;—free from charge, mortgage, &c.

Unendowed, (un-en-dow'd) *a.* Not invested or furnished, as with gifts, graces, funds, &c.

Unendurable, (un-en-dú-ra-bl) *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable; insufferable.

Unengaged, (un-en-gájd') *a.* Not engaged or employed; not bound by covenant or promise.

Unengaging, (un-en-gá'ing) *a.* Not inviting or attractive.

Unenglish, (un-eng'lish) *a.* Not English.

Unevenable, (un-en've-a-bl) *a.* Not to be saved.

Unequal, (un-é'kwál) *a.* Not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talent, &c.

age, station, or the like;—not uniform; not regular.

Unequalled, (un-ē'kwald) *a.* Not equalled or to be equalled; unparalleled; unrivalled.

Unequally, (un-ē'kwā-le) *adv.* In an unequal manner; in different degrees.

Unequivocal, (un-ē'kwiv-ō-kal) *a.* Not doubtful; clear; not of doubtful signification.

Unerring, (un-ē'ring) *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error;—incapable of failure; certain.

Unessential, (un-es-sen'she-al) *a.* Not essential; not necessary or of first importance.

Uneven, (un-ē'vn) *a.* Not even; not level; rough;—not equal; not of equal length.

Unevenness, (un-ē'vn-nes) *n.* Quality of being uneven; want of uniformity.

Unexamined, (un-egz-an'ind) *a.* Not examined; not investigated or discussed.

Unexampled, (un-egz-am'pld) *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled.

Unexceptionable, (un-ek-sep'ahun-a-bl) *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable.

Unexecuted, (un-eks-ē-kūt-ed) *a.* Not done or performed;—not signed and sealed; invalid.

Unexemplified, (un-egz-em'ple-fid) *a.* Not illustrated by example or instance.

Unexercised, (un-eks-ē'r-ē-izd) *a.* Not exercised; undisciplined; unexperienced.

Unexpected, (un-eks-pekt'ed) *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; not provided against; sudden. [laid out, or spent.]

Unexpended, (un-eks-pend'ed) *a.* Not expended.

Unexplained, (un-eks-plānd) *a.* Not made clear to the understanding; not interpreted or illustrated. [viewed, or examined; unknown.]

Unexplored, (un-eks-plōrd) *a.* Not searched.

Unexposed, (un-eks-pōzd) *a.* Not exposed or laid open to view. [pounded or explained.]

Unexpounded, (un-eks-pound'ed) *a.* Not explained.

Unfading, (un-fād'ing) *a.* Not liable to wither;—retaining freshness or colour; blooming.

Unfailing, (un-fāl'ing) *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted.

Unfair, (un-fār) *a.* Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice.

Unfairness, (un-fār-nes) *n.* State of being unfair; dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice.

Unfaithful, (un-fāth'fōol) *a.* Not faithful; not observant of promises or duty; violating trust or confidence;—treacherous; negligent.

Unfaithfully, (un-fāth'fōol-le) *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; treacherously.

Unfaithfulness, (un-fāth'fōol-nes) *n.* Quality of being unfaithful;—treachery.

Unfallen, (un-faw'l'n) *a.* Not fallen; upright.

Unfaltering, (un-faw'l'ter-ing) *a.* Not faltering.

Unfashionable, (un-fash'un-a-bl) *a.* Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode.

Unfasten, (un-fas'n) *v. t.* To unloose; to untie.

Unfathomable, (un-fath'am-a-bl) *a.* Not fathomable; not to be sounded with a line of ordinary length.

Unfathomed, (un-fath'umd) *a.* Not fathomed or sounded; bottomless.

Unfavourable, (un-fā'vēr-a-bl) *a.* Not favourable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support;—adverse; discouraging.

Unfavourably, (un-fā'vēr-a-ble) *adv.* In an unfavourable manner; unpropitiously; unkindly.

Unfeeling, (un-fel'ing) *a.* Destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible;—cruel.

Unfeigned, (un-fānd') *a.* Not counterfeit; real.

Unfelt, (un-felt') *a.* Not felt; not perceived.

Unfeminine, (un-fem'in-in) *a.* Not feminine or womanly;—bold; forward.

Unfetter, (un-fet'er) *v. t.* To loose from fetters;—to free from restraint; to set at liberty.

Unfilial, (un-fil-ē-al) *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child.

Unfinished, (un-fin-isht') *a.* Not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete.

Unfit, (un-fit') *a.* Not fit; unqualified; improper.

Unfit, (un-fit') *v. t.* To make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or qualities for any thing.

Unfitness, (un-fit'nes) *n.* Quality of being unfit;—want of suitable powers or qualifications.

Unfix, (un-fiks') *v. t.* To loosen from a fastening; to detach to unhinge; to unsettle.

Unflagging, (un-flag'ing) *a.* Not drooping; maintaining spirit.

Unfledged, (un-flejd') *a.* Not furnished with feathers; young; immature. [shrinking.]

Unfinching, (un-fin-āsh'ing) *a.* Not finching or unfolding. [un-fold'] *v. t.* To open the folds of; to spread out;—to lay open to view;—disclose; reveal.

Unforced, (un-fōrst') *a.* Not compelled or constrained;—not violent; gradual;—easy; natural.

Unforeseen, (un-fōr-sēn') *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown; unexpected.

Unforgiving, (un-fōr-giv'ing) *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon; implacable.

Unforgotten, (un-fōr-got'n) *a.* Not forgotten; remembered;—not overlooked or neglected.

Unformed, (un-fōrmd') *a.* Having the form destroyed; not formed into regular shape.

Unfortified, (un-fōr-te-fid) *a.* Not fortified by walls or bulwarks;—unguarded; defenceless.

Unfortunate, (un-fōr'tū-nāt) *a.* Not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune. [fortunate manner.]

Unfortunately, (un-fōr'tū-nāt-le) *adv.* In an unfortunate manner.

Unfounded, (un-found'ed) *a.* Not built or established;—having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle.

Unfrequented, (un-frē-kwent'ed) *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.

Unfriendliness, (un-frend'le-nes) *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; disfavour; unkindness.

Unfriendly, (un-frend'le) *a.* Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; not favourable.

Unfruitful, (un-frōot'fōol) *a.* Not producing fruit; barren;—not producing offspring; not prolific;—not producing good effects; unproductive.

Unfruitfulness, (un-frōot'fōol-nes) *n.* Quality of being unfruitful; barrenness; unproductiveness.

Unfulfilled, (un-fōol'fild) *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished.

Unfunded, (un-fund'ed) *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest. [state; unfold; expand.]

Unfurled, (un-furl') *v. t.* To loose from a furled.

Unfurnished, (un-fur-nisht') *a.* Not supplied with furniture, domestic utensils, &c.

Ungainliness, (un-gān'le-nes) *n.* Clumsiness; awkwardness.

Ungainly, (un-gān'le) *a.* [A.-S. *un-gægne.*] Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.

Ungallant, (un-gal'ant) *a.* Not gallant; not polite.

Ungallantly, (un-gal'ant-le) *adv.* Not gallantly; not politely; uncourtously.

Ungarrisoned, (un-gar'e-sund) *a.* Unfurnished with soldiers for defence. (picked.)

Ungathered, (un-gath'erd) *a.* Not cropped or

Ungenerous, (un-jen'er-us) *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ignoble; unkind; dishonourable.

Ungenial, (un-jen'e-al) *a.* Not kind or favourable for growth;—cold; unsympathetic.

Ugenteel, (un-jen-tél') *a.* Not genteel; not consistent with good manners or polite breeding.

Ungentlemanly, (un-jen-tl-man-le) *adv.* Unbecoming the character of a gentleman.

Ungilded, (un-gild'ed) *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gold. [band; to unbraid.]

Ungird, (un-gerd') *v. t.* To loose from a girdle or

Unglazed, (un-glaz'd) *a.* Not glazed or covered with vitreous matter; not polished or shining.

Ungodliness, (un-god'le-nes) *n.* Quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness.

Ungodly, (un-god'le) *a.* Not godly; neglecting the fear and worship of God; wicked; impious.

Ungovernable, (un-guv'ern-a-bl) *a.* Not capable of being ruled or restrained; licentious; wild.

Ungoverned, (un-guv'ern'd) *a.* Unrestrained; unbridled; licentious.

Ungraceful, (un-gras'fúol) *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting elegance.

Ungracefully, (un-gras'fúol-le) *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly.

Ungracious, (un-gra'she-us) *a.* Not gracious; showing no good will; unpleasant; unacceptable.

Ungrammatical, (un-gram-mat'ik-al) *a.* Not according to the established forms and rules of grammar.

Ungrammatically, (un-gram-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

Ungrateful, (un-grát'fúol) *a.* Not grateful; not thankful for favours;—unpleasing; unacceptable.

Ungratified, (un-grat'e-fid) *a.* Not gratified;—not pleased or indulged.

Unguarded, (un-gárd'ed) *a.* Not defended; careless; incautious;—said or done thoughtlessly.

Unguardedly, (un-gárd'ed-le) *adv.* Incautiously; carelessly.

Unguent, (un'gwent) *n.* [L. *unguentum*.] A soft composition used as a topical remedy for sores, burns, and the like; ointment.

Ungulate, (un'gú-lát) *a.* [L. *ungula*.] Shaped like a hoof;—having hoofs. (crate.)

Unhallow, (un-hal'lo) *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.

Unhand, (un-hand') *v. t.* To loose from the hands; to let go; to take the hands from off.

Unhandsome, (un-hand'sum) *a.* Not handsome; ungraceful; unbecoming;—illiberal; disingenuous;—uncivil; unpolite.

Unhandsomely, (un-hand'sum-le) *adv.* In an unhandsome manner; ungracefully; illiberal.

Unhandy, (un-hand'e) *a.* Not handy; not dexterous;—awkward;—not convenient.

Unhang, (un-hang') *v. t.* To strip of curtains or hangings;—to remove the fastenings and let down.

Unhanged, (un-hang'd') *a.* Not hanged or executed on the gallows.

Unhappily, (un-hap'e-le) *adv.* In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably.

Unhappiness, (un-hap'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being unhappy; misfortune; misery.

Unhappy, (un-hap'e) *a.* Not happy; unfortunate; unlucky;—in a degree miserable or wretched.

Unharmful, (un-hárm'd') *a.* Unhurt; uninjured.

Unharness, (un-hár'nes) *v. t.* To strip of harness;—to disarm; to divest of armour.

Unhealthiness, (un-helth'e-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being unhealthy;—unsoundness; want of vigour;—unfavourableness to health.

Unhealthy, (un-helth'e) *a.* Wanting health; habitually weak or indisposed; wanting vigour. —insalubrious; unwholesome;—not indicating health.

Unheard, (un-herd') *a.* Not heard; not perceived by the ear;—not known by fame.

Unheeded, (un-héd'ed) *a.* Disregarded; neglected.

Unheeding, (un-héd'ing) *a.* Negligent; careless; heedless; unmindful; inattentive.

Unheroic, (un-hé-ró'ik) *a.* Not heroic or brave.

Unhesitating, (un-hes'e-tát-ing) *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.

Unhesitatingly, (un-hes'e-tát-ing-le) *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt; promptly; readily.

Unhinge, (un-hinj') *v. t.* To take from the hinges;—to unfix by violence;—to render unstable or wavering. (unholy; impiety.)

Unholiness, (un-hó'le-nes) *n.* Quality of being unholy.

Unholy, (un-hó'le) *a.* Not holy; not hallowed; not consecrated; profane; wicked; impious.

Unhonoured, (un-on'erd) *a.* Not honoured;—not regarded with veneration;—not celebrated.

Unhook, (un-hóok') *v. t.* To loose from a hook.

Unhoped, (un-hópt') *a.* Not hoped for; unexpected. (to cause to dismount.)

Unhorse, (un-hors') *v. t.* To throw from a horse.

Unhouse, (un-hous') *v. t.* To drive from the house; to dislodge; to deprive of shelter.

Unhurt, (un-hurt') *a.* Not hurt; free from wound or injury; safe and sound.

Unicorn, (ú'ne-korn) *n.* [L. *unicornis*.] A fabulous animal with one horn—represented in heraldry as a supporter;—an animal so called in the Scriptures—probably the rhinoceros.

Unideal, (un-i-dé'al) *a.* Not ideal; real.

Uniform, (ú'ne-form) *a.* [L. *unus* and *forma*.] Having always the same form, manner, or degree;—conforming to one rule or mode;—consistent with itself at all times; regular; constant; undeviating.

Uniform, (ú'ne-form) *n.* A dress of the same kind, by which persons are assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other.

Uniformity, (ú'ne-form'e-te) *n.* Quality of being uniform;—conformity to a pattern or rule; consonance or agreement;—similitude between the parts of a whole;—continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.

Uniformly, (ú'ne-form-le) *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation.

Unimaginable, (un-im-aj'in-a-bl) *a.* Not to be imagined or conceived; beyond the power of thought.

Unimaginative, (un-im-aj'in-á-tív) *a.* Not imaginative; prosaic; literal.

Unimpassioned, (un-im-pash'und) *a.* Free from passion; calm;—wanting fire or spirit; cold; dull.

Unimpeachable, (un-im-péch'a-bl) *a.* Not to be impeached; free from stain, guilt, or fault.

Unimpeached, (un-im-pécht') *a.* Not accused; not called in question; fair.



Unimportant, (un-im-pôrt'ant) *a.* Of no great moment; insignificant; immaterial.

Unimpressive, (un-im-pres'iv) *a.* Not impressive or forcible; not fitted to excite the feelings, &c.

Unimprovable, (un-im-prôov'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of amendment; incapable of being cultivated.

Unimproved, (un-im-prôov'd) *a.* Not improved; not made better or wiser;—not cultivated.

Uninfluenced, (un-in-flû-ens't) *a.* Not induced or moved by others; acting independently; free from bias.

Uninformed, (un-in-form'd) *a.* Not instructed; untaught;—not animated or enlivened.

Uninhabited, (un-in-hab'it-ed) *a.* Not inhabited by men;—unoccupied, as a dwelling.

Uninjured, (un-in-jûrd) *a.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

Uninspired, (un-in-spîrd) *a.* Not inspired;—not prompted by another.

Uninstructed, (un-in-struk'ted) *a.* Uneducated; untaught;—having received no directions.

Uninsured, (un-in-shôord') *a.* Not assured against loss.

Unintelligible, (un-in-tel'ij-e-bl) *a.* Not intelligible; that cannot be understood.

Uninterested, (un-in'ter-est-ed) *a.* Not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake;—not having the mind or the passions engaged.

Uninured, (un-in-ûrd') *a.* Not inured; not hardened or accustomed by use and practice.

Uninvited, (un-in-vit'ed) *a.* Not invited;—not solicited.

Uninviting, (un-in-vit'ing) *a.* Not inviting; forbidding; repulsive.

Union, (ûnyun) *n.* [L. *unus*.] Act of joining two or more things into one;—agreement of mind, will, affection, or the like; harmony;—combination of parts or members; a confederation; a consolidated body;—a combination among the workmen of a particular trade to obtain higher wages, diminish the hours of labour, and other purposes;—a workhouse erected by several parishes in combination;—sometimes, the United States.

Unionist, (ûnyun-ist) *n.* One who advocates or promotes union.

Union-jack, (ûnyun-jak) *n.* A small flag containing only the union without the fly.

Unique, (û-nék') *a.* [F.] Without a like; unmatched; single in kind or excellence.

Unison, (û-ne-son) *n.* [L. *unus* and *sonus*.] Harmony; agreement; concord; union;—an accordance of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time.

Unisonance, (û-nis'ô-nans) *n.* Accordance of sounds.

Unisonant, (û-nis'ô-nant) *a.* [L. *unus* and *sonans*.] Being in unison; having the same gravity or acuteness.

Unisonous, (û-nis'ô-nus) *a.* Being in unison.

Unit, (ûnit) *n.* [L. *unitum*.] A single thing or person; the least whole number; one.

Unitable, (û-nit'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being united.

Unitarian, (û-ne-tâ're-an) *n.* [L. *unitas*.] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person;—one who denies the divinity of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit.

Unitarian, (û-ne-tâ're-an) *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians or to their doctrines.

Unitarianism, (û-ne-tâ're-an-izm) *n.* Doctrines of Unitarians.

Unite, (û-nit') *v. t.* [L. *unire*.] To put together or join, as two or more constituents, to form a whole; to cause to adhere;—to join by a legal or moral bond; to associate;—*v. i.* To become one; to be cemented or consolidated; to grow together;—to join in an act; to act in concert.

United, (û-nit'ed) *a.* Joined or combined; made one; attached together by growth.

Unitedly, (û-nit'ed-le) *adv.* With union or joint efforts.

Unity, (û-ne-té) *n.* [L. *unitas*.] State of being one; oneness;—agreement; uniformity;—any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes, taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation;—the correspondence of all the various parts of a work so as to form a harmonious whole;—a kind of symmetry of style and character.

Univalve, (û-ne-valv) *n.* A mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece, as the snail.

Univalve, (û-ne-valv) *a.* [L. *unus* and *valva*.] Having one valve only.

Universal, (û-ne-vern'al) *a.* Extending to or affecting the whole number, quantity, or space; unlimited;—considered as a whole; total;—comprising all the particulars.

Universal, (û-ne-vern'al) *n.* A general abstract conception, predicable of each individual or species contained under it;—a proposition, in which the subject is taken in its widest extent, and the predicate applies to every thing which the subject can denote.

Universalism, (û-ne-vern'al-izm) *n.* The doctrine or belief that all men will be saved.

Universalist, (û-ne-vern'al-ist) *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved, in opposition to the doctrine of eternal punishment;—also, one who believes in the universality of divine grace, in opposition to particular election.

Universality, (û-ne-vern'al-e-té) *n.* State of being universal; state of extending to the whole.

Universally, (û-ne-vern'al-le) *adv.* With extension to the whole; without exception.

Universe, (û-ne-vern) *n.* [L. *unus* and *vertere*, *versum*.] All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the world.

University, (û-ne-vern's-e-té) *n.* [L. *universus*.] A universal school, in which are taught the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts; an assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred.

Univocal, (û-niv'ô-kal) *a.* [L. *unus* and *vox*, *vocis*.] Having one meaning only;—having unison of sound; uniform.

Univocal, (û-niv'ô-kal) *n.* A generic term applicable to all the species;—a word having but one meaning.

Unjointed, (un-joint'ed) *a.* Having no joint or articulation.

Unjudged, (un-jujd') *a.* Not judicially determined;—unconsidered.

Unjust, (un-just') *a.* Acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law;—contrary to justice and right; wrongful.

Unjustifiable, (un-jus'te-fi-a-bl) *a.* Not justifiable; that cannot be vindicated or defended.

Unjustifiably, (un-jus'te-fi-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner that cannot be vindicated or defended.

Unjustly, (un-jus'tle) *adv.* In an unjust manner.

Unkennel, (un-ken'el) *v. t.* To drive from a kennel or hole; to rouse from secrecy or retreat.

Unkind, (un-kind') *a.* Wanting in kindness or benevolence; cruel; harsh;—unnatural.

Unkindliness, (un-kind'le-nes) *n.* The quality of being unkindly; unkindness; unfavourableness.

Unkindly, (un-kind'le) *a.* Not kind; unkind;—unnatural; contrary to nature;—unfavourable.

Unkindly, (un-kind'le) *adv.* In an unkindly manner; without affection; cruelly;—unnaturally.

Unkindness, (un-kind'nes) *n.* Quality of being unkind; want of kindness; want of natural affection.

Unkingly, (un-king'le) *a.* Unbecoming a king; ignoble;—also written *unkinglike*.

Unknightly, (un-nit'le) *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

Unknit, (un-nit') *v. t.* To separate, as threads that are knit; to loose, as work that is knotted.

Unknowing, (un-nō'ing) *a.* Not knowing; ignorant.

Unknown, (un-nōn') *a.* Not known;—greater than is imagined;—not having had cohabitation;—not having communication.

Unlaboured, (un-lā'berd) *a.* Not produced by toil;—uncultivated;—natural; easy; free.

Unlace, (un-lās') *v. t.* To loose from lacing or fastening;—to loose the dress of.

Unlade, (un-lād') *v. t.* To unload; to take out the cargo of;—to remove, as a load or burden.

Unladylike, (un-lā'de-lik) *a.* Unbecoming a lady.

Unlaid, (un-lād') *a.* Not placed or fixed;—not suppressed or pacified;—not laid out, as a corpse. [or deplored.]

Unlamented, (un-la-ment'ed) *a.* Not lamented.

Unlawful, (un-law'fōol) *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law.

Unlawfully, (un-law'fōol-le) *adv.* In an unlawful manner; illegally;—illegitimately.

Unlawfulness, (un-law'fōol-nes) *n.* Contrariety to law; illegality.

Unlearn, (un-ler'n') *v. t.* To forget, as what has been learned; to lose from memory.

Unlearned, (un-ler'nd') *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate.

Unleavened, (un-lev'nd) *a.* Not leavened; not raised and made light by barm or yeast; unfermented.

Unless, (un-less) *conj.* [A.-S. *onlesan*.] Except, that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows; if not; supposing that not. [illiterate.]

Unlettered, (un-let'erd) *a.* Unlearned; ignorant.

Unlicensed, (un-lis'enet) *a.* Not licensed; not having legal permission.

Unlike, (un-lik') *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.

Unlikely, (un-lik'le) *a.* Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected;—likely to fail; unpromising. [ner;] improbably.

Unlikely, (un-lik'le) *adv.* In an unlikely manner.

Unlikeness, (un-lik'nes) *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Unlimited, (un-lim'it-ed) *a.* Not limited; boundless;—undefined; indefinite.

Unliquidated, (un-lik'we-dit-ed) *a.* Not liquidated; not adjusted or settled; unpaid.

Unload, (un-lōd') *v. t.* To discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden;—to relieve from anything

onerous or troublesome;—to take out the powder and ball, as a gun.

Unlock, (un-lok') *v. t.* To unfasten, as what is locked;—to open, in general; to lay open.

Unlooked, (un-look't') *a.* Unforeseen; unexpected;—with *for*.

Unloose, (un-lōos') *v. t.* To loose; to untie.

Unloved, (un-luv'd') *a.* Not loved.

Unloveliness, (un-luv'le-nes) *a.* State of being unlovely; want of loveliness; unamiableness.

Unlovely, (un-luv'le) *a.* Not lovely; destitute of the qualities which attract love.

Unloving, (un-luv'ing) *a.* Not loving or fond.

Unluckily, (un-luk'e-le) *adv.* In an unlucky manner; unfortunately.

Unluckiness, (un-luk'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being unlucky.

Unlucky, (un-luk'e) *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; not successful; unhappy;—ill-omened; insuspicious.

Unmade, (un-mād') *a.* Not made or formed.

Unmaidenly, (un-mād'n-le) *a.* Unbecoming a maiden; immodest.

Unmake, (un-māk') *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being.

Unman, (un-man') *v. t.* To emasculate;—to deprive of the courage of a man; to dishearten; to deject.

Unmanageable, (un-man'aj-a-bl) *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained or directed;—uncontrollable.

Unmanly, (un-man'le) *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate;—not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; ungenerous; cowardly.

Unmannerliness, (un-man'gr-le-nes) *n.* Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness.

Unmannerly, (un-man'gr-le) *a.* Not having good manners; ill-bred; rude in behaviour.

Unmarked, (un-mārkt') *a.* Having no mark; unobserved; undistinguished.

Unmarketable, (un-mārket-a-bl) *a.* Not marketable; unsaleable.

Unmarried, (un-mār'id) *a.* Not married.

Unmask, (un-mask') *v. t.* To strip of a mask, or of any disguise; to lay open; to expose.

Unmatched, (un-macht') *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.

Unmeaning, (un-mén'ing) *a.* Having no meaning;—inexpressive; not indicating intelligence.

Unmeasured, (un-mer'urd) *a.* Not measured; plentiful;—innumerable; infinite. [worthy.]

Unmeet, (un-mēt') *a.* Not fit or proper; un-

Unmelodious, (un-me-lō'de-us) *a.* Not melodious; discordant; harsh; grating.

Unmentioned, (un-men'shund) *a.* Not mentioned or named.

Unmerciful, (un-mer'se-fōol) *a.* Not merciful; indisposed to mercy or grace; cruel; inhuman.

Unmercifully, (un-mer'se-fōol-le) *adv.* Without mercy or tenderness; cruelly.

Unmercifulness, (un-mer'se-fōol-nes) *n.* The quality of being unmerciful; want of mercy; cruelty.

Unmerited, (un-mer'it-ed) *a.* Undeserved.

Unmilitary, (un-mil'it-are) *a.* Not military.

Unmindful, (un-mind'fōol) *a.* Not mindful; forgetful; careless.

Unmingled, (un-ming'gl-d) *a.* Unmixed; unalloyed.

Unmistakeable, (un-mis-tāk'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident.

Unmistaken, (un-mis-tāk'n) *a.* Not mistaken; sure; certain.

Unmitigated, (un-mit'e-gät-ed) *a.* Not mitigated, softened, or pacified.
Unmixed, (un-mikst') *a.* Not mixed; pure.
Unmolested, (un-mô-lest'ed) *a.* Not molested; free from disturbance or annoyance. [age.
Unmoor, (un-môor') *v. t.* To loose from anchor.
Unmoved, (un-môovd') *a.* Not put out of place; —not changed in resolution; not touched or affected by feeling or emotion; unimpressed.
Unmuffle, (un-muffl') *v. t.* To take a covering from, as the face; —to remove the muffling of, as a drum.
Unmutilated, (un-müt'e-lät-ed) *a.* Not mutilated or deprived of a limb or part.
Unmuzzle, (un-muzl') *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from. [tioned.
Unnamed, (un-nämd') *a.* Not named; not mentioned.
Unnatural, (un-nat'ür-al) *a.* Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings; —acting without natural affections.
Unnaturally, (un-nat'ür-al-le) *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings.
Unnecessarily, (un-nes'es-sär-e-le) *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without necessity; needlessly.
Unnecessary, (un-nes'es-sär-e) *a.* Not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; needless.
Unneighbourly, (un-nä'bur-le) *a.* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbour; unfriendly; unkind.
Unnerve, (un-nerr') *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble.
Unnoticed, (un-nôt'ist) *a.* Not noticed; unobserved. [innumerable.
Unnumbered, (un-num'berd) *a.* Not counted.
Unobjectionable, (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl) *a.* Not liable to objection; —that need not be found fault with.
Unobservable, (un-ob-zerv'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being observed; not apparent or evident.
Unobstructed, (un-ob-strukt'ed) *a.* Not obstructed or hindered.
Unobtrusive, (un-ob-trôo'siv) *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.
Unoffending, (un-of-fend'ing) *a.* Not offending; harmless; innocent; —not giving offence.
Unofficial, (un-of-fish'e-al) *a.* Not official; not sanctioned by proper authority.
Unopened, (un-ô'pend) *a.* Not opened.
Unopposed, (un-o-pôzd') *a.* Not opposed or resisted.
Unostentatious, (un-os-ten-tä'she-us) *a.* Not boastful; modest; unassuming; —not glaring; not showy. [packed.
Unpack, (un-pak') *v. t.* To open, as things
Unpaid, (un-päd') *a.* Not paid, as a debt; —not having received his wages, as a servant, &c.
Unpalatable, (un-pal'at-a-bl) *a.* Not palatable; offensive to the taste; nauseous.
Unparalleled, (un-par'al-eld) *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequalled; unmatched.
Unpardonable, (un-pär'dun-a-bl) *a.* Not to be pardoned or forgiven; irremissible.
Unparliamentary, (un-pär-le-ment'ar-e) *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament.
Unpatriotic, (un-pät-re-ot'ik) *a.* Not patriotic.
Unpaved, (un-päv'd') *a.* Not covered with stone.
Unpawnd, (un-pawud') *a.* Not pawned or pledged.

Unpeeled, (un-pëld') *a.* Not stripped of the peel.
Unperceived, (un-per-sëvd') *a.* Not perceived; unobserved. [into stone.
Unpetrified, (un-pet're-rid) *a.* Not converted
Unphilosophical, (un-fil-ô-sof'ik-al) *a.* Not according to the principles of philosophy or right reason. [fasten.
Unpin, (un-pin') *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unpitied, (un-pit'id) *a.* Not pitied or regarded with compassion. [showing no compassion.
Unpitying, (un-pit'e-ing) *a.* Having no pity;
Unpleasant, (un-plez'ant) *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing.
Unpleasantness, (un-plez'ant-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness.
Unpledged, (un-plejd') *a.* Not pledged or engaged.
Unpliant, (un-plif'ant) *a.* Not easily bent; stiff.
Unpoetical, (un-pô-et'ik-al) *a.* Not having the beauties of poetry; —having no taste for poetry; unimaginative.
Unpointed, (un-point'ed) *a.* Having no point; —not punctuated; —wanting the vowel points, as a Hebrew book. [undefiled.
Unpolluted, (un-pôl-lüt'ed) *a.* Not corrupted;
Unpopular, (un-pop'ülär) *a.* Not having the public favour; disliked by the community.
Unpractised, (un-prak-tist') *a.* Not skilled by use or experience; raw.
Unprecedented, (un-pres'e-dent'ed) *a.* Having no precedent; —not having the authority of example.
Unprejudiced, (un-prej'ü-dist) *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial.
Unpremeditated, (un-prë-med'e-tä-ted) *a.* Not previously prepared in the mind; —not done by design.
Unprepared, (un-prë-pärd') *a.* Not made ready; unfitted or unfurnished; —not made fit for death.
Unpressed, (un-prest') *a.* Not pressed or subjected to pressure; —not urged or enforced.
Unpretending, (un-prë-tend'ing) *a.* Not pretending; not claiming distinction; modest.
Unpriestly, (un-prëst'le) *a.* Unbecoming a priest.
Unprincely, (un-prins'le) *a.* Unbecoming a prince.
Unprincipled, (un-prin'se-pld) *a.* Not having good moral principles; destitute of virtue; profligate.
Unprinted, (un-print'ed) *a.* Not printed; —unstamped.
Unproductive, (un-prô-duk'tiv) *a.* Not productive; barren; —not producing large crops; —not making profitable returns for labour; —not efficient.
Unproductiveness, (un-prô-duk'tiv-nes) *n.* The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, labour, and the like.
Unprofessional, (un-prô-feah'un-al) *a.* Not professional; —not suitable to a profession.
Unprofitable, (un-profit'a-bl) *a.* Not profitable; producing no gain or advantage; useless.
Unprofitably, (un-profit-a-ble) *adv.* Without gain; without any good effect or advantage.
Unprolific, (un-prô-lifik) *a.* Not producing young; barren; —not producing in abundance.
Unpromising, (un-prom'iz-ing) *a.* Not affording a prospect of success, profit, or the like.
Unpronounceable, (un-prô-noun's-a-bl) *a.* That cannot be pronounced.
Unprophetic, (un-prô-fet'ik) *a.* Not foreseeing or predicting future events.

Unpropitious, (un-prō-pi'ah'e-us) *a.* Not propitious; not favourable; inauspicious.

Unprosperous, (un-pros'per-us) *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate.

Unprotected, (un-prō-tek'ted) *a.* Not protected or defended; helpless.

Unprovided, (un-prō-vid'ed) *a.* Not provided; unsupplied; unfurnished.

Unprovoked, (un-prō-vōkt') *a.* Not provoked.

Unpublished, (un-pub'lish't) *a.* Not published or made public;—secret.

Unpunished, (un-pun'ish't) *a.* Not punished; escaping with impunity.

Unpurchased, (un-pur-chāst') *a.* Not bought.

Unpurged, (un-purjd') *a.* Not purged or purified.

Unpursued, (un-pur-sūd') *a.* Not pursued.

Unqualified, (un-kwō'e-fid) *a.* Not having the requisite talents or accomplishments;—not having taken the requisite oaths;—not modified by conditions.

Unquenchable, (un-kwensh'a-bl) *a.* Not to be extinguished or quenched.

Unquenched, (un-kwensh't) *a.* Not extinguished.

Unquestionable, (un-kwest'yun-a-bl) *a.* Not questionable; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain.

Unquestionably, (un-kwest'yun-a-ble) *adv.* In an unquestionable manner; without doubt.

Unquestioned, (un-kwest'yund) *a.* Not examined; undisputed.

Unquiet, (un-kw'iet) *a.* Not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed.

Unquietness, (un-kw'iet-nes) *n.* State of being unquiet; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness.

Unravel, (un-rav'l) *v. t.* To disentangle; to separate, as threads that are knit;—to clear from complication; to unfold.

Unready, (un-red'e) *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt or quick; slow; awkward.

Unreal, (un-rē'al) *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; having appearance only.

Unreasonable, (un-rē-m-a-bl) *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; irrational; inordinate;—immoderate; exorbitant; excessive.

Unreconciled, (un-rek'on-sild) *a.* Not reconciled.

Unrecorded, (un-rē-kord'ed) *a.* Not registered or officially entered;—not narrated or recited in historical or other accounts.

Unredeemed, (un-rē-dēmd') *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed;—not taken up or recalled by payment of the principal, as bonds, mortgages, &c.

Unredressed, (un-rē-drest') *a.* Not relieved from injustice; not reformed or removed.

Unrefined, (un-rē-find') *a.* Not refined or purified.

Unreformed, (un-rē-form'd) *a.* Not corrected or amended.

Unregarded, (un-rē-gārd'ed) *a.* Not respected or heeded; neglected; slighted.

Unregenerate, (un-rē-jen'er-āt) *a.* Not born again to a new spiritual state; not renewed in heart.

Unregistered, (un-rej'is-trēd) *a.* Not put on the roll or registered; not recorded.

Unrelenting, (un-rē-lent'ing) *a.* Not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel; implacable.

Unremitted, (un-rē-mit'ed) *a.* Not remitted or forgiven;—not abated or relaxed; continued.

Unremitting, (un-rē-mit'ing) *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued.

Unrenewed, (un-rē-nūd') *a.* Not made new; not born of the Spirit of God; unregenerate.

Unrepaid, (un-rē-pād') *a.* Not recompensed or rewarded.

Unrepealed, (un-rē-pēld') *a.* Not abrogated or revoked.

Unrepented, (un-rē-pent'ed) *a.* Not repented of; not regretted or expiated by penitential sorrow.

Unrepining, (un-rē-pin'ing) *a.* Not complaining or murmuring peevishly.

Unreported, (un-rē-pōrt'ed) *a.* Not narrated or described by the press;—not officially stated.

Unrepresented, (un-rep-rēzent'ed) *a.* Not represented; having no agent, delegate, &c., to act for one. (or rebuked)

Unreproved, (un-rē-prōv'd) *a.* Not censured.

Unreserved, (un-rē-serv'd) *a.* Not reserved; not withheld in part; full; entire;—concealing nothing; open; frank.

Unreservedly, (un-rē-serv'ed-le) *adv.* Without limitation or reservation; frankly; openly.

Unresisted, (un-rē-zist'ed) *a.* Not resisted or opposed. [making no resistance]

Unresisting, (un-rē-zist'ing) *a.* Not opposing.

Unresolved, (un-rē-zolv'd) *a.* Not determined; having made no resolution;—not solved or cleared up. [given back;—not cared for]

Unrestored, (un-rē-stōrd') *a.* Not restored.

Unrestrained, (un-rē-strānd') *a.* Not hindered or checked;—unlimited;—loose; licentious.

Unrestricted, (un-rē-strik'ted) *a.* Having no limitation, restriction, or qualification; absolute.

Unrevealed, (un-rē-vēld') *a.* Not revealed or disclosed;—not made known by divine revelation. [concealed]

Unrewarded, (un-rē-wawrd'ed) *a.* Not rewarded.

Unriddle, (un-rid'l) *v. t.* To read the riddle of; to solve or explain.

Unrig, (un-rig') *v. t.* To strip of rigging; to dismantle.

Unrighteous, (un-rīt'yus) *a.* Not righteous; evil; wicked;—contrary to law and equity.

Unjust, (un-just) *adverbially* [unjustly]

Unrighteously, (un-rīt'yus-le) *adv.* Unjustly.

Unrighteousness, (un-rīt'yus-nes) *n.* Quality of being unrighteous; injustice; wickedness.

Unripe, (un-rip') *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection;—not seasonable. [unripe; immaturity; credit]

Unripeness, (un-rip'nes) *n.* State of being unripe.

Unrivalled, (un-rivāld) *a.* Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless.

Unrobe, (un-rōb') *v. t.* To undress; to disrobe.

Unroll, (un-rōl') *v. t.* To open, as what is rolled;—to display; to lay open.

Unromantic, (un-rō-man'tik) *a.* Not romantic; prosaic; not fanciful or visionary;—commonplace. [conventional]

Unroof, (un-rōof') *v. t.* To strip off the roof of.

Unroot, (un-rōot') *v. t.* To tear up from its roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Unruffled, (un-ruf'ld) *a.* Not ruffled; calm.

Unruliness, (un-rōol'e-nes) *n.* The quality or condition of being unruly; turbulence.

Unruly, (un-rōol'e) *a.* Not submissive to rule; licentious; turbulent; refractory.

Unsaddle, (un-sād'l) *v. t.* To strip of a saddle;—to throw from the saddle; to unhorse.

Unsafe, (un-sāf') *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to peril; dangerous; hazardous. [near; insecurely; dangerously]

Unsafely, (un-sāf'le) *adv.* In an unsafe manner.

Unsaleable, (un-sāl'a-bl) *a.* Not meeting a ready sale; not in demand; unmarketable.

Unsanctified, (un-sank'te-fid) *a.* Not sanctified or consecrated; unholy.

Unsated, (un-sā'ted) *a.* Not satisfied or satiated.
Unsatisfactory, (un-sat-is-fak'tor-e) *a.* Not giving satisfaction;—failing to explain or convince.
Unsatisfied, (un-sat'is-fid) *a.* Not pleased or contented;—not gratified to the full;—not fully convinced;—not fully liquidated.
Unsavory, (un-sā'vur-e) *a.* Not savoury; tasteless; insipid;—offensive; disgusting.
Unsay, (un-sā) *v. t.* To recant; to retract.
Unscholarly, (un-akol'er-le) *a.* Not scholarly; unbecoming the training or habits of a scholar.
Unscorched, (un-akorcht) *a.* Not scorched or touched by fire.
Unscrow, (un-akróó) *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loosen or withdraw, as a screw.
Unscriptural, (un-akrip'tū-ral) *a.* Not agreeable to scripture; not warranted by the word of God.
Unscrupulous, (dn-akróó'pū-lus) *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; unprincipled.
Unseal, (un-sēl) *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed.
Unsearchable, (un-sērch-a-bl) *a.* Not searchable; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.
Unsearched, (un-sērcht) *a.* Not examined; not explored.
Unseasonable, (un-sē'zn-a-bl) *a.* Not seasonable; not in the proper season or time; untimely.
Unseasonably, (un-sē'zn-a-ble) *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not in due time, or not in the usual time.
Unseasoned, (un-sēz'nd) *a.* Not dried and hardened, as timber;—not salted, spiced, flavoured, &c., as provisions;—not inured by use, or exercise.
Unseat, (un-sēt) *v. t.* To throw from a seat.
Unseaworthy, (un-sē'wur-thē) *a.* Not in a fit state to encounter the perils of a sea-voyage.
Unseconded, (un-sēk'un-ded) *a.* Not seconded or supported.
Unseemly, (un-sēm'le) *a.* Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent.
Unseen, (un-sēn) *a.* Not seen; not discovered; invisible; not discoverable.
Unselfish, (un-sel'fish) *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest.
Unserviceable, (un-sērv'is-a-bl) *a.* Useless; bringing no advantage, profit, or convenience.
Unsettle, (un-sēt'l) *v. t.* To move from a fixed state; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to unfix;—*v. i.* To become unfixed.
Unshackle, (un-shak'l) *v. t.* To loose from bonds; to set free from restraint; to unsettle.
Unshaken, (un-shāk'n) *a.* Not agitated or moved;—not weakened in resolution; firm; steady.
Unshapen, (un-shāp'n) *a.* Not well shapen; deformed; ugly.
Unsheathe, (un-shēth) *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword.
Unshed, (un-shed) *a.* Not shed or spilt.
Unsheltered, (un-shel'terd) *a.* Not screened or protected.
Unship, (un-ship) *v. t.* To take out of a ship or other water-craft;—to remove, as any part or implement, from the place where it is fitted.
Unshrinking, (un-shrink'ing) *a.* Not shunning danger, toil, pain, &c.; firmly enduring.
Unshut, (un-shut) *a.* Not shut or closed; open.
Unightly, (un-sit'le) *a.* Not sightly; disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed. [sister.
Unskilfully, (un-sis'ter-le) *a.* Unbecomingly
Unskilful, (un-skil'fūl) *a.* Not skilful; wanting

the dexterity acquired by observation, use, and experience; awkward; clumsy.
Unskilfulness, (un-skil'fūl-nes) *a.* Quality of being unskilful; awkwardness; clumsiness.
Unslaked, (un-slākt') *a.* Not slaked or quenched.
Unsmoked, (un-smōkt) *a.* Not dried in smoke.
Unsociability, (un-sō-she-a-bil'e-te) *a.* The state or quality of being unsociable; unsociableness.
Unsociable, (un-sō'she-a-bl) *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society; averse to companionship or conversation; solitary; reserved.
Unsocial, (un-sō'she-al) *a.* Not adapted to society; not beneficial to society.
Unsoiled, (un-solid') *a.* Not stained or tainted.
Unsold, (un-sōld) *a.* Not sold or exchanged for money or other consideration;—remaining on hand.
Unsoldierly, (un-sōl'jer-le) *a.* Unbecoming a soldier. [or asked for;—hence, voluntary.
Unsolicted, (un-sō-lis't-ed) *a.* Not requested.
Unsolved, (un-solv'd) *a.* Not solved or explained.
Unsprinkled, (un-sō-fis'te-kāt-ed) *a.* Not adulterated by mixture; pure; genuine; natural.
Unsorted, (un-sort'ed) *a.* Not separated and distributed according to kind, classes, &c.
Unsound, (un-sound') *a.* Not sound; wanting any thing essential; deficient;—infirm; sickly;—not sound in character; not honest; not to be trusted;—not close; not compact;—erroneous; wrong;—not well established; defective; questionable.
Unsoundness, (un-sound'nes) *a.* The quality or state of being unsound; defectiveness.
Unsour, (un-sour'd) *a.* Not soured;—not made morose or crabbed.
Unsovn, (un-sōv'n) *a.* Not scattered, as seed;—not propagated by scattering seed;—not sown, as land. [parsimonious; liberal; profuse.
Unsparring, (un-spār'ing) *a.* Not sparing; not
Unspeakeable, (un-spēk'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being uttered or adequately described; ineffable.
Unspent, (un-spent') *a.* Not spent or wasted;—not exhausted or weakened.
Unspoiled, (un-spōild') *a.* Not pillaged or plundered;—not marred, corrupted, or rendered useless.
Unspoken, (un-spōk'n) *a.* Not spoken or uttered.
Unspotted, (un-spot'ed) *a.* Not spotted;—free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished.
Unstable, (un-stā'bl) *a.* Not fixed or fast;—unsteady; irresolute; inconstant.
Unstaid, (un-stād') *a.* Unsteady; fickle.
Unstained, (un-stānd') *a.* Not stained or dyed;—not dishonoured; unpolluted.
Unstamped, (un-stāmp't') *a.* Not stamped or impressed. [coming a statesman.
Unstatesmanlike, (un-stātz'man-lik) *a.* Unbecomingly
Unsteadfast, (un-stēd'fast) *a.* Not standing or being firm;—not fixed in purpose; irresolute.
Unsteadiness, (un-stēd'e-nes) *a.* The state of being unsteady;—unsteadiness; inconstancy; irresolution; mutableness.
Unsteady, (un-stēd'e) *a.* Not steady; not constant; mutable; variable; changeable.
Unstop, (un-stop') *v. t.* To free from a stopple, as a bottle or oak;—to open.
Unstrained, (un-strānd') *a.* Not forced; easy.
Unstratified, (un-strat'e-fid) *a.* Not deposited in strata or beds.
Unstring, (un-string') *v. t.* To deprive of

strings :—to relax the tension of;—to take from a string. (not laboured ; easy ; natural.
Unstudied, (un-stud'id) *a.* Unpremeditated ;—
Unstuffed, (un-stuff't) *a.* Not stuffed ; not filled.
Unsuccessful, (un-suk-ses'fööl) *a.* Not successful ; not producing the desired event ; not fortunate.
Unsuitable, (un-süt'a-bl) *a.* Not suitable ; not adapted ; unfit ;—unbecoming ; improper.
Unsuited, (un-süt'ed) *a.* Not fitted or adapted ; unfit. (wished ;—spotless ; pure.
Unstained, (un-sul'id) *a.* Not stained or tar-
Unsung, (un-sung') *a.* Not sung ;—not celebrated in verse.
Unsupported, (un-sup-pört'ed) *a.* Not assisted or countenanced ;—not seconded ;—not sustained by other testimony or evidence.
Unsurpassed, (un-sur-past') *a.* Not surpassed or exceeded.
Unsurveyed, (un-sur-vä'd) *a.* Not surveyed.
Unsuspected, (un-sus-pekt'ed) *a.* Not suspected.
Unsuspecting, (un-sus-pekt'ing) *a.* Not imagining evil in act or design ; free from suspicion.
Unsuspecting, (un-sus-pish'e-us) *a.* Not suspicious ; having no suspicion.
Unsupported, (un-sus-tänd') *a.* Not supported.
Unswep, (un-swept') *a.* Not swept ; not brushed or cleaned with a broom.
Unswerving, (un-swer'ing) *a.* Undeviating.
Unsymmetrical, (un-sim-met'rik-al) *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.
Untainted, (un-tänt'ed) *a.* Unstained ; unpolluted ;—not corrupted or putrid.
Untameable, (un-täm'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be tamed. (cated ; unsubdued.
Untamed, (un-tämd') *a.* Not tamed or domesticated.
Untasted, (un-täst'ed) *a.* Not tasted or tried ;—not enjoyed. (structed.
Untaught, (un-taw't) *a.* Not educated or instructed.
Untaxed, (un-tak'et) *a.* Not charged with taxes.
Untempered, (un-tem'per'd) *a.* Not tempered ; not duly prepared and hardened for use.
Untenable, (un-ten'a-bl) *a.* Not to be held in possession ; that cannot be defended or maintained. (ant ; unoccupied.
Untenanted, (un-ten'ant-ed) *a.* Having no tenants.
Untendered, (un-ten'derd) *a.* Not offered.
Unthankful, (un-thangk'fööl) *a.* Ungrateful ; not returning acknowledgment for good received.
Unthinking, (un-think'ing) *a.* Not thinking ; thoughtless ; inconsiderate ;—not indicating thought.
Unthought, (un-thaw't) *a.* Not supposed to be ;—not heeded or regarded—with of.
Unthrif, (un-thrift') *n.* A prodigal ;—extravagance ; waste.
Unthrifty, (un-thrift'e) *a.* Profuse ; prodigal ; lavish ;—not improving ; not gaining ;—unthriving.
Untidiness, (un-tid'e-nes) *n.* Want of tidiness or neatness ; slovenliness.
Untidy, (un-tid'e) *a.* Not tidy or neat ; slovenly ;—not kept in good order.
Untie, (un-ti') *v. t.* To loosen ; to disengage the parts of, as a knot ;—to unbind ;—to resolve ; to unfold.
Until, (un-til') *prep.* [Go. und, Icel. uns, Ger. unz.] To ; till ; as far as—in respect to time.
Until, (un-til') *conj.* As far as ; to the point, place, or degree that ; till.
Untimely, (un-tim'le) *a.* Not timely ; happening before the time ; premature ; unseasonable.

Untimely, (un-tim'le) *adv.* Before the natural or usual time ; prematurely ; unseasonably.
Untintured, (un-tingk'türd) *a.* Not tinged, stained, mixed, or affected ;—also untanned.
Untired, (un-tird') *a.* Not exhausted by toil ; unwearied.
Untiring, (un-tir'ing) *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted ; enduring ; patient.
Untitled, (un-tit'ed) *a.* Having no title.
Unto, (un-töö) *prep.* [Go. unt, O. Sax. unt.] To—now used in formal or scriptural style.
Untold, (un-töld') *a.* Not told ;—not related ; not revealed ;—not numbered or counted.
Untouched, (un-tucht') *a.* Not touched ;—not meddled with ;—unattained ;—not moved or affected.
Untoward, (un-tö'ward, un-tö'ard) *a.* Froward ; perverse ;—ungraceful ;—inconvenient ; troublesome.
Untowardly, (un-tö'ward-le) *adv.* In an untoward manner ; perversely ; ungainly.
Untowardness, (un-tö'ward-nes) *n.* State or quality of being untoward ; frowardness ; perverseness.
Untracked, (un-trakt') *a.* Not marked by footsteps ;—not followed by the tracks ;—also untraced.
Untrained, (un-tränd') *a.* Not trained ; undisciplined ; not instructed ;—ungoverned ; irregular. (not to be translated.
Untranslatable, (un-trans-lät'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be translated.
Untranslated, (un-trans-lät'ed) *a.* Not translated.
Untravelled, (un-trav'eld) *a.* Not trodden by passengers ;—having never seen foreign countries.
Untried, (un-trid') *a.* Not attempted ;—not experienced ;—not judicially heard and determined. (marked by the foot.
Untried, (un-trid') *a.* Not attempted ;—not experienced ;—not judicially heard and determined.
Untroubled, (un-trub'id) *a.* Not agitated or disturbed ; unruffled ;—free from passion, &c.
Untrue, (un-tröö') *a.* Not true ; false ; contrary to the fact ;—not faithful ; inconsistent ; disloyal.
Untruly, (un-tröö'le) *adv.* In an untrue manner ; not truly ; falsely ; not according to reality.
Untruth, (un-trööth') *n.* The quality of being untrue ; falsehood ; want of veracity ; a false assertion. (veracity.
Untruthful, (un-trööth'fööl) *a.* Wanting truth ;—untrue ;—dishonest ;—deceitful ;—untruthful.
Untunable, (un-tün'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be brought to the pitch ;—inharmonious ; not musical.
Untune, (un-tün) *v. t.* To make incapable of harmony ; to put out of tune ; to disorder.
Untutored, (un-tütörd) *a.* Untaught ; uneducated.
Untwine, (un-twin') *v. t.* To untwist ; to disentangle ; to separate, as that which winds or clasps.
Untwist, (un-twist') *v. t. or i.* To separate and open, as threads twisted ; to disentangle.
Unused, (un-üz'd) *a.* Not used or accustomed ;—never put to use ;—unemployed.
Unusual, (un-üz'ü-al) *a.* Not usual ; uncommon.
Unutterable, (un-ut'er-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed ; ineffable ; unexpressible.
Unvalued, (un-val'üd) *a.* Not valued or prized ; neglected ;—inestimable ;—not appraised.
Unvaried, (un-vä'rid) *a.* Not altered or diversified.

Unvarnished, (un-vär'nisht) *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; — not artificially coloured or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.

Unvarying, (un-vä're-ing) *a.* Not liable to change; constant.

Unveil, (un-väl') *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover; to disclose to view.

Unviolated, (un-vi'ô-lät-ed) *a.* Not broken or transgressed; — not injured.

Unvisited, (un-viz'it-ed) *a.* Not visited; not called on; not resorted to.

Unvouched, (un-voucht') *a.* Not warranted or supported by testimony; — not fully tested.

Unwarily, (un-wä're-le) *adv.* In an unwary or careless manner; heedlessly.

Unwarned, (un-warnd') *a.* Not apprized or cautioned against danger.

Unwarped, (un-wärpt) *a.* Not biased; impartial.

Unwarrantable, (un-wor'an-ä-bl) *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; not justifiable; improper.

Unwarranted, (un-wor'an-ted) *a.* Not authorized; — not sure or certain; — not covenanted to be sound, good, &c.

Unwary, (un-wä're) *a.* Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate.

Unwashed, (un-woast') *a.* Not washed or cleansed.

Unwasted, (un-wäst'ed) *a.* Not lavished or dissipated; not used or consumed. [guarded.]

Unwatched, (un-wocht') *a.* Not watched or guarded.

Unwatered, (un-wawt'erd) *a.* Not watered; dry.

Unwavering, (un-wäv'er-ing) *a.* Not fluctuating or vacillating; firm; constant.

Unwearied, (un-wē'rid) *a.* Not fatigued or tired; persistent; indefatigable.

Unweighed, (un-wäd') *a.* Not weighed; — not deliberately considered.

Unwelcome, (un-wel'kum) *a.* Not well received; not pleasing or agreeable.

Unwell, (un-wel') *a.* Not well; ailing.

Unwholesome, (un-höl'sum) *a.* Not unfavourable to health; insalubrious; — pernicious; — injudicious.

Unwholesomeness, (un-höl'sum-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being unwholesome; insalubrity.

Unwieldiness, (un-wēld'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being unwieldy; heaviness.

Unwieldy, (un-wēld'e) *a.* Not wieldy; movable with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous. [disinclined; reluctant.]

Unwilling, (un-wil'ing) *a.* Not willing; loath; unwillingly. [un-wil'ing-le] *adv.* In an unwilling manner; reluctantly.

Unwillingness, (un-wil'ing-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being unwilling; disinclination; reluctance.

Unwind, (un-wind') *v. t.* To wind off; to loose or separate; — to disentangle; — *v. i.* To become by rubbing.

Unwiped, (un-wipt') *a.* Not wiped or cleansed unwound.

Unwise, (un-wiz') *a.* Not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; indiscreet; foolish.

Unwithered, (un-with'erd) *a.* Not withered.

Unwitnessed, (un-wit'nest) *a.* Not witnessed or seen by others; — not attested in presence of witnesses.

Unwittingly, (un-wit'ing-le) *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly.

Unwanted, (un-wont'ed) *a.* Not wanted; unaccustomed; — uncommon; unusual; rare.

Unworkmanlike, (un-wurk-man-lik) *a.* Unbecoming a workman; unskilful; slovenly.

Unworldliness, (un-wurld'le-nes) *n.* Want of a worldly, carnal, or covetous spirit; spirituality.

Unworldly, (un-wurld'le) *a.* Not carnal, covetous, or self-seeking; spiritual.

Unworthily, (un-wur'the-le) *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert.

Unworthiness, (un-wur'the-nes) *n.* The quality of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

Unworthy, (un-wur'the) *a.* Not worthy; undeserving; base; unbecoming; discreditable; inadequate. [injured.]

Unwounded, (un-wóund'ed) *a.* Not wounded or hurt.

Unwrap, (un-rap') *v. t.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded.

Unwrinkled, (un-ring'ld) *a.* Not shrunk or marked with ridges or furrows.

Unwritten, (un-rit'n) *a.* Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal; — blank.

Unwrought, (un-rawt') *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Unyielding, (un-yöld'ing) *a.* Not yielding; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

Unyoke, (un-yök') *v. t.* To loose or free from a yoke; — to part; to disjoin.

Up, (up) *adv.* [A.-S. *up*, *upp*.] Aloft; on high; above; — from a lower to a higher position, literally or figuratively — used with verbs of motion; — in a higher place or position — used with verbs of rest, situation, and the like; — to or in a position of equal advance or equality; not short of, less than, away from, or the like — usually followed by *to* or *with*; — completely; wholly; quite.

Up, (up) *prep.* From a lower to a higher place.

Upas, (ú'pas) *n.* [Malay.] A tree common in Java and the neighbouring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous.

Upbear, (up-bär') *v. t.* To raise aloft; to elevate; to sustain.

Upbind, (up-bind') *v. t.* To bind up; — to close.

Upbraid, (up-bräid') *v. t.* [A.-S. *upbrædan*.] To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; — to reprove severely; to bring reproach on; to chide.

Upbraiding, (up-bräid'ing) *n.* Accusing another with something disgraceful; act of reproaching.

Upcast, (up'kast) *a.* Thrown upward, as a bowl; — turned upwards, as the eyes.

Upcast, (up'kast) *n.* A cast; a throw.

Upheave, (up-hév') *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

Uphill, (up'hil) *a.* Ascending; going up; — attended with labour; difficult.

Uphold, (up-höld') *v. t.* To lift on high; to elevate; — to sustain; to keep from falling; to maintain; — to give moral support to; to countenance.

Upholder, (up-höld'er) *n.* One who or that which upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer.

Upholsterer, (up-höl'ster-er) *n.* One who furnishes houses with furniture, beds, curtains, and the like. [plied by upholsterers.]

Upholstery, (up-höl'ster-e) *n.* Furniture supplied above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills. [on upland; — pertaining to uplands.]

Upland, (up'land) *a.* High in situation; being

Uplift, (up-lift') *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft.



Upas tree.

Upmost, (up'mōst) *a.* Highest; uppermost.

Upon, (up-on') *prep.* [A.-S. *uppan*, *uppon*.] On;—in contact with or lying above the surface or upper part of;—in the state of resting in, on, or upheld by;—in the state of acting or performing with the hand or fingers;—in the sense of conveying action, influence, increase, &c.;—in addition to; besides;—in dependence or reliance;—at or near to;—at or in the time of;—in consequence of;—in consideration of; by virtue of; with the pledge of;—noting approach or attack.

Upper, (up'er) *a., comp. of up.* Further up, literally or figuratively;—higher in position, rank, or the like; superior. [superiority.]

Upperhand, (up'er-hand) *n.*—Ascendancy;

Uppermost, (up'er-mōst) *a.* [Superlative of *up* or *upper*.] Further up; highest in situation, position, rank, power, or the like; supreme.

Uppish, (up'ish) *a.* [From *up*.] Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority.

Uppishness, (up'ish-nes) *n.* The quality of being uppish; pride or arrogance of manner.

Upright, (up'rit) *a.* In an erect position; pointing directly upward; perpendicular;—honest; just;—conformable to moral rectitude.

Uprightly, (up'rit-le) *adv.* In a perpendicular direction;—with strict rectitude; honestly.

Uprightness, (up'rit-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being upright;—integrity in principle or practice; honesty; rectitude.

Uprise, (up-riz') *v. i.* To get up; to rise from a bed or seat;—to ascend above the horizon.

Uprising, (up-riz'ing) *n.* The act of rising; also, a steep ascent.

Uproar, (up'rōr) *n.* [Ger. *auf* and *ruhren*.] Great tumult; disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour.

Uproarious, (up-rōr'e-us) *a.* Making or accompanied by great noise and tumult; boisterous; disorderly.

Uproot, (up-rōt') *v. t.* To tear up by the roots.

Uprouse, (up-rōuz') *v. t.* To rouse up; to rouse from sleep; to awake.

Upset, (up-set') *v. t.* To set up; to put upright;—to overturn, overthrow, or overset.

Upset, (up-set') *n.* An overturn; an overthrow.

Upset, (up-set') *a.* Offered or exposed for sale;—noting the price at which an article is put up for sale. [end.]

Upshot, (up'shot) *n.* Final issue; conclusion;

Upside, (up'sid) *n.* The upper side; the part that is uppermost. *Upside down*, with the upper part undermost, hence, in confusion.

Upstart, (up'start) *n.* Something that starts or springs up suddenly;—one suddenly arisen from low life to wealth, power, or honour; a parvenu.

Upstay, (up-stā') *v. t.* To sustain; to support.

Upturn, (up-turn') *v. t.* To turn up; to throw up. [place.]

Upward, (up'wārd) *a.* Directed to a higher

Upward, (up'wārd) *adv.* In a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place;—in the upper parts; above;—yet more:—also *upwards*.

Uranium, (ū-rā'ne-am) *n.* [L.] A metal of a reddish-brown colour, commonly in a crystalline form.

Uranus, (ū-rā'nus) *n.* [L.] One of the primary planets, 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun.

Urban, (ur-ban) *a.* [L. *urbanus*.] Belonging to a city; municipal.

Urbane, (ur-bān') *a.* Courteous in manner; polite; civil; refined.

Urbanity, (ur-ban'e-te) *n.* Civility or courtesy of manners; suavity; refinement.

Urchin, (ur'chin) *n.* [F. *hérisson*.] A hedgehog;—a mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog;—a child; a pet little fellow.

Ureter, (ū-rē'ter) *n.* [L.] One of the excretory ducts of the kidney, conveying the urine to the bladder.

Urethra, (ū-rē'thra) *n.* [L.] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

Urge, (urj) *v. t.* [L. *urgere*.] To press; to drive; to impel; to force onward;—to ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity;—to press hard upon; to follow closely;—to press upon attention.

Urgency, (urj'en-se) *n.* Quality of being urgent; earnest solicitation;—pressure of necessity.

Urgent, (urj'ent) *a.* [L. *urgens*.] Pressing with necessity; instant; of the last importance;—besetting; plying with importunity.

Urgently, (urj'ent-le) *adv.* In an urgent manner; pressingly; with earnest importunity;—forcibly.

Urim, (ū'rim) *n.* [H. *pl. of ūr*.] An ornament worn along with the *thumam* on the breast-plate of the high priest among the Jews, on certain occasions, on which he received and delivered to the people special revelations of the Divine will.

Urnal, (ū'rin-al) *n.* [L. *urina*.] A bottle in which the urine of diseased persons was formerly conveyed for medical inspection;—a convenience, either public or private, for men to discharge their urine in;—also *urinary*.

Urinary, (ū'rin-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to urine;—resembling or of the nature of urine.

Urinat, (ū'rin-āt) *v. i.* To discharge urine; to make water.

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Urine, (ū'rin) *n.* [L. *urina*.] An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys.

Urn, (urn) *n.* [L. *urna*.] A vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, for holding lots to be drawn, and for preserving the ashes of the dead.

Urn, (urn) *v. t.* To inclose in an urn, or as if in an urn.

Urnal, (ur'nal) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an urn.

Ursa, (ur'sa) *n.* [L.] A bear. *Ursa Major*, one of the constellations, situated near the pole—it contains the stars which form the Dipper or Charles' Wain. *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole—it contains the pole-star.

Ursine, (ur'sin) *a.* [L. *ursinus*, from *ursus*, a bear.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

Urtication, (ur-te-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *urtica*.] Stinging with a nettle; whipping with nettles;—sometimes applied medicinally to a paralysed limb, &c.



Urn



Ursa Major

Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

Us, (us) pron. pl. [A.-S. *ūs*.] The objective case of *we*.

Usable, (ūz'a-bl) a. Capable of being used.

Usage, (ūz'aj) n. [F. from L. *usus*.] Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment;—long-continued practice; habitual use;—legal custom; prescription.

Usance, (ūz'ans) n. The time which, by custom, is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange;—usury; interest paid for money.

Use, (ūs) n. [L. *usus*.] Act of employing any thing or of applying it in any manner or for any purpose; practical exercise; application; employment;—occasion or need to employ;—usefulness; utility;—continued practice; customary employment; usage.

Use, (ūz) v. t. [L. *uti, usui*.] To make use of; to put to a purpose;—to handle, occupy, or apply;—to waste or consume by employment;—to behave toward; to treat;—to practise customarily;—to habituate;—to frequent; to inhabit;—*v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; to practise customarily.

Useful, (ūs'fūl) a. Full of use, advantage, or profit; producing good; beneficial; profitable.

Usefully, (ūs'fūl-le) adv. In a useful manner; profitably.

Usefulness, (ūs'fūl-nes) n. State or quality of being useful; serviceableness; advantage; profit.

Useless, (ūs'les) a. Having no use; answering no valuable purpose; fruitless; ineffectual; unprofitable.

Uselessly, (ūs'les-le) adv. In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

Uselessness, (ūs'les-nes) n. Unserviceableness; unfitness for any good purpose.

Usher, (ush'ēr) n. [Norm. F. *ussier*.] An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, or the like; an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank;—an under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.

Usher, (uah'ēr) v. t. To introduce, as forerunner, or harbinger; to forerun.

Ushership, (ush'ēr-ship) n. Office or rank of an usher;—also *usherdom*.

Usquebaugh, (us'kwē-bā) n. [Ir. *uisge beatha*.] A kind of whiskey made in Ireland.

Ustion, (ust'yun) n. [L. *ustio*.] Act of burning; state of being burned.

Usual, (ū'zhū-al) a. [F. *usuel*.] Common; customary; ordinary; frequent.

Usually, (ū'zhū-al-le) adv. In the usual manner; commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

Usufruct, (ū'zhū-frukt) n. [L. *usus and fructus*.] The right of using and enjoying the produce, benefit, or profits of a thing belonging to another.

Usurer, (ū'zhūr-ēr) n. Formerly, a person accustomed to lend money and take interest for it; now, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established or permitted by law.

Usurious, (ū'zhūr-e-us) a. Practising usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money.

Usurp, (ū-zurp) v. t. [L. *usu and rapere*.] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right; assume; appropriate.

Usurpation, (ū-zurp-ā'shun) n. Act of seizing,

or occupying and enjoying, the power or property of another without right.

Usurper, (ū-zurp'ēr) n. One who seizes or occupies the power or property of another without right.

Usury, (ū'zhū-re) n. [L. *usura*, from *uti, usus*, to use.] Interest; premium paid or stipulated to be paid for the loan or use of money; exorbitant interest; rate charged beyond the legal amount;—the practice of lending money on interest; the profession of a money lender.

Utensil, (ū-ten'sil) n. [F. *utensile*.] An instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

Uterine, (ū'tēr-in) a. [L. *uterinus*.] Pertaining to the womb;—born of the same mother, but by a different father.

Utero-gestation, (ū-ter-ō-ges-tā'shun) n. [L. *uterus and gestare*.] Pregnancy; act or period of carrying in the womb from conception to birth.

Utilitarian, (ū-til-e-tā're-an) a. [L. *utilitas*.] Consisting in or pertaining to utility.

Utilitarian, (ū-til-e-tā're-an) n. One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

Utilitarianism, (ū-til-e-tā're-an-izm) n. The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions;—the doctrine that virtue is founded in utility, or that utility is the sole standard of virtue.

Utility, (ū-til-e-te) n. [L. *utilitas*.] State or quality of being useful; production of good; profitableness; advantage; service.

Utilization, (ū-til-e-zā'shun) n. Act of utilizing or state of being utilized.

Utilize, (ū'til-iz) v. t. To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use.

Utmost, (ut'mōst) a. [A.-S. *utemōst*.] Situated at the furthest point or extremity; furthest out; most distant; extreme; last;—being in the greatest or highest degree.

Utmost, (ut'mōst) n. The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

Utopia, (ū-tō-pe-a) n. [G. *ou* and *topos*.] An imaginary island enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, and the like;—a place or state of ideal perfection.

Utopian, (ū-tō-pe-an) a. Pertaining to Utopia; ideal; chimerical; fanciful.

Utricle, (ū'tre-kl) n. [L. *utriculus*.] A little bag or bladder;—a microscopic cell in the structure of an egg, or animal, or plant.

Utter, (ut'ēr) a. [A.-S.] Situated on the outside; outer;—being beyond compass;—utmost; extreme;—total;—peremptory; absolute;—perfect; entire.

Utter, (ut'ēr) v. t. To speak; to pronounce;—to publish; to issue;—to sell;—to put in circulation.

Utterable, (ut'ēr-a-bl) a. Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

Utterance, (ut'ēr-ans) n. Act of uttering; pronunciation; circulation; publication;—issuing, as of false coin.

Utterly, (ut'ēr-le) adv. To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally.

Uttermost, (ut'ēr-mōst) n. Extreme; utmost; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree.

Uttermost, (ut'ēr-mōst) n. Utmost; highest degree of measure; extremest thing or degree possible.

Uvula, (ü'vü-la) *n.* [L.] The fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the soft palate.
Uvular, (ü'vü-lär) *a.* Pertaining to the uvula.
Uxorial, (uks-ö're-al) *a.* Dotingly fond of, or servilely submissive to a wife; uxorious.

Uxorious, (uks-ö're-na) *a.* [L. *uxor*.] Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.
Uxoriously, (uks-ö're-us-le) *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife.
Uxoriousness, (uks-ö're-us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being uxorious; excessive fondness for a wife.

V.

V (vü), the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, and is nearly allied to *f*, from which it differs in being simply vocal, and not aspirate. It is a distinct consonant, having one uniform sound, as in *vain*, *vole*, *lavish*.

Vacancy, (vā'kan-se) *n.* [F. *vacance*.] Empty space; vacancy:—a space between bodies or things;—state of a post unfilled; absence of the incumbent or officiating functionary;—a place or post open to candidature; an unoccupied office;—time of leisure; unemployed time; intermission of business;—want of thought; inactivity.

Vacant, (vā'kant) *a.* [L. *vacans*.] Empty; unfilled; void;—free; not engaged with business or care; unemployed; having leisure;—not occupied with an incumbent, possessor, or officer;—thoughtless; empty of thought; not studious or reflective;—having no possessor, claimant, or occupier.

Vacantly, (vā'kant-le) *adv.* In a vacant manner.

Vacate, (va-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *vacare*.] To make vacant; to leave empty;—to quit possession of;—to annul; to make of no authority or validity.

Vacation, (va-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *vacatio*.] The act of vacating, making void, or of no force;—intermission of a stated employment; *specifically*, intermission of judicial proceedings; the space between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term;—the intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary.

Vaccinate, (vak'sin-ät) *v. t.* [L. *vaccinus*.] To inoculate with the cow-pox or a virus taken from cows, called vaccine matter.

Vaccination, (vak-sin-ä'shun) *n.* Act, art, or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox.

Vaccine, (vak'sin) *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.] Pertaining to cows or to vaccination.

Vacillate, (vas'il-lät) *v. i.* [L. *vacillare*.] To move one way and the other; to reel;—to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady.

Vacillating, (vas'il-lät-ing) *a.* Inclined to fluctuate; wavering; unsteady.

Vacillation, (vas-il-lä'shun) *n.* Act of wavering;—fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness.

Vacuity, (va-kü'e-te) *n.* [L. *vacuitas*.] A state of being unfilled; emptiness;—space occupied with an invisible fluid only; vacuum.

Vacuum, (vak'ü-um) *n.* [L. *vacuus*.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.

Vagabond, (vag'a-bond) *a.* [L. *vagari*.] Floating about without any certain direction;—moving from place to place without any settled habitation; wandering.

Vagabond, (vag'a-bond) *n.* One who wanders

from place to place, having no certain dwelling and usually without the means of honest livelihood.

Vagabondage, (vag'a-bond-äj) *n.* Condition of a vagabond;—also *vagabondism*.

Vagarious, (va-gä're-us) *a.* Whimsical; capricious; ranging from one theme to another.

Vagary, (va-gä're) *n.* [L. *vagari*.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim.

Vagina, (va-jä'na) *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus;—in *botany*, the sheath formed by the convolution of the petiole round the stem.

Vaginal, (vaj'in-al) *a.* Pertaining to a sheath or resembling a sheath;—in *anatomy*, pertaining to the vagina.

Vagrancy, (vā'gran-se) *n.* State of a vagrant; wandering without a settled home.

Vagrant, (vā'grant) *a.* [Norm. F. *vagant*.] Moving without certain direction; unsettled;—wandering without any settled habitation.

Vagrant, (vā'grant) *n.* One who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond.

Vague, (vāg) *a.* [L. *vagus*.] Unsettled; undetermined; indefinite;—loose; uncertain.

Vaguely, (vāg-le) *adv.* In an uncertain or indefinite manner; loosely.

Vagueness, (vāg'nes) *n.* The state of being loose, general, or undefined;—indefiniteness; uncertainty.

Vail, (vāl) *n.* [F. *voile*, L. *velum*.] A concealing screen or envelope; a cover;—also written *Vel*.

Vail, (vāl) *v. t.* [F. *avaler*.] To let fall; to lower;—to lower in token of inferiority, or the like.

Vails, (vāls) *n. pl.* Gratuities or money given to the servants of a household by a guest.

Vain, (vān) *a.* [F., from L. *vanna*.] Empty; worthless; fruitless; ineffectual; done or said to no purpose;—proud of petty things or of small attainments; conceited; elated by a high opinion of one's personal appearance, talents, or accomplishments;—empty; unreal;—false; deceitful;—showy; ostentatious.

Vainglorious, (vān-glō're-us) *a.* Vain to exult of one's own achievements; boastful; vaunting.

Vainglory, (vān-glō're) *n.* Excessive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride.

Vainly, (vān'le) *adv.* Without effect; ineffectually; boastingly;—proudly;—idly; foolishly.

Valance, (val'ans) *n.* [Norm. F. *valant*.] Hanging drapery for a couch, a window, &c.; *especially*, that which hangs around a bedstead from the bed to the floor.

Valance, (val'ans) *v. t.* To furnish with a valance; to decorate with hanging fringes.

Vale, (vāl) *n.* [L. *vallis*, F. *val*.] A tract of low ground, or of land between hills;—valley; dell; dale.

Valediction, (val-ē-dik'shun) *n.* [L. *valēdictio*.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

Valedictory, (val-ē-dik'tor-e) *a.* Bidding farewell; taking leave; suitable for leave-taking.

Valedictory, (val-ē-dik'tor-e) *n.* A farewell oration or address.

Valentine, (val'en-tin) *n.* A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; — a letter containing professions of love sent on St. Valentine's day.

Valentine's day, (val'en-tinz-dā) *n.* A day sacred to St. Valentine, being the 14th of February.

Valet, (val'et) *n.* [*F. valet.*] A servant who attends on a gentleman's person; — a personal attendant.

Valetudinarian, (val-ē-tūd-in-ār'e-an) *a.* [*F. valetudinaire.*] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm.

Valetudinarian, (val-ē-tūd-in-ār'e-an) *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution.

Valhalla, (val-hall'a) *n.* [*Icel. valhöll.*] In *Scandinavian mythology*, the palace inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle.

Valliant, (val'yant) *a.* [*F. vaillant.*] Stout; puissant; — intrepid in danger; heroic; brave; — performed with valour; gallant.

Valliantly, (val'yant-le) *adv.* Stoutly; vigorously; courageously; bravely; heroically.

Valid, (val'id) *a.* [*L. validus.*] Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities; — just; weighty; sufficient.

Validity, (va-lid'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being valid; strength; force; especially, power to convince; justness; soundness; — legal strength or force.

Validly, (val'id-le) *adv.* In such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince; justly.

Valise, (va-lēs) *n.* [*F.*] A small sack or case for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveller.

Valley, (val'e) *n.* [*F. vallée.*] A hollow or low tract of ground between hills or mountains; — a low alluvial plain permeated by a river.

Valorous, (val'ur-us) *a.* Possessing or exhibiting valour; brave; courageous; gallant; fearless.

Valorously, (val'ur-us-le) *adv.* In a valorous manner; heroically.

Valour, (val'ur) *n.* [*L. valor.*] Strength of mind in regard to danger; personal bravery; warlike courage; prowess; gallantry.

Valuable, (val'ū-a-bl) *a.* Having value or worth; being of great price; costly; precious; — possessing qualities which are useful and esteemed.

Valuable, (val'ū-a-bl) *n.* A thing of value; a choice article; precious merchandise in small bulk.

Valuation, (val'ū-ā-shun) *n.* The act of estimating the value or worth; estimation; appraisal; — value set upon a thing; estimated worth. [on any thing; an appraiser.

Valuator, (val'ū-āt-or) *n.* One who sets a value.

Value, (val'ū) *n.* [*F. valeur, pp. valu.*] Worth; the property or properties of a thing which render it useful; utility; — rate or estimated worth; amount obtainable in exchange for a thing; — importance; estimation; — high rate or estimation.

Value, (val'ū) *v. t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; — to rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; to hold in respect and admiration. [no worth.

Valueless, (val'ū-less) *a.* Of no value; having

Valvate, (val'vāt) *a.* Resembling or serving as a valve; consisting of or opening by a valve.

Valve, (valv) *n.* [*L. valva.*] A folding door, or

one of the leaves of such a door; — in *mechanics*, a lid or covering to an aperture, or tube, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other by lifting, turning, or sliding; — in *anatomy*, a membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and closes to prevent its regress.

Valved, (valvd) *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.

Valvular, (valv'ū-lār) *a.* Pertaining to valves; — containing valves; opening by means of valves.

Vambrace, (vam'brās) *n.* [*F. avant bras.*] Piece of plate armour worn for the defence of the fore-arm. [leather of a shoe or boot.

Vamp, (vamp) *n.* [*F. avant-pied.*] The upper

Vamp, (vamp) *v. t.* To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather; hence, to piece, as an old thing with a new part; to repair.

Vampire, (vam'pir) *n.* [*Ger. & D. vampir.*] A dead person superstitiously believed to return from the other world, and to suck the blood of persons asleep; — hence, one who lives by preying on others; an extortioner; — a large species of bat found in tropical America.

Van, (van) *n.* [*F. avant.*] The front of an army; — the front line or division of a fleet.

Van, (van) *n.* [*L. vannus.*] A fan for cleansing grain or the like; a winnowing machine; — a wing with which the air is beaten; — a large, light, covered waggon, for goods and the like.

Van-courier, (van'kōo-re-er) *n.* [*F. avant-courrier.*] One sent in advance; especially, one of a body of light-armed soldiers sent before to beat the road.

Vandal, (van'dal) *n.* One of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature; — hence, one hostile to the arts and literature; one who is ignorant and barbarous.

Vandalism, (van'dal-izm) *n.* Spirit or conduct of Vandals; — hostility to the arts and literature.

Vane, (vān) *n.* [*A.-S. fana.*] A fixture attached to some elevated object for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows — usually a plate or thin slip of metal or wood movable on a pivot; — in *ships*, a piece of bunting; — the thin, membranous part or web of a feather on the side of the shaft; — a broad flag carried on the spear-head by knights in a tournament.

Vanguard, (van'gārd) *n.* [*F. avant garde.*] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

Vanilla, (vā-nill'a) *n.* [*Sp. vainilla.*] A genus of plants of the orchis group; — the capsule of one species is employed in seasoning liqueurs, ices, &c.

Vanish, (van'ish) *v. i.* [*F. évanouir.*] To pass from a visible to an invisible state; to be lost to view; to disappear gradually; to pass away.

Vanishment, (van'ish-ment) *n.* Disappearance; passing beyond the limits of vision; a vanishing.

Vanity, (van'e-te) *n.* [*L. vanitas.*] Emptiness; inanity; uncertainty; — fruitless desire or endeavour; useless labour; empty pleasure; idle show; — unreality; shadow; — an inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride; — conceit of one's personal appearance, dress, talents, accomplishments, &c. — love of indiscriminate admiration; — ostentation; — any thing empty, visionary, or unsubstantial.

Vanquish, (vang'wish) *v. t.* [*F. vaincre.*] To subdue in battle, as an enemy; to conquer; — to

overcome; to surmount, as obstacles; to get the better of; to refute in argument.

Vanquishable, (vangk'wish-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being vanquished or conquered.

Vanquisher, (vangk'wish-er) *n.* One who vanquishes; a conqueror.

Vanquishment, (vangk'wish-ment) *n.* The act of vanquishing, or state of being vanquished.

Vantage, (van'taj) *n.* Superior or more favourable situation or opportunity; advantage.

Vapid, (vap'id) *a.* [L. *vapidus*.] Having lost its life and spirit; spiritless; insipid; flat; dull.

Vapidly, (vap'id-le) *adv.* In a vapid manner.

Vapidity, (vap'id-nee) *n.* State of being vapid; flatness; deadness; dullness; want of life or spirit.

Vaporable, (vā'por-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being converted into vapour by the agency of heat.

Vaporise, (vā'por-if'ik) *a.* [L. *vapor* and *facere*.] Forming into vapour; converting into steam.

Vaporisation, (vā'por-iz-a'shun) *n.* Act of vaporizing, or state of being converted into vapour.

Vaporize, (vā'por-iz) *v. t.* To convert into vapour by heat;—*v. i.* To pass off in vapour.

Vaporous, (vā'por-us) *a.* Full of vapours or exhalations;—windy; flatulent;—proceeding from the vapours; unreal; vain.

Vapory, (vā'por-e) *a.* Full of vapours; vaporous;—hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

Vapour, (vā'pur) *n.* [L. *vapor*.] Any substance in the gaseous or aeriform state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid;—any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere, as smoke, fog, or the like;—something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory;—*pl.* A disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain; hypochondria; dejection.

Vapour, (vā'pur) *v. i.* [L. *vaporare*.] To pass off in fumes; to be exhaled; to evaporate;—to boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag.

Vapourer, (vā'pur-er) *n.* A braggart; a boaster.

Vapourish, (vā'pur-ish) *a.* Full of vapours; affected by hysterics; splenetic; peevish; hypochondriacal.

Variability, (vā're-a-bil'i-tye) *n.* Susceptibility of change; liability to change;—fickleness.

Variable, (vā're-a-bl) *a.* [F., L. *variabilis*.] Changeable;—fickle; inconstant; mutable; liable to change.

Variable, (vā're-a-bl) *n.* A quantity which may increase or decrease;—a shifting trade-wind.

Variableness, (vā're-a-bl-ness) *n.* State or quality of being variable; susceptibility of change;—inconstancy; fickleness; levity.

Variably, (vā're-a-bl-e) *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably.

Variance, (vā're-ans) *n.* Difference that produces controversy; dissension; discord;—discrepancy; want of agreement.

Variate, (vā're-at) *v. t.* [L. *variare*, *variatus*.] To alter; to make different; to vary.

Variation, (vā're-a'shun) *n.* Act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing;—difference;—inconstancy;—deviation;—in grammar, inflection; change of termination in nouns and adjectives, constituting gender, number, and case;—amount or rate of change;—repetition of a tune or melody with various embellishments.

Varicose, (vā'ro-kos) *a.* [L. *varix*.] Preternaturally enlarged or permanently dilated; applied only to veins.

Variedly, (vā'red-le) *adv.* Diversely; in different manners or forms.

Variegate, (vā're-è-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *varius* and *agere*.] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colours.

Variation, (vā're-è-gā'shun) *n.* Act of diversifying by different colours; diversity of colour.

Variety, (vā'ri-è-te) *n.* Quality of being various; intermixture or succession of different things;—unlikeness;—variation; deviation;—a number or collection of different things;—a subdivision of a species.

Variform, (vā're-for'm) *a.* [L. *varius* and *forma*.] Having different shapes or forms.

Variola, (vā'ri-ō-la) *n.* [L.] The small pox—called from the spotted effect it produces on the skin.

Varicoid, (vā're-ō-loid) *n.* [L. *variole* and *G. eidos*.] The small-pox as modified by inoculation or vaccination.

Variorum, (vā're-ō-rum) *a.* [L. *cum notis variorum*.] Designating editions of the Greek and Roman classics with notes of numerous commentators.

Various, (vā're-us) *a.* [L. *varius*.] Different; diverse; several; manifold;—changeable; uncertain; unfixed;—variegated; diversified.

Variety, (vā'ri-let) *n.* [Norm. F.] A page or knight's follower;—a servant or attendant;—a footman;—hence, a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.

Varnish, (vā'r'nish) *n.* [F. *vernis*.] A thick viscid liquid laid on work to give it a gloss;—glossy appearance;—an artificial covering to give a fair appearance.

Varnish, (vā'r'nish) *v. t.* [F. *vernir*.] To lay varnish on; to cover with something that gives a fair external appearance;—to give a fair colouring to.

Varnisher, (vā'r'nish-er) *n.* One who varnishes.

Varnishing, (vā'r'nish-ing) *n.* The act of laying on varnish;—also, materials for varnish.

Vary, (vā're) *v. t.* [L. *variare*.] To change; to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position;—to exchange; to alternate;—to diversify; to variegate;—*v. i.* To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change;—to differ or be different;—to alternate;—to disagree; to be at variance.

Vascular, (vas'kū-lār) *a.* [L. *vasculum*.] Consisting of vessels or containing them, as an essential part of animal and vegetable bodies;—operating by arrangement of vessels;—pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies.

Vascularity, (vas'kū-lār-ē-tye) *n.* State of being vascular.

Vase, (vās, vāz) *n.* [L. *vas*.] A vessel of various forms and materials for domestic purposes, and anciently for sacrificial uses; an ornament of sculpture representing one of the vessels of the ancients;—the body of the Corinthian capital.

Vassal, (vas'al) *a.* Subservient; servile; meekly submissive.

Vassal, (vas'al) *n.* [F.] One who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him;—a dependant; a servant; a bondman.



Vas.

Vassalage, (vas'al-āj) *n.* State of being a vassal;—political servitude; dependence; slavery.

Vast, (vast) *a.* [*F. vaste.*] Waste; desert;—being of great extent; very spacious or large;—very great in numbers or amount;—very great in force;—very great in importance; immense.

Vast, (vast) *n.* A waste region; boundless space.

Vastly, (vast'le) *adv.* To a vast extent or degree.

Vastness, (vast'nes) *n.* State or quality of being vast; enormous amount or importance; immense bulk or extent; immensity.

Vasty, (vast'e) *a.* Very spacious; immense; vast.

Vat, (vat) *n.* [*A.-S., Icel. fat, Ger. fass.*] A large vessel or cistern; a large cask-like receptacle.

Vatican, (vat'e-kan) *n.* A magnificent assemblage of buildings in Rome, including the pope's palace, a museum, the library, &c.; the seat of the papal authority.

Vaticianist, (vat'e-kan-ist) *n.* One who strongly adheres to the papal authority; a devoted papist.

Vaticinate, (va-tis'in-āt) *v. t. & i.* [*L. vaticinari.*] To prophesy; to foretell.

Vaticination, (va-tis-in-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. vaticinatio.*] Prediction; prophecy.

Vaudeville, (vōd'vël) *n.* [*F.*] A theatrical piece the dialogue of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs.

Vaudsais, (vōd'wa) *n.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of the Swiss canton of Vaud.

Vault, (vawlt) *n.* [*F. voûte, It. volta.*] A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling;—an arched apartment, especially, a subterranean room or cell;—a cavern; a cellar;—a leap or bound; especially, the bound of a horse.

Vault, (vawlt) *v. t.* To form with a vault, or to cover with a vault; to arch;—*v. i.* [*F. voltiger.*] To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring;—to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

Vaulted, (vawlt'ed) *a.* Arched; concave;—covered with an arch or vault. [leaper.]

Vaulter, (vawlt'er) *n.* One who vaults; a vaulting.

Vaulting, (vawlt'ing) *n.* The art or operation of constructing arched roofs or vaults;—vaults in general;—the art or profession of a vaulter.

Vaunt, (vawnt, vānt) *v. i.* [*F. vanter.*] To boast; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag;—*v. t.* To boast of or to make a vain display of.

Vaunt, (vawnt) *n.* A vain display of what one is or has been, or has done.

Vaunter, (vawnt'er) *n.* One who vaunts; a boaster; a braggart.

Vaunting, (vawnt'ing) *n.* Act of one who vaunts; boasting; bragging.

Vauntingly, (vawnt'ing-le) *adv.* Boastfully; with vain ostentation.

Veal, (vāl) *n.* [*F. veal.*] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Vedette, (vê-det') *n.* [*F.*] A sentinel, usually on horseback; a vidette.

Veer, (vér) *v. i.* [*F. virer.*] To change direction; to turn;—*v. t.* To direct to a different course; to turn.

Veering, (vēr'ing) *n.* In ships, act of wearing; act of turning the stem to leeward, and so going about on the other course or board.

Veeringly, (vēr'ing-le) *adv.* In a veering manner; changingly; shiftingly.

Vegetable, (vej'ē-ta-bl) *n.* An organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores on its outer

surface, or vessels adhering to some other body, as the earth, and in general propagating itself by seeds;—in a more limited sense, a plant cultivated in gardens, and used for culinary purposes.

Vegetable, (vej'ē-ta-bl) *a.* [*L. vegetabilis.*] Belonging to plants;—consisting of plants;—having the nature of plants.

Vegetarian, (vej'ē-tār'e-an) *n.* One who abstains from animal flesh, and lives on vegetables, milk, &c. (vegetarianism.)

Vegetarian, (vej'ē-tār'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Vegetarianism, (vej'ē-tār'e-an-izm) *n.* The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables.

Vegetate, (vej'ē-tāt) *v. i.* [*L. vegetare.*] To grow, as plants; to sprout; to germinate;—hence, to do nothing but eat and grow.

Vegetation, (vej'ē-tā'shun) *n.* Act or process of vegetating; vegetable growth;—plants in general.

Vegetative, (vej'ē-tāt-iv) *a.* Growing or having the power of growing, as plants;—having the power to produce growth in plants.

Vehemence, (vē'hē-mens) *n.* [*F.*] Violence; force derived from velocity; impulsive power; impetuous force;—violent ardour; animated fervour; great heat.

Vehement, (vē'hē-ment) *a.* [*L. vehemens.*] Acting with great force; forcible; mighty;—very ardent, urgent, or fervent; impetuous; passionate.

Vehemently, (vē'hē-ment-le) *adv.* With great force or violence;—urgently; forcibly;—with great zeal.

Vehicle, (vē'he-kl) *n.* [*L. vehiculum.*] That in which any thing is or may be carried, as a waggon, cart, carriage, or the like;—that which is used as the instrument of conveyance;—a substance in which medicine is taken;—a liquid in which pigments are dissolved and prepared for use. [serving as a vehicle.]

Vehicular, (vē'hik'ū-lār) *a.* Pertaining to or

Vehme, (vēm) *n.* [*Ger.*] A secret society in Westphalia during the middle ages, originally for protection against feudal tyranny, and executing justice in the community—but afterwards used for political purposes.

Vehmie, (vēm'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Vehme; done by order of the Vehme;—also *Vehmique*.

Veil, (vāl) *n.* [*L. velum.*] A cover; a curtain;—something to interpose the view and hide an object; especially to hide or protect the face;—a disguise.

Veil, (vāl) *v. t.* To throw a veil over; to cover with a veil;—to hide; to conceal.

Veilless, (vāl'les) *a.* Not having or being covered with a veil; uncovered; open.

Vein, (vān) *n.* [*L. vena.*] A vessel in animal bodies which receives the blood from the capillaries and returns it to the heart; a blood-vessel;—in botany, a tube or congeries of tubes through which the sap circulates;—in geology, a seam or layer more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum;—a fissure, cleft, or cavity;—a streak or wave of different colour appearing in wood, in marble, and other stones;—a train of associations, thoughts, and the like;—peculiar temper; tendency or turn of mind; humour;—strain; quality.

Vein, (vān) *v. t.* To form or mark with veins.

Veined, (vānd) *a.* Full of veins; streaked; variegated;—having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

Veinless, (vân'lee) *a.* Having no vein, as a leaf.
Veinlet, (vân'let) *n.* A small vein; a vein branching off from a larger vein.

Veiny, (vân'e) *a.* Full of veins; veined; marked with veins; streaked:—also *veinous*.

Vellicate, (vel'e-kât) *v. t. & i.* [*L. vellicare.*] To ruve spasmodically; to twitch.

Vellication, (vel'e-kâ'shun) *n.* Act of twitching:—a local twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.

Vellum, (vel'um) *n.* [*F. vélin.*] A fine kind of parchment or skin prepared for writing:—a coarser kind used in book-binding.

Velocipede, (vê-loe'e-pêd) *n.* [*L. velox and pes.*]

A light road-carriage for a single person, usually propelled by means of a bar or pedal which puts in motion the cranked axle of the wheels.



Velocipede.

Velocity, (vê-loe'e-te) *n.* [*L. velocitas.*] Quickness of motion:—rate of motion; relation of motion to time, measured by the units of space passed over in a unit of time; swiftness; celerity; fleetness; speed.

Velvet, (vel'vet) *n.* [*It. velluto, F. velours.*] A soft material of silk, or of silk and cotton mixed, having a loose pile or short shag of thread on the surface.

Velvet, (vel'vet) *a.* Made of velvet.

Velveteen, (vel'vet-ên) *n.* A kind of cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

Velveting, (vel'vet-ing) *n.* The fine shag of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet goods.

Velvety, (vel'vet-e) *a.* Made of velvet or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate.

Venal, (vên'al) *a.* [*L. venâ.*] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; venous.

Venal, (vên'al) *a.* [*L. venalia.*] To be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; held for sale; mercenary; prostitute.

Venality, (vê-nal'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being venal; mercenariness:—prostitution of talents, office, or services for money, promotion, or other reward.

Vend, (vend) *v. t.* [*L. vendere.*] To dispose of by sale; to sell.

Vendean, (ven-dê'an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Vendee or La Vendee.

Vendee, (ven-dê) *n.* The person to whom a thing is vended or sold.

Vender, (vend'er) *n.* One who vends; a seller.

Vendibility, (vend-e-bil'e-te) *n.* State of being vendible or saleable.

Vendible, (vend'e-bl) *a.* [*L. vendibilis.*] Capable of being disposed of, as an object of trade; saleable.

Vendor, (vend'er) *n.* A vender; a seller.

Vendus, (ven'dû) *n.* [*F. vendre.*] A public sale; an auction.

Veneer, (vê-nêr) *v. t.* [*Ger. furnieren.*] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of wood or other material for outer finish or decoration.

Veneer, (vê-nêr) *n.* A thin leaf or layer of a valuable or beautiful material over an inferior one.

Veneering, (vê-nêr'ing) *n.* The act or art of overlaying a coarse or inferior wood with thin leaves of a superior material;—the covering thus laid on.

Venerable, (ven'gr-a-bl) *a.* [*L. venerabilis.*] Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration or reverence:—rendered sacred by religious or other associations.

Venerableness, (ven'gr-a-bl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being venerable.

Venerate, (ven'gr-ât) *v. t.* [*L. venerari.*] To regard with respect and reverence; revere.

Veneration, (ven'gr-â'shun) *n.* Act of venerating or the state of being venerated; respect mingled with awe;—among phrenologists, an organ in the coronal region of the brain, supposed to be the faculty which produces respect or reverence.

Veneral, (vê-nêr'ê-al) *a.* [*L. venerus.*] Pertaining to venery or sexual love;—arising from sexual intercourse:—adapted to the cure of venereal diseases;—adapted to excite sexual desire; aphrodisiac.

Venery, (ven'gr-e) *n.* [*L. Venus.*] Sexual love; sexual intercourse.

Venery, (ven'gr-e) *n.* [*F. vénerie.*] Act or exercise of hunting; sports of the chase.

Venesection, (ven-ê-sek'shun) *n.* [*L. vena and sectio.*] Act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting.

Venetian, (vê-nêsh'ê-an) *a.* Pertaining to Venice.

Venetian blind, a blind for windows, doors, &c., made of thin bars, or pieces of wood or metal, set transversely in a frame, with movable red pins, so as to overlap each other when closed, and to open for the admission of air and light.

Vengeance, (ven'jans) *n.* [*F. from venger.*] The infliction of pain or loss on another in return for an injury or offence; retribution:—in Scripture, penal retribution; divine punishment of wrong-doing—often, in a bad sense, passionate or unrestrained revenge.

Vengeful, (venj'fûl) *a.* Vindictive; revengeful.

Venial, (vên'al) *a.* [*F. veniel.*] Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; pardonable:—allowed; permitted.

Veniality, (vê-ne-al'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being venial or pardonable. [*pardonably*]

Venially, (vên'al-ê) *adv.* In a venial manner.

Venialness, (vên'al-ê-nes) *n.* State or quality of being venial.

Venison, (ven'ê-zn, ven'zn) *n.* [*F. venaison.*] The flesh of edible beasts of chase; game;—especially, the flesh of deer.

Vennel, (ven'nel) *n.* [*F. venelle.*] A small narrow street; an alley;—a gutter; a sink.

Venom, (ven'um) *n.* [*F. venia.*] Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison;—spite; malice.

Venom, (ven'um) *v. t.* To infect with venom; to poison:—*v. i.* To be infected or poisoned.

Venomous, (ven'um-us) *a.* Full of venom; noxious to animal life; poisonous;—malignant; spiteful.

Venomously, (ven'um-us-ê) *adv.* In a venomous manner; poisonously; malignantly; spitefully.

Venous, (vên'us) *a.* [*L. venosus.*] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins; veined.

Vent, (vent) *n.* [*F. vent.*] A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or any fluid to escape:—the flue or funnel of a fire place:—the opening at which the excrements are discharged:—the opening at the breech of a fire-arm:—pass-

age; emission;—[*F. vente.*] Sale;—opportunity to sell; demand.

Vent, (vent) v. t. To let out at a vent or small aperture;—to utter; to pour forth;—to publish;—to sell;—*v. i.* To snuff; to snort.

Ventage, (vent'aj) n. A small hole, as in a flute.

Ventiduct, (vent'e-duk't) n. [*L. ventus and ductus.*] A passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

Ventilate, (vent'e-lät) v. t. [*L. ventilare.*] To open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; to air;—to winnow; to sift and examine; to expose to examination and discussion; to agitate.

Ventilation, (vent-e-lä'hun) n. Act of ventilating;—act of fanning or winnowing for the purpose of separating chaff and dust from the grain;—act of sifting and bringing out to view or examination; public discussion.

Ventilator, (vent'e-lät-er) n. A contrivance for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.

Ventose, (ven'töse) a. Windy; flatulent.

Ventral, (ven'tral) a. [*L. venter.*] Belonging to the belly;—in *botany*, pertaining to that side of an organ, &c., which faces toward the centre of a flower;—in *fishes*, noting the fin between the anus and the throat.

Ventricle, (ven'tre-kl) n. [*L. ventriculus.*] A cavity of the animal body; especially, either of the two cavities of the heart which communicate with the auricles, and propel the blood to the arteries.

Ventricular, (ven-trik'ü-lär) a. Pertaining to a ventricle;—having a cavity; distended in the middle.

Ventriloquism, (ven-tril'ö-kwizm) n. [*L. ventriloquus.*] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come not from the person, but from some distant place. [ises ventriloquism.]

Ventriloquist, (ven-tril'ö-kwist) n. One who practices ventriloquism.

Venture, (vent'ür) n. [*F. aventure.*] An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard;—an event that is not or can not be foreseen; contingency;—the thing put to hazard; a risk; especially, something sent to sea in trade.

Venture, (vent'ür) v. i. To have the courage to do, undertake, or say; to dare;—to run a hazard or risk;—*v. t.* To expose to hazard; to risk;—to put or send on a venture or chance.

Venturer, (vent'ür-er) n. One who ventures or puts to hazard; an adventurer.

Venturesome, (vent'ür-sun) a. Inclined to venture; not loath to run risk or danger; bold; daring. [to hazard; risking.]

Venturing, (vent'ür-ing) n. The act of putting

Venturous, (vent'ür-us) a. Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; adventurous.

Venturosely, (vent'ür-us-le) adv. Daringly; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

Venturousness, (vent'ür-us-ness) n. Boldness; hardness; intrepidity; daring.

Venus, (ven'ü) n. [*Norm. F. risne.*] A neighbourhood or near place; the place or county in which an act or fact is alleged to have happened; the place where an action is laid.

Venus, (vë'nus) n. [*L.*] In *mythology*, the goddess of female beauty and of love;—one of the planets, the second in order from the sun—the most brilliant of the planets.

Veracious, (vë-rä'she-us) a. [*L. verax.*] Ob-servant of truth; habitually disposed to speak

truth; truthful;—characterized by truth; true.

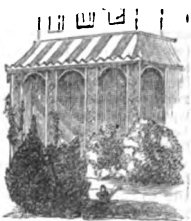
Veraciously, (vë-rä'she-us-le) adv. In a veracious manner; truthfully.

Veracity, (vë-ras'e-te) n. State or quality of being veracious; habitual observance of truth; truthfulness;—consistency of a statement with fact;—consistency of a statement with the author's belief.

Veranda, (vë-ran'da) n. [*Hind. & Per. bārā-madaḥ.*] A kind of light, open portico or outer gallery with a sloping roof.

Verb, (verb) n. [*L. verbum.*] A word which affirms or predicates something of some person or thing; a part of speech expressing being, action, or the suffering of action.

Verbal, (verb'al) a. [*L. verba-lis.*] Expressed in words; spoken; or-al; not written;—con-



Veranda.

sisting in words, dealing with words rather than things;—having word answering to word; literal;—derived directly from a verb.

Verbal, (verb'al) n. A word derived from a verb.

Verbalist, (verb'al-ist) n. A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of words; one skilled in words. [verb; to make verbal.]

Verbalize, (verb'al-iz) v. t. To convert into a verbally, (verb'al-le) *adv.* In words; by words spoken; orally;—word for word.

Verbatim, (ver-bä'tim) adv. [*L.*] Word for word; in the same words.

Verbena, (ver-bë'na) n. [*L.*] A genus of plants of several species, cultivated, some for their lemon-scented, fragrant foliage, and others for the great beauty of their flowers.

Verberation, (ver-ber-ä'shun) n. [*L. verberatio.*] Act of beating or striking blows;—impulse of a body which causes sound.

Verbiage, (ver-be-aj) n. The use of many words; superabundance of words; verbosity; wordiness.

Verbose, (ver-bös') a. [*L. verbosus.*] Abounding in words; using more words than are necessary; prolix; wordy.

Verbosely, (ver-bös-le) adv. Wordily; prolixly.

Verbosity, (ver-bös'e-te) n. [*L. verboritas.*] Quality of being verbose; prolixity;—also *verboseness*.

Verdancy, (ver'dan-se) n. Quality or condition of being verdant; greenness;—rawness; inexperience.

Verdant, (ver'dant) a. [*F. verdoyant.*] Flourishing;—covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh;—ignorant of the ways of the world. [manner; freshly.]

Verdantly, (ver'dant-le) adv. In a verdant

Verderer, (ver'der-er) n. [*F. verder.*] An officer who has the charge of the king's forests;—also *verderor*.

Verdict, (ver'dikt) n. [*L. verum dictum.*] The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal;—decision; judgment; opinion pronounced.

Verdigris, (ver'de-gria) n. [*F. vert, de, and gris.*] The bibasic acetate of copper, used as a green pigment.

Verdure, (vɛrd'ūr) *n.* [F., L. *viridis*.] Greenness; freshness of vegetation.

Verdureless, (vɛrd'ūr-les) *a.* Destitute of verdure; free of vegetation.

Verge, (vɛrj) *n.* [F., L. *virga*.] A kind of rod carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean;—the shaft of a column; or a small ornamental shaft.

Verge, (vɛrj) *n.* [L. *vergere*.] The extreme side or end of any thing which has length;—edge; margin; brink;—in law, the extent of the king's court;—in horticulture, the outside of a border.

Verge, (vɛrj) *v. i.* [L. *vergere*.] To tend downward; to slope;—to border upon; to approach.

Verger, (vɛrj'ɛr) *n.* [F. *verger*.] One who carries a verge or emblem of office; an attendant upon a bishop, dean, justice, and the like;—the beadle of a cathedral church.

Verifiable, (vɛr'e-fi-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being verified, proved, or confirmed by evidence.

Verification, (vɛr'e-se-kā'shun) *n.* Act of proving to be true or correct; confirmation; authentication.

Verifier, (vɛr'e-fi-ɛr) *n.* One who verifies or verifies.

Verify, (vɛr'e-fi) *v. t.* [F. *vérifier*.] To prove to be true or correct; to confirm;—to establish the authenticity of;—to fulfil, as a prediction;—to make good or valid.

Verily, (vɛr'e-le) *adv.* In truth; in fact;—really; truly.

Verisimilar, (vɛr'e-sim'lār) *a.* [L. *verus* and *similis*.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

Verisimilitude, (vɛr'e-sim-il'e-tūd) *n.* Appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Veritable, (vɛr-it-a-bl) *a.* [L. *veritas*.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true.

Verity, (vɛr'e-te) *n.* [L. *veritas*.] Quality of being very true or real; consonance of a statement or proposition to fact; truth;—consonance of the words with the thoughts or belief of the speaker; truthfulness;—a true assertion or tenet.

Verjuice, (vɛrjūs) *n.* [F. *vert* and *jus*.] The sour juice of green or unripe grapes, apples, &c.;—also, a kind of vinegar made from such juice.

Vermeology, (vɛr-mē-ol'ō-jē) *n.* [L. *vermes* and G. *logos*.] A discourse or treatise on worms, or that part of natural history which treats of them; helminthology.

Vermicelli, (vɛr-me-chel'lo) *n.* [It. *vermicello*.] A kind of wheat paste made into slender, worm-like tubes or threads, and used in this country to thicken soups, &c.

Vermicular, (vɛr-mik'ū-lār) *a.* [L. *vermiculus*.] Pertaining to a worm; shaped like a worm; especially, resembling the motion of a worm; peristaltic.

Vermiculate, (vɛr-mik'ū-lāt) *v. t.* To form, as work, by inlaying which resembles the tracks of worms.

Vermiculation, (vɛr-mik'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of moving in the form of a worm;—act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

Vermiform, (vɛr-me-form) *a.* [L. *vermis* and *forma*.] Having the form or shape of a worm.

Vermifugal, (vɛr-mifū-gal) *a.* Possessing the qualities of a vermifuge; serving to expel worms.

Vermifuge, (vɛr-me-fūj) *n.* [L. *vermis* and *fugare*.] A medicine or substance that expels

worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic; also written *vermicide*.

Vermillion, (vɛr-mil'yūn) *n.* [F. *vermeil*, *vermillon*.] Originally the cochineal, considered to be a worm;—a native red sulphuret of mercury; also, a prepared sulphide of mercury in the form of a fine powder of a bright red colour;—any beautiful red colour.

Vermis, (vɛrmin) *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *vermine*.] A noxious or mischievous animal; collectively, noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c.;—hence, noxious human beings, in contempt.

Vermination, (vɛr-min-ā'shun) *n.* Generation or breeding of vermin;—a griping of the bowels.

Vermivorous, (vɛr-miv'ō-rus) *a.* [L. *vermis* and *vorare*.] Feeding on worms.

Vernacular, (vɛr-nak'ū-lār) *a.* [L. *vernus*.] Belonging to the country of one's birth; native;—belonging to one by birth.

Vernacular, (vɛr-nak'ū-lār) *n.* The vernacular language; one's mother tongue.

Vernal, (vɛr'nal) *a.* [L. *vernalis*.] Belonging to or appearing in spring;—hence, belonging to youth, the spring of life.

Vernation, (vɛr-nā'shun) *n.* [L. *vernatio*.] Disposition of the leaves within the bud; prefoliation.

Vernier, (vɛr-ne-ɛr) *n.* [From the inventor, *Vernier*.] A short graduated scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument for measuring parts of its spaces.

Veronese, (vɛr'ō-néz) *a.* Pertaining to Verona in Italy;—as a noun, an inhabitant of Verona.

Versatile, (vɛr'sā-til) *a.* [L. *versatilis*.] Capable of turning; easily turned; changeable; variable;—liable to be turned in opinion;—turning with ease from one thing to another.

Versatility, (vɛr-sā-til'e-ty) *n.* Readiness to be turned;—aptness to change;—ready adaptation of one's views or sentiments to other positions or circumstances;—talent of ranging or the extent of range from one topic, theme, art, &c. to another.

Verse, (vɛrs) *n.* [F. *vers*.] A line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables disposed according to metrical rules;—metrical arrangement and language; poetry;—a stanza;—a short division of any composition, especially of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments;—a piece of poetry.

Verse, (vɛrs) *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

Versed, (vɛrst) *a.* [L. *versatus*.] Acquainted or familiar with, as the result of study, practice, and the like; skilled.

Verse-monger, (vɛrs-mung-ɛr) *n.* A writer of verses; a poetaster, in contempt.

Verification, (vɛr'e-se-kā'shun) *n.* Act, art, or practice of verifying; metrical composition.

Verifier, (vɛr'e-fi-ɛr) *n.* One who makes verses;—one who expresses in verse ideas written in prose.

Verify, (vɛr'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *verrus* and *facere*.] To make verses;—*v. t.* To describe in verse;—to turn into verse.

Version, (vɛr'shun) *n.* [L. *versio*.] Act of translating;—a translation; that which is rendered from another language;—change; transformation.

Vert, (vɛrt) *n.* [F.] Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest;—*in Heraldry*, a green colour.

Vertebra, (vērt'ē-brā) *n.* [L.] A joint or segment of the back-bone or spinal column;—*pl.* **Vertebrae**, the assemblage of small bones or joints which compose the spine;—hence, the spine.

Vertebral, (vērt'ē-brāl) *a.* Pertaining to the joints of the spine or back-bone;—having a back-bone.

Vertebrate, (vērt'ē-brāt) *n.* An animal having an internal jointed back-bone or spinal column.

Vertebrate, (vērt'ē-brāt) *a.* Having a back-bone or vertebral column containing the spinal marrow.

Vertex, (vērt'eks) *n.* [L.] Principal or highest point;—the summit of a hill;—the crown or top of the head;—in *optics*, the pole of a glass;—in *astronomy*, the zenith;—in *mathematics*, the apex of a cone, pyramid, triangle, or other figure.

Vertical, (vērt'ik-al) *a.* Situated at the vertex, directly overhead or in the zenith;—perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

Vertically, (vērt'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a vertical manner; from above downward.

Verticil, (vērt'is-il) *n.* [F. *verticille*.] A little whorl; a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.

Vertiginous, (vērt'ij'in-us) *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*.] Turning round;—affected with vertigo; dizzy.

Vertigo, (vērt'igō) *n.* [L. from *vertere*, to turn.] Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness.

Vervain, (vērvān) *n.* [F. *verveine*.] A plant of the genus *Verbena*.

Verve, (vērv) *n.* [F.] Nervous energy in the composition, expression, utterance, or performance of artistic works.

Very, (vēr'e) *a.* [O. Eng. *reray*, *verray*, F. *trai*, from L. *verus*.] True; real; actual.

Very, (vēr'e) *adv.* In a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; excessively.

Vesicate, (vēs'e-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *vesicare*.] To raise little bladders or blisters upon.

Vesication, (vēs'e-kā'shun) *n.* Process of vesicating or of raising blisters on the skin.

Vesicatory, (vēs'e-kā-tor-e) *n.* A blistering application or plaster.

Vesicle, (vēs'e-kl) *n.* [L. *vesicula*.] A bladder-like vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst; a cell;—a small orbicular elevation of the cuticle containing lymph.

Vesicular, (vē-sik'ū-lār) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of vesicles;—full of interstices; hollow;—having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.

Vesper, (vēs'pēr) *n.* [L.] The evening star; *Hesper*; *Venus*; hence, the evening.

Vesper, (vēs'pēr) *a.* Pertaining to the evening, or to the service of vespers.

Vespers, (vēs'pēr-z) *n. pl.* The evening song or evening service in the Roman Catholic Church.

Vessel, (vēs'el) *n.* [F. *vaisseau*, It. *vasello*.] A utensil proper for holding any thing; a hollow dish of any kind;—any structure made to float upon the water; a ship;—in *anatomy*, any tube in which the blood and other fluids are secreted, or circulated;—in *botany*, a canal of very small bore in which the sap is conveyed;—something receiving or containing; one into whom any thing is conceived as poured.

Vesselful, (vēs'el-fōōl) *n.* As much as a vessel will hold; the whole contents of a vessel.

Vest, (vēst) *n.* [F. *veste*.] An article of clothing; an outer garment;—a waistcoat or body garment for men, without sleeves, and worn under the coat.

Vest, (vēst) *v. t.* To clothe with a garment; to cover closely;—to put in possession; to furnish; to endow;—*v. i.* To come or descend; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right.

Vestal, (vēs'tal) *a.* Pertaining to *Vesta*, the goddess of fire, and a virgin;—hence, pure; chaste.

Vestal, (vēs'tal) *n.* A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar.

Vested, (vēst'ed) *a.* Covered;—fixed; inalienable;—not in a state of contingency.

Vestiar, (vēs'te-ar-e) *n.* [L. *vestiarium*.] Room in a monastery where the clothes were kept.

Vestibule, (vēs'te-būl) *n.* [L. *vestibulum*.] The porch or entrance into a house; an antechamber between the hall and the outer doors; a lobby;—a cavity in the labyrinth of the ear.

Vestige, (vēs'tij) *n.* [L. *vestigium*.] The mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footstep; trace of something which has been; small or feeble remains—often in the plural.

Vesting, (vēst'ing) *n.* Cloth for vests; a vest pattern.

Vestment, (vēst'ment) *n.* [L. *vestimentum*.] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; a dress; a robe.

Vestry, (vēs'tre) *n.* [L. *vestiarium*.] A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept and where parochial meetings are held;—an assembly of persons who manage parochial affairs.

Vesture, (vēs'tūr) *n.* [F. *vêture*.] A garment; a robe; dress; apparel;—clothing;—hence, external form;—guise; semblance.

Vestured, (vēs'tūrd) *a.* Covered with a vesture or garments; clothed; dressed.

Vesuvian, (vēs'ū-vē-an) *a.* Pertaining to *Vesuvius*, a volcano in Italy.

Vetch, (vēch) *n.* [F. *vesce*.] A leguminous plant allied to the peas, tares, &c., of several species.

Vetchy, (vēch'e) *a.* Consisting of vetches or of pea straw;—abounding with vetches.

Veteran, (vēt'ēr-an) *a.* [L. *vetus*, *veteris*.] Long exercised in any thing, especially in military life; having great experience;—grown old in service.

Veteran, (vēt'ēr-an) *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

Veterinarian, (vēt'ēr-in-ā're-an) *n.* [L. *veterinarius*.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals; veterinary surgeon.

Veterinary, (vēt'ēr-in-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, and the like.

Veto, (vē'tō) *n.* [L.] Any authoritative prohibition; especially, the power possessed by the executive, as a king, president, governor, &c., to negative a bill which has passed the legislature; also, the act of exercising this power.

Veto, (vē'tō) *v. t.* To withhold assent to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment.

Vex, (vēks) *v. t.* [L. *vexare*.] To make angry by little provocations;—to disturb; to disquiet;—to trouble; to distress; to afflict;—*v. i.* To be uneasy; to fret;—to be irritated or teased.

Vexation, (vēks-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *vexatio*.] Act of troubling, harassing, or irritating;—state of being disturbed or irritated in mind;—disquiet;

uneasiness;—annoyance; bother;—the cause of disquiet or trouble;—affliction; severe judgment;—a slight grievance.

Vexatious, (veks-ā'she-us) *a.* Causing vexation; disturbing the mind;—distressing; harassing;—annoying; teasing; slightly troublesome.

Vexatiously, (veks-ā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a manner to give trouble or annoyance.

Vexationness, (veks-ā'she-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being vexatious or of giving trouble and disquiet.

Vexed, (vekst) *a.* Disturbed; agitated;—irritated; provoked; annoyed.

Vexingly, (veks'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to vex, tease, or irritate.

Viaduct, (vi-ā-duk't) *n.* [*L. via and ductus.*] A structure usually of masonry, being a bridge or series of arches for conducting a carriage or railway road above the level of the ground across a valley or river.



Viaduct.

Vial, (vi'al) *n.* [*G. phialē.*] A small bottle, usually of glass; a phial.

Viaud, (vi'and) *n.* [*F. viande.*] An article of food; victuals—chiefly in the plural;—cooked or dressed provisions.

Vitacium, (vi-at'e-kum) *n.* [*L.*] Provisions for a journey;—an allowance to the officers and soldiers of the army;—in the *Roman Catholic Church*, the communion given to persons in their last moments.

Vibrate, (vi'brāt) *v.i.* [*L. vibrare.*] To oscillate; to move from side to side, as a pendulum, &c.;—to move to and fro, with alternate compression and dilation of parts, as the air or any elastic body;—to quiver; to sound with a tremulous noise;—to pass from one state to another;—*v. t.* To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing; to cause to quiver.

Vibration, (vi-brā'ahun) *n.* Act of vibrating; quick motion to and fro; oscillation.

Vibratory, (vi'brā-tor-e) *a.* Consisting in vibration or oscillation; vibrating;—causing to vibrate.

Vicar, (vik'ar) *n.* [*F. vicair.*] One deputed to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office;—the incumbent of a parish in which the tithes belong to a chapter, college, layman, &c., who receive them, and allow out of them a salary to the clergyman.

Vicarage, (vik'ar-āj) *n.* The benefice of a vicar;—the residence of a vicar.

Vicarial, (vi-kā're-al) *a.* Pertaining to a vicar.

Vicarious, (vi-kā're-us) *a.* [*L. vicarius.*] Pertaining to a substitute deputed; delegated;—acting or suffering for another;—performed or suffered in the place of another; substituted.

Vicariously, (vi-kā're-us-le) *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution.

Vicarship, (vik'ar-ship) *n.* Office or functions of a vicar.

Vice, (vis) *n.* [*L. vitium.*] A defect; a blemish;—a moral fault or failing; immoral conduct or habit; unworthy custom;—depravity or corruption of manners; iniquity;—a bad trick in a horse.

Vice, (vis) *n.* [*F. viz.*] A smith's instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding work, as in filing, &c.;—a grasp; a gripe.



Vice, (vis) *v. t.* To press closely or squeeze with a vice, or as if with a vice.

Vice-admiral, (vis-ad'maral) *n.* A naval officer of the second rank—formerly, the second officer in command.

Vice-consul, (vis-kon'sul) *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul.

Vice-chancellor, (vis-chan'sel-lor) *n.* A judge in Chancery, subordinate to the Lord Chancellor, but sitting in a separate court;—an officer in a university elected to manage affairs in the absence of the Chancellor.

Vicegerency, (vis-jē'ren-se) *n.* The office of a vicegerent; deputed power; lieutenantancy.

Vicegerent, (vis-jē'rent) *n.* An officer deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant.

Vicennial, (vi-sen'ne-al) *a.* [*L. viceni and annus.*] Lasting or continuing twenty years.

Vice-presidency, (vis-pres'den-se) *n.* The office of vice-president.

Vice-president, (vis-pres'dent) *n.* An officer next in rank below a president.

Vice-regal, (vis-rē'gal) *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy.

Viceroy, (vis'roy) *n.* [*F. vice and roi.*] The governor of a kingdom who rules as the king's substitute.

Viceroyalty, (vis-roy'al-te) *n.* Dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vicinage, (vis'in-āj) *n.* [*L. vicinus.*] The place or places adjoining or near; neighbourhood; vicinity.

Vicinity, (ve-sin'e-te) *n.* [*L. vicinitas.*] Quality of being near; propinquity; proximity;—that which is near or not remote; neighbourhood;—adjoining country.

Vicious, (vish-us) *a.* [*L. vitiosus, from vitium.*] Defective; imperfect;—depraved; wicked;—addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct;—faulty; not pure or authorized, as idioms or style;—not well broken; (nearly), as a horse.

Viciously, (vish-us-le) *adv.* In a vicious manner; faultily; corruptly; incorrectly.

Viciousness, (vish-us-nes) *n.* Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles; depravity; profligacy;—unruliness.

Vicissitude, (ve-sis'e-tūd) *n.* [*L. vicissitudo.*] Regular change or succession from one thing to another;—change, as in human affairs.

Victim, (vik'tim) *n.* [*L. victima.*] A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite;—a person or thing destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object;—a person suffering grievous injury;—one who is caught or cheated.

Victimize, (vik'tim-iz) *v. t.* To make a victim of; to sacrifice;—to subject to pecuniary charge.

Victor, (vik'tor) *n.* [*L.*] One who gets the better of another in any struggle; especially, one who conquers in war.

Victor, (vik'tor) *a.* Gaining the victory; victor.

Victorine, (vik-tor'ēn) *n.* A lady's fur tiptop;—a fruit allied to the peach.

Victorious, (vik-tō're-us) *a.* Belonging to a

victor; having conquered in battle;—producing conquest;—emblematic of conquest; triumphant; successful.

Victoriously, (vik-tō're-us-le) *adv.* In a victorious manner; triumphantly.

Victory, (vik-tō-re) *n.* [*L. victoria.*] The defeat of an enemy in battle or of an antagonist in contest; conquest; triumph;—in *scripture*, superiority gained over spiritual enemies, &c.

Victual, (vit'l) *v. t.* To supply with provisions for subsistence; to provide with food.

Victualer, (vit'l-er) *n.* One who furnishes victuals or provisions;—one who keeps a house of entertainment;—a provision ship.

Victuals, (vit'lz) *n. pl.* [*F. victuailles.*] Food for human beings prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance.

Vide, (vidē) [*L.*] See.

Videloet, (vi-del'e-aet) *adv.* [*L. videre licet.*] To wit: namely—often abbreviated to *viz.*

Vidimus, (vi'de-mus) *n.* [*L.*] An examination or inspection;—a statement, report, or abstract of papers, documents, accounts, &c.

Viennese, (vi-en-nēz) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Vienna;—in the plural, the people of Vienna.

Vie, (vi) *v. i.* [*A.-S. wigan.*] To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, competition, rivalry.

View, (vū) *v. t.* To look at with attention or for the purpose of examining; to behold; to inspect;—to survey with the mental eye; to consider.

View, (vū) *n.* [*F. vue.*] Act of beholding; sight; survey;—hence, mental survey; intellectual examination;—reach of the sight; power of seeing;—that which is seen; scene; prospect;—a sketch, either drawn or painted;—mode of looking at; manner of apprehension;—that which is kept in sight, as object, aim, intention, purpose, design;—appearance; show.

Viewer, (vū-er) *n.* One who surveys or examines.

Viewing, (vū-ing) *n.* Act of beholding or surveying.

Viewless, (vū'les) *a.* Not to be viewed, beheld, or seen; not perceivable by the eye; invisible.

Vigil, (vij'il) *n.* [*L. vigil.*] Abstinence from sleep, either usual sleep or at the customary time; sleeplessness;—watching or waking for religious exercises;—the evening before any feast; a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday.

Vigilance, (vij'il-ans) *n.* [*L. vigilantia.*] State or quality of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep; watchfulness; caution; circumspection.

Vigilant, (vij'il-ant) *a.* [*L. vigilare.*] Attentive to discover and avoid danger; wakeful; watchful; circumspect. [manner: watchfully.]

Vigilantly, (vij'il-ant-le) *adv.* In a vigilant manner.

Vignette, (vin-et') *n.* [*F. vignette.*] A running ornament of leaves and tendrils, used in Gothic architecture;—a capital letter in ancient manuscripts;—any kind of printers' ornaments, as heads, flowers, and tail-pieces; more recently, any kind of wood-cut, engraving, &c., not inclosed within a definite border;—in *photography*, a head or quarter-length likeness without surroundings on a plain card.

Vigorous, (vig'or-us) *a.* Full of physical strength or active force;—powerful; strong;—forcible;—having full possession and use of all its facul-

ties, as intellect; full of life and spirit; energetic; active. [manner: forcibly.]

Vigorously, (vig'or-us-le) *adv.* In a vigorous manner.

Vigorousness, (vig'or-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being vigorous, or possessed of active strength.

Vigour, (vig'or) *n.* [*L. vigor.*] Active strength of body; physical force;—strength of mind; intellectual energy;—healthy and lively growth; sound and perfect organic form; vital activity;—strength; energy.

Vile, (vil) *a.* [*L. vilis.*] Base; low; despicable;—morally base or impure; depraved by sin; abominable; mean; worthless; impure.

Vilely, (vil'e) *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully; in a cowardly manner.

Vileness, (vil'nes) *n.* The quality of being vile; baseness; meanness;—moral depravity; extreme wickedness; worthlessness.

Vilification, (vil-e-fe-kā-shun) *n.* Act of vilifying or defaming.

Vilifier, (vil'e-fi-er) *n.* One who vilifies or defames.

Vilify, (vil'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. vilis and facere.*] To attempt to degrade by slander; to defame; calumniate;—to make vile or despicable.

Villa, (vil'la) *n.* [*L. and It.*] A country-seat; a country residence, usually of a wealthy person.

Village, (vil'āj) *n.* [*L. villa.*] A small inhabited place; an assemblage of houses in the country, less than a town or city.

Villager, (vil'āj-er) *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

Villain, (vil'an) *n.* [*F. villain.*] A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a bondman;—a vile, wicked person; a deliberate scoundrel; a designing rascal;—also *villain*.

Villainous, (vil'an-us) *a.* Base; becoming a villain;—wicked; depraved;—rascally; infamous.

Villainously, (vil'an-us-le) *adv.* In a villainous manner; with extreme wickedness or depravity.

Villainy, (vil'an-e) *n.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness;—a crime;—*villany*.

Villanage, (vil'an-āj) *n.* [*F. villenage.*] State of a villain; serfdom;—also *villanage*.

Villatic, (vil-at'ik) *a.* [*L. villaticus.*] Pertaining to a village or to villages.

Villiform, (vil'e-form) *a.* [*L. villus and forma.*] Having the form of close-set fibres, either hard or soft. [weak hairs; shagginess.]

Villosity, (vil'los-e-te) *n.* A covering of long, woolly hairs.

Villous, (vil'lus) *a.* [*L. villosus.*] Abounding or covered with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy;—also *villose*.

Viminal, (vim'in-al) *a.* [*L. vimen.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing twigs.

Vimineous, (vi-min'ē-us) *a.* [*L. vimineus.*] Made of or producing twigs or shoots.

Vinaigrette, (vin'ā-gret) *n.* [*F.*] A sauce of which vinegar, oil, &c., are ingredients;—a small box, usually silver or plated, perforated on the top, for containing a sponge saturated with aromatic vinegar, and used as a smelling bottle.

Vincibility, (vin-se-bil'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being vincible.

Vincible, (vin'se-bl) *a.* [*L. vincibilis.*] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable.

Vinculum, (ving'kū-lum) *n.* [*L.*] A bond of union;—in *algebra*, a straight, mark placed over several members of a compound quantity which are to be subjected to the same operation.

Vindicable, (vin'de-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being vindicated, defended, or justified.

Vindicate, (vin'de-kât) *v.t.* [*L. vindicare.*] To defend; to justify; to allege and maintain as true, lawful, or right against denial, censure, or objections; — to prove to be just, valid, or right; — to clear from censure; — to claim or establish a claim effectually; — to maintain and defend, as a cause, by force or otherwise.

Vindication, (vin'de-kâ'shun) *n.* Act of vindicating; — justification against censure or objections; defence or support of a statement, &c.; assertion of a right or title; establishment of a claim, &c.

Vindicator, (vin'de-kât-or) *n.* One who justifies, maintains, or defends.

Vindicatory, (vin'de-kât-or-e) *a.* Tending to vindicate; justificatory; — inflicting punishment.

Vindictive, (vin-dik'tiv) *a.* [*L. vindicta.*] Given to revenge; revengeful.

Vindictively, (vin-dik'tiv-le) *adv.* In a vindictive manner; revengefully.

Vindictiveness, (vin-dik'tiv-ness) *n.* Revengeful temper; revengefulness.

Vine, (vin) *n.* [*F. vigne.*] The woody, climbing plant that produces grapes; — hence, a climbing or trailing plant; a creeper.

Vine-dresser, (vin'dres-er) *n.* One who cultivates vines.

Vine-fretter, (vin'fret-er) *n.* A small insect that injures vines; the aphid.

Vinegar, (vin'ê-gâr) *n.* [*F. vinaigre.*] An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by acetous fermentation.

Vinegar-oruet, (vin'ê-gâr-kroô-et) *n.* Small glass bottle for holding vinegar at table.

Vinegar-ette, (vin'ê-gâr-et) *n.* [*F. vinaigrette.*] A small box, usually of silver, to contain aromatic acid, smelling salts, &c.

Vinery, (vin'êr-e) *n.* A structure usually inclosed with glass, and having a stove and flues attached, for rearing vines and forcing grapes by artificial heat.

Vineyard, (vin'yârd) *n.* [*From vine and yard.*] An inclosure or yard for grape vines; a plantation of vines producing grapes.

Vinous, (vin'us) *a.* [*L. vinum.*] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

Vintage, (vint'aj) *n.* [*From vines.*] The produce in grapes or in wine of the vine for the season; — the time of gathering the crop of grapes.

Vinting, (vint'aj-ing) *n.* The act of gathering a crop of grapes.

Vintner, (vint'ner) *n.* [*L. vinetarius.*] One who deals in wine; a seller of wine; — an inn-keeper; a publican.

Viny, (vin'e) *a.* Belonging to vines; producing grapes; — abounding in vines.

Viol, (vi'ol) *n.* [*F. viole.*] A stringed musical instrument formerly in use, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having six strings.

Viola, (vi'ô-la) *n.* [*It.*] The tenor violin; a larger kind of violin, intermediate in compass between the second violin and the violoncello.

Violable, (vi'ô-la-bl) *a.* [*L. violabilis.*] Capable of being violated.

Violaceous, (vi'ô-lâ'sh-us) *a.* [*L. violaceus.*] Resembling violets in colour.

Violate, (vi'ô-lât) *v.t.* [*L. violare.*] To treat in a violent manner; to break in upon; — to infringe; to transgress; — to treat with irreverence; to profane; — to injure; to hurt; — to ravish.

Violation, (vi'ô-lâ'shun) *n.* Act of violating; interruption; — infringement; transgression; non-observance; — profanation of sacred things; — ravishment; rape.

Violator, (vi'ô-lât-or) *n.* One who injures, disturbs, transgresses, or treats with irreverence; — a ravisher.

Violence, (vi'ô-lens) *n.* [*L. violentia.*] Physical force or impetuous force, as of the elements; — excessive exertion of moral power; — impulsive eagerness, as of desire; fury, as of passions; — unjust force; outrage; — forcible assault; — the effects of unlawful force; injury; murder rape.

Violent, (vi'ô-lent) *a.* [*L. violentus.*] Forcible; — excited by strong feeling or passion; vehement; outrageous; — not spontaneous or natural; — acting by force; fierce; severe; — committing outrage; furious; passionate.

Violently, (vi'ô-lent-le) *adv.* In a violent manner; forcibly; vehemently.

Viollet, (vi'ô-let) *n.* [*F. violette.*] An herbaceous plant of the genus *Viola*, of many species, especially the blue, purple, and scented species. — the colour seen in a violet, being one of the primary colours.

Violet, (vi'ô-let) *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red, red and blue combined.

Violin, (vi'ô-lin) *n.* [*It. violino.*] A musical instrument with four strings played with a bow a fiddle.

Violinist, (vi'ô-lin-ist) *n.* A player on a violin.

Violoncelist, (vi'ô-lon-sel'ist) *n.* One who plays on the violoncello.

Violoncello, (vi'ô-lon-sel'ô) *n.* [*It.*] A bass-violin giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin or viola.

Violone, (vi'ô-lô-ne) *n.* [*It.*] The largest instrument of the violin kind, tuned an octave below the violoncello; double-bass; contra-bass.

Viper, (vi'per) *n.* [*L. virus and parere.*] One of a family of poisonous reptiles belonging to the order of the snakes; — hence, a malignant per son.

Viperous, (vi'per-us) *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.

Virago, (ve-râ'gô) *n.* [*L.*] A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; — a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant;

Virescent, (vi-res'ent) *a.* [*L. virexena.*] Slightly green; beginning to be green; greenish.

Virgate, (ver'gât) *a.* [*L. virgatus.*] Having the shape of a rod or wand.

Virgilian, (vir-jil'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet; resembling the style of Virgil.

Virgin, (ver'jin) *n.* [*L. virgo, virginia.*] A female of unspotted purity; she who has preserved her chastity; a maiden; — a person of either sex who has not been married.

Virginal, (ver'jin) *a.* Chaste; pure; undecayed; fresh; new; — becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest.

Virginal, (ver'jin-al) *n.* [Probably from *base* used by *virginal*.] An instrument formerly in use, resembling the spinet.

Virginia, (ver-jin'e-a) *n.* A kind of tobacco, called from Virginia, the place of its growth.

Virginity, (ver-jin'e-te) *n.* Maidenhood; state of being a virgin; — purity; — freshness.



Viper.

Virgo, (ver'gō) *n.* [L., a virgin.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of August; — a constellation of the zodiac containing 110 stars.

Virid, (ver'id) *a.* [L. *viridis*.] Green; verdant.

Viridity, (ve-rid'e-te) *n.* [L. *viriditas*.] Greenness; verdure; the colour of fresh vegetables; — also *viridness*.

Virile, (vir'il) *a.* [L. *virilis*.] Pertaining to a man; belonging to the male sex; — masculine; not puerile; not feminine; — procreative.

Virility, (ve-rife-te) *n.* Quality of being virile; manhood; manly character; — power of procreation.

Virile, (ver'öl) *n.* The hoop, ring, or mouth-piece of a bugle or hunting-horn.

Virta, (ver'tū) *n.* [It.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities; — objects of art or antiquity taken collectively.

Virtual, (ver'tü-äl) *a.* [L. *virtus*.] Being in essence or effect, not in fact; potential; having the power of acting, or efficacy.

Virtuality, (ver-tü-äl'te) *n.* Virtual character or power; efficacy; potentiality. [only.]

Virtually, (ver'tü-äl-le) *adv.* In efficacy or effect.

Virtue, (ver'tü) *n.* [L. *virtus*.] Active quality or power; strength; force; efficacy; — natural excellence; worth; — moral excellence; uprightness; — a particular moral excellence; — especially, chastity; purity; — one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy; — medicinal quality or efficacy; — legal power or efficacy; authority.

Virtueless, (ver'tü-less) *a.* Destitute of virtue; wanting efficacy or active powers or qualities.

Virtuosity, (ver-tü-os'e-te) *n.* The character, views, or spirit of a virtuoso; dilettanteism.

Virtuoso, (ver-tü-ös) *n.* [It.] One skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like; — a connoisseur in art, especially in music.

Virtuous, (ver'tü-us) *a.* Possessing or exhibiting moral virtue or excellence; good; blameless; righteous; — chaste; pure; — applied to women; — being in conformity with the divine law or the standard of moral goodness; done from high principle or generous motives; — powerful; efficacious.

Virtuously, (ver'tü-us-le) *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

Virulence, (vir'ü-lens) *n.* Quality of being virulent; injurious activity; — acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; — rancour; venom.

Virulent, (vir'ü-lent) *a.* [L. *virulentus*.] Extremely poisonous or venomous; — very bitter in enmity; — malignant; rancorous; spiteful.

Virulently, (vir'ü-lent-le) *adv.* In a virulent manner.

Virus, (vir'üs) *n.* [L.] Contagious or poisonous matter, as of ulcers, &c.; — the special contagion of a disease or of any thing injurious of a moral nature. [or look of a person.]

Visage, (viz'äj) *n.* [F.] The face, countenance, visage.

Visaged, (viz'äjd) *a.* Having a visage.

Viscera, (vis'çr-a) *n.* [L.] The contents of the great cavities of the body, but especially those of the abdomen; bowels.

Visceral, (vis'çr-al) *a.* Pertaining to the viscera; — having bowels of compassion.

Viscerate, (vis'çr-ät) *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails or viscera; to eviscerate; to embowel.



Virgo.

Viscid, (vis'id) *a.* [L. *viscidus*.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; — adhesive; tenacious.

Viscosity, (vis-id'e-te) *n.* Quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness.

Viscosity, (vis-kos'e-te) *n.* [L. *viscositas*.] Quality of being viscous; viscosity.

Viscount, (vi'kount) *n.* [F. *vicomte*.] An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; the sheriff of the county; — a nobleman next in rank below an earl; also, his degree or title of nobility. *Viscount's Coronet*, a cap of crimson-coloured velvet, surmounted with a golden tassel, and encircled with a broad band of chased gold, surmounted with twelve balls.



Viscountess, (vi'kount-ess) *n.* The lady of a viscount.

Viscous, (vis'kus) *a.* [L. *viscosus*.] Adhesive or sticky, ropy or glutinous; — tenacious.

Vise, (vë-zä) *n.* [F. *visé*.] An indorsement made on a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey.

Vise, (vë-zä) *v. t.* To examine and indorse, as a passport; to visa.

Visibility, (viz-e-bil'e-te) *n.* [L. *visibilitas*.] State of being perceivable; perceptibility; conspicuousness.

Visible, (viz'e-bl) *a.* [L. *visibilis*.] Perceivable by the eye; perceptible; — noticeable; apparent; open.

Visibly, (viz'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner perceptible by the eye; noticeably; apparently; clearly.

Visigoth, (viz'e-goth) *n.* One of the Western Goths, or that branch which settled in Dacia.

Vision, (vizh'un) *n.* [L. *visio*.] Act of seeing external objects; actual sight; — faculty of seeing; sight; — that which is seen; an object of sight; — something imagined to be seen; a phantom; spectre; — a dream; something shown in a dream; — hence, something imaginary; a creation of fancy; — in scripture, a revelation of God; something exhibited or presented to the minds of the prophets or other inspired writers while in a trance, and fitted to convey spiritual truths or to prefigure future events.

Vision, (vizh'un) *v. t.* To see in vision; to dream.

Visual, (vizh'un-äl) *a.* Pertaining to a vision.

Visionary, (vizh'un-ä-re) *a.* Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; — existing in imagination only; fanciful; fantastic; unreal.

Visionary, (vizh'un-ä-re) *n.* [F. *visionnaire*.] One whose imagination is disturbed; — one who forms impracticable schemes.

Visit, (viz'it) *v. t.* [F. *visiter*.] To go or come to see; to attend; — hence, to go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses; — in scripture, to come to for the purpose of chastising, rewarding, comforting; to appear and judge; — *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations.

Visit, (viz'it) *n.* Act of going to see a person or thing; a brief stay of business, friendship, ceremony, curiosity, and the like; — act of going to view or inspect; official or formal inspection.

Visitant, (viz'it-ant) *n.* One who goes or comes to see another;—one who is a guest in the house: visitor.

Visitation, (viz-it-ā'shun) *n.* Act of visiting;—a judicial inspection and examination, as by a bishop in his diocese, or by commissioners appointed to report on the state of colleges, schools, hospitals, or other public institutions;—in *scripture*, the divine act of sending afflictions, calamities, &c., on men, to punish them or to prove them;—also, communication of divine favour and goodness.

Visite, (ve-zēt) *n.* [F.] A light cape or short cloak of silk or lace worn by ladies in summer.

Visiting, (viz'it-ing) *n.* The act of attending on professionally;—the act of calling on another, or staying as a guest, in a friendly way.

Visitor, (viz'it-or) *n.* One who visits, or who comes or goes to see another;—a person authorized to visit an institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws, &c., are observed.

Visitorial, (viz-it-ō-re-al) *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

Visor, (viz'ur) *n.* [L. *videre*.] A part of a helmet perforated for the purpose of seeing through;—a mask to disguise;—the forepiece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes—also written *vizor*.

Visored, (viz'urd) *a.* Wearing a visor; masked.

Vista, (vis'ta) *n.* [It.] A view, especially through or between intervening objects, as trees; hence, the trees or other things that form an avenue.

Visual, (vizh'ū-al) *a.* [F. *visuel*.] Belonging to sight; used in sight; instrumental to vision.

Vital, (vī'tal) *a.* [L. *vitalis*.] Belonging to life, animal or vegetable;—containing life; living;—being the seat of life; being that on which life depends;—very necessary; highly important;—essential.

Vitality, (vī-tal'e-te) *n.* [L. *vitalitas*.] State or quality of being vital; the principle of life; animation.

Vitalize, (vī'tal-iz) *v. t.* To make vital or alive; to give life to.

Vitalization, (vī-tal-iz-ā'shun) *n.* Act or process of infusing the vital principle.

Vitally, (vī'tal-le) *adv.* In a vital manner; so as to give life;—essentially.

Vitals, (vī'talz) *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life or to a sound state.

Vitiate, (vish'e-āt) *v. t.* [L. *vitiare*.] To make faulty or imperfect; to render defective;—to destroy;—corrupt; deprave; taint; contaminate.

Vitiation, (vish'e-ā'shun) *n.* Act of vitiating, or state of being vitiated; depravation; corruption;—act of destroying the legal force of, as a deed; invalidation.

Vitreous, (vit'rē-us) *a.* [L. *vitreus*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, glass;—consisting of glass;—resembling glass.

Vitreousness, (vit'rē-us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being vitreous.

Vitrescence, (ve-tres'ens) *n.* State of being capable of conversion into glass.

Vitrescent, (ve-tres'ent) *a.* [L. *vitrum*.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

Vitrification, (vit-re-fak'ahun) *n.* Act, process, or operation of converting into glass by heat.

Vitri-fac-ture, (vit-re-fak'tūr) *n.* [L. *vitrum* and *facere*.] The manufacture of glass and pottery.

Vitrifiable, (vit're-fi-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being vitrified or converted into glass.

Vitri-form, (vit're-form) *a.* [L. *vitrum* and *forma*.] Having the form or appearance of glass; resembling glass.

Vitrify, (vit're-fi) *v. t.* [L. *vitrum* and *facere*.] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat;—*v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

Vitriol, (vit're-ol) *n.* [F.] A soluble sulphate of any of the metals. *Oil of vitriol*, sulphuric acid.

Vitriolate, (vit're-ō-lāt) *v. t.* To convert into vitriol.

Vitriolation, (vit-re-ō-lā'shun) *n.* The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

Vitriolite, (vit-re-ol'it) *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from it.

Vituperable, (vi-tū'per-a-bl) *a.* Liable to or deserving censure; blameworthy or censurable.

Vituperate, (vi-tū'per-āt) *v. t.* [L. *vituperare*.] To find fault with; to overwhelm with abuse; to censure.

Vituperation, (vī-tū-per-ā'shun) *n.* Act of vituperating; abuse; severe censure; blame.

Vituperative, (vi-tū'per-āt-iv) *a.* Uttering or writing censure; abusive.

Vivacious, (vi-vā'she-us) *a.* [L. *vivax*.] Lively; active;—having great vitality or vigorous powers of life;—sprightly in temper or conduct;—animated.

Vivaciously, (vi-vā'she-us-le) *adv.* With vivacity, life, or spirit.

Vivacity, (vi-vā'se-te) *n.* Life;—sprightliness of temper or behaviour;—liveliness; animation;—also *vivaciousness*. [entire.]

Vivandiere, (ve-vong'de-er) *n.* [F.] A female

Vives, (vivz) *n. pl.* [F. *arives*.] A disease among horses consisting in a swelling or tumour of the parotid glands.

Vivid, (viv'id) *a.* [L. *vividus*.] True to the life; animated;—forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colours;—strong; striking.

Vividly, (viv'id-le) *adv.* In a vivid manner; with life;—with brightness; in bright colours.

Vividness, (viv'id-nes) *n.* Quality of being vivid; sprightliness;—strength of colouring; brightness.

Vivify, (viv'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *vivus* and *facere*.] To endue with life; to quicken; to animate.

Viviparous, (vi-vip-ar-us) *a.* [L. *vivus* and *parere*.] Producing young in a living state.

Vivisection, (viv-e-sek'ahun) *n.* [L. *vivus* and *sectio*.] The dissection of an animal while alive for physiological investigations.

Vixen, (viks'en) *n.* [A.-S. *stæra*.] A fox's cub of either sex;—a cross, ill-tempered woman.

Vixenly, (viks'en-le) *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

Viz, (viz) *adv.* [Videlicet.] To wit; namely.

Vizard, (viz'ard) *n.* [F. *visiere*.] A mask; a head-piece used to conceal or disguise the face.

Vizier, (viz'yer) *n.* [A. *vazīr*.] A high officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries.

Vocab, (vō'ka-bl) *n.* [L. *vocabulum*.] A word; a term; a word considered as composed of certain letters, without regard to its meaning.

Vocabulary, (vō-kab'ū-lār-e) *n.* [F. *vocabulaire*.] A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained;—a word-book;—the whole sum of words and terms employed in a particular science, &c.;—the stock of words which an individual, author, or speaker employs.

Vocal, (vō'kal) *a.* [L. *vocalis*.] Having a voice;—

uttered or modulated by the voice ;—pertaining to a vowel or voice-sound.

Vocalism, (vō'kal-izm) *n.* The exercise of the vocal organs ;—art or profession of singing.

Vocalist, (vō'kal-ist) *n.* A vocal musician, as opposed to an instrumental performer ;—a singer.

Vocality, (vō'kal'e-te) *n.* Quality of being utterable by the voice ; power of utterance, resonance.

Vocalization, (vō'kal-iz-ā'shun) *n.* Act of vocalizing ;—formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

Vocalize, (vō'kal-iz) *v. t.* To form into voice ; to make vocal or sonant ;—to practise singing.

Vocally, (vō'kal-e) *adv.* In a vocal manner ; with voice ; orally ;—in words ; verbally.

Vocation, (vō-kā'ahun) *n.* [L. *vocatio.*] Call ; summons ; citation ; especially, designation to a particular state or profession ;—hence, destined or appropriate employment ; occupation ; business ;—a calling by the will of God ;—a peculiar mission or call to religious or philanthropic efforts.

Vocative, (vok'a-tiv) *a.* [L. *vocativus.*] Relating to, or used in, calling or address.

Vocative, (vok'a-tiv) *n.* The case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed ; the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin tongue.

Vociferate, (vō-sif'gr-āt) *v. i.* [L. *vox* and *ferre.*] To cry out with vehemence ; to exclaim ;—*v. t.* To utter with a loud voice.

Vociferation, (vō-sif'gr-āhun) *n.* A vehement utterance of the voice ; a violent outcry.

Vociferous, (vō-sif'gr-us) *a.* Making a loud outcry ; clamorous ; noisy.

Vociferously, (vō-sif'gr-us-le) *adv.* With great noise in calling, shouting, or the like.

Vociferousness, (vō-sif'gr-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being vociferous ; clamoriveness.

Vogue, (vōg) *n.* [F.] Temporary mode, custom, or practice ; popular reception—as the phrase in *vogue*.

Voice, (vois) *n.* [L. *vox.*] Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth ; utterance ; hence, tone or sound ;—mode of speaking, singing, or otherwise producing sound ; distinctive quality of tone ;—language ; words ; expression of feeling or opinion ;—choice expressed ; a vote ;—a particular mode of conjugating or inflecting verbs ;—in music, the part assigned to a human voice in a composition or part-song, and the kind of voice suitable for performing it—classified as *alto*, *treble*, and *contralto* in females, and *tenor*, *baritone*, and *bass* in males.

Voice, (vois) *v. t.* To fit for producing the proper sounds ; to regulate the tone of ;—to rumour ; to report ; to give expression to.

Voiced, (voist) *a.* Furnished with a voice.

Voiceful, (vois'fōol) *a.* Having a voice ; vocal.

Voiceless, (vois'les) *a.* Having no voice, utterance, or vote.

Void, (void) *a.* [F. *vide*] Empty ; vacant ;—being without ; destitute ;—having no incumbent ; unoccupied ;—having no legal or binding force ; null ;—unsubstantial.

Void, (void) *n.* An empty space ; a vacuum.

Void, (void) *v. t.* To make or leave vacant or empty ; to quit ; to leave ;—to emit or send out ; to evacuate ;—to render of no validity ; to nullify.

Voidable, (void'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being evacuated ;—capable of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force.

Voidance, (void'ans) *n.* Act of voiding or emptying ; ejection ; especially, ejection from a benefice ;—state of being void ; vacancy.

Voiding, (void'ing) *n.* The act of one who or that which voids ; that which is evacuated.

Voidness, (void'nes) *n.* State or quality of being void ; emptiness ; destitution ; nullity ; inefficacy.

Volant, (vō'lant) *a.* [L. *volans.*] Passing through the air upon wings ; flying ;—nimble ; light and quick ;—in heraldry, represented as flying ; having the wings spread.

Volatile, (vol'a-til) *a.* [L. *volatilis.*] Flying ; passing through the air ;—having the power of spontaneous evaporation ;—easily passing into the aeriform state ;—lively ; full of spirit ; hence, fickle ; apt to change.

Volatileness, (vol'a-til-nes) *n.* Quality of being volatile ; disposition to exhale or evaporate ;—great sprightliness ; levity ; fickleness ;—also *volatility*.

Volatilizable, (vol'a-til-iz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being volatilized.

Volatilization, (vol-a-til-iz-āhun) *n.* Act or process of volatilizing or rendering volatile.

Volatilize, (vol'a-til-iz) *v. t.* To render volatile ; to cause to exhale or evaporate.

Volcanic, (vol-kan'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a volcano or to volcanoes ;—produced by a volcano.

Volcanist, (vol'kan-ist) *n.* One versed in the phenomena of volcanoes ;—one who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

Volcano, (vol-kā'nō) *n.* [L. *Vulcanus.*] A mountain from which lava, steam, sulphureous gases, and the like, are ejected.

Vole, (vōl) *n.* [F. *role.*] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks ;—an animal of the rat kind.

Vole, (vōl) *v. i.* To win all the tricks in cards.

Volitation, (vol'it-āhun) *n.* [L. *volitare.*] Act of flying ; rapid flight.

Volition, (vō'lish'un) *n.* [L. *volitio.*] Act of willing or choosing ; exercise of the will ; power of willing or determining.

Volitive, (vol'it-iv) *a.* Having the power to will ;—relating to the will ;—expressing a wish.

Volley, (vol'e) *n.* [F. *volée.*] A flight of shot ; the discharge of many small arms at once ;—a burst or emission of many things at once.

Volley, (vol'e) *v. t.* To discharge with a volley, or as if in a volley.

Volt, (vōlt) *n.* [F. *volte.*] A round or circular tread ; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre ;—in fencing, a sudden movement or turn to avoid a thrust.

Volta, (vōlt'ā) [It.] In music, a direction to repeat a passage one or more times.

Voltaic, (vol-tā'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or named in honour of, *Volta*, who devised apparatus for developing electric currents by chemical action ;—pertaining to voltaism or voltaic electricity.

Voltaic battery, an apparatus consisting of a series of plates or pieces of dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, arranged in pairs, and subjected to the action of a saline or acid solution, by which a current of electricity is generated whenever the two poles or ends of the series are connected by a conductor ; a galvanic battery.

Voltaism, (vol'ta-izm) *n.* That form of electricity

which is developed by the chemical action between metals and different liquids; also, the branch of science which treats of this form of electricity.

Voltmeter, (vol-tam'et-er) *n.* [From *Volta*, and *G. metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of a voltaic battery or of a voltaic current.

Voltegeur, (vol'te-zhūr) *n.* [F.] A leaper or vaulter;—a light infantry soldier.

Volubility, (vol-ū-bil'e-te) *n.* [L. *volubilitas*.] State or quality of being voluble;—aptness to roll;—act of rolling;—fluency of speech.

Voluble, (vol'ū-bl) *a.* [L. *volubilis*.] Easily rolling or turning; apt to roll;—moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; of rapid speech; fluent.

Volubly, (vol'ū-ble) *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner.

Volume, (vol'ūm) *n.* [L. *volumen*.] A roll; a scroll;—hence, a book; a tome; that part of an extended work which is bound up in one cover;—any thing of a rounded or swelling form;—dimensions; compass; space occupied, as measured by cubic inches, feet, yards, and the like;—power, fulness, quantity of voice or tone.

Volume, (vol'ūmd) *a.* Having the form of a volume or roll;—bulky; massive.

Voluminous, (vō-lū'min-us) *a.* Consisting of many volumes or books;—having written much or made many volumes; copious; diffuse.

Voluminously, (vō-lū'min-us-le) *adv.* In a voluminous manner; in many volumes; very copiously.

Voluntarily, (vol'un-tār-e-le) *adv.* In a voluntary manner; of one's own accord; spontaneously.

Voluntariness, (vol'un-tār-e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being voluntary; spontaneousness.

Voluntary, (vol'un-tār-e) *a.* [L. *voluntas*.] Proceeding from the will; free; unconstrained;—done of his or its own accord; spontaneous;—done by design or intention; purposed;—subject to the will; regulated by the will;—free; gratuitous;—pertaining to the voluntaries.

Voluntary, (vol'un-tār-e) *n.* A piece played by a musician, often extemporarily, according to his fancy; the organ-playing at the opening of church service;—one who engages in any affair of his own accord;—in *ecclesiastical history*, a dissenter; one who is opposed to state endowments or compulsory rates or taxes for the support of the clergy;—one who objects to all state grants on behalf of religion, and to the union of church and state.

Voluntaryism, (vol'un-tār-e-izm) *n.* The principles or practice of a voluntary in church affairs.

Volunteer, (vol-un-tēr) *n.* One who enters into any service of his own free will;—one who enters into military service voluntarily, but when in service is subject to discipline like other soldiers.

Volunteer, (vol-un-tēr) *a.* Entering into service of free will;—composed of volunteers.

Volunteer, (vol-un-tēr) *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily;—*v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will.

Voluptuary, (vō-lupt'ū-ar-e) *n.* [L. *voluptuarius*.] A person who makes his own bodily enjoyments his chief object or care;—one addicted to luxurious living, &c.;—sensualist.

Voluptuous, (vō-lupt'ū-us) *a.* [L. *voluptuosus*.] Full of pleasure; ministering to sensual gratification; exciting sensual desire;—given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure.

Voluptuously, (vō-lupt'ū-us-le) *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; luxuriously.

Voluptuousness, (vō-lupt'ū-us-ness) *n.* Luxuriousness; addictiveness to sensual gratification;—bodily form, attitude, or expression attracting or suggesting sensuality.

Volute, (vō-lūt) *n.* [F., It. *voluta*.] A kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic and Composite capitals.

Voluted, (vō-lūt'ed) *a.* Having a volute; formed with a spiral scroll.

Vomit, (vom'it) *v. i.* [L. *vomere*.] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke; to spew;—*v. t.* To throw up; to disgorge;—to eject from any hollow place; to belch forth.

Vomit, (vom'it) *n.* [L. *vomitus*.] The matter ejected from the stomach;—an emetic.

Vomiting, (vom'it-ing) *n.* Act of ejecting the contents of the stomach from the mouth;—act of belching forth from a hollow place, as a volcano, &c.

Vomitory, (vom'e-tor-e) *a.* Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic.

Vomitory, (vom'e-tor-e) *n.* An emetic; a vomit;—a principal door or entrance of a large building.

Voracious, (vō-rā'she-us) *a.* [L. *vorax*.] Greedy for eating; eager to devour;—ravenous; rapacious.

Voraciously, (vō-rā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously.

Voracity, (vō-rā'se-te) *n.* Quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

Vortex, (vor'teks) *n.* [L. *cortex*.] A whirling motion of any fluid, forming a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle; a whirlpool;—a whirling of the air; a whirlwind.

Vortical, (vor'tik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vortex; whirling.

Votress, (vō'tār-es) *n.* A female devoted to any service, or state of life; a female votary.

Votary, (vō'tār-e) *a.* [L. *votus*.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted.

Votary, (vō'tār-e) *n.* One consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise;—one devoted to any particular worship, service, study, or manner of life.

Vote, (vōt) *n.* [L. *rotum*.] Wish, choice, or opinion of a person or body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way; suffrage;—that by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions.

Vote, (vōt) *v. i.* [F. *voter*.] To express or signify the mind, will, or preference;—*v. t.* To choose by suffrage; to elect;—to enact, grant, or the like, by a vote; to determine.

Voter, (vō'ter) *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to a vote or suffrage.

Votive, (vō'tiv) *a.* [L. *votivus*, from *votus*.] Given by vow; devoted.

Vouch, (vouch) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *voucher*.] To call upon to witness;—to attest; to declare;—to maintain by affirmations;—to support; to establish;—*v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.

Voucher, (vouch'er) *n.* One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation to any thing.



Volute.

—a paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to establish facts of any kind;—in *Scotland*, a receipt or written evidence of payment.

Vouchsafe, (vouch-sáf) *v. t.* [From *vouch* and *safe*.] To permit to be done without danger;—to condescend to grant;—*v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to descend or stoop.

Vow, (vow) *n.* [L. *votum*, F. *vœu*.] A solemn promise made to God or to some deity; a devotion of one's self; a dedication of some part of life or of property, talents, time, or other possessions, to a particular service or duty;—a promise of fidelity; a pledge of love.

Vow, (vow) *v. t.* To consecrate to God by a solemn promise;—to devote;—*v. i.* To make a vow or solemn promise;—to declare solemnly.

Vowel, (vowel) *n.* [F. *voyelle*.] A simple sound; an articulation which can be uttered by itself; a sound uttered by opening the mouth; a letter or character which represents such a sound.

Vowel, (vowel) *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

Vow-fellow, (vow-fel-ô) *n.* One bound by the same vow.

Voyage, (voy'aj) *n.* [F.] Originally a passage on the way; a journey; a passing by sea or water from one place to another; especially, a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country.

Voyage, (voy'aj) *v. i.* To take a voyage or journey; to sail or pass by water;—*v. t.* To travel; to pass over. [sailed over; navigable.]

Voyageable, (voy'aj-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being voyaged, (voy'aj-er) *n.* One who sails or passes by sea or other water.

Vulcan, (vul'kan) *n.* [L. *vulcanus*.] In *mythology* the god of fire and of working in metals;—hence, a smith; especially, a blacksmith.

Vulcanian, (vul-ká-ne-an) *a.* Pertaining to Vulcan or to works in iron or other metals.

Vulcanization, (vul-kan-e-zá'ahun) *n.* The art or process of imparting new properties to caoutchouc by causing it to combine with sulphur.

Vulcanize, (vul'kan-iz) *v. t.* To change the properties of, as caoutchouc or India rubber, by the process of vulcanization.

Vulgar, (vul'gar) *a.* [L. *vulgaris*.] Pertaining to the people; public; hence, in general use; vernacular;—belonging to the common people;

pertaining to common life; plebeian; rustic; boorish; offensive to good taste, refined feelings, or delicacy.

Vulgar, (vul'gar) *n.* The common people.

Vulgarism, (vul'gar-izm) *n.* Grossness of manners; vulgarity;—a vulgar phrase or expression.

Vulgarity, (vul-gár-é-te) *n.* Quality of being vulgar;—grossness or clownishness of manners or language;—coarseness; rudeness; want of delicacy or refinement.

Vulgarize, (vul'gar-iz) *v. t.* To make vulgar.

Vulgarily, (vul'gar-ly) *adv.* In a vulgar manner; in the ordinary manner; commonly;—rudely; clownishly.

Vulgate, (vul'gát) *n.* [L. *vulgatus*.] A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures.

Vulgate, (vul'gát) *a.* Pertaining to the Latin version of the Scriptures.

Vulnerability, (vul-ner-a-bil'é-te) *n.* State of being vulnerable;—susceptibility of injury or harm.

Vulnerable, (vul'ner-a-bl) *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis*.] Capable of being wounded; susceptible of external injuries;—subject to be affected injuriously; amenable.

Vulnery, (vul'ner-ar-e) *a.* [F. *vulnereire*.] Useful in healing wounds; adapted to cure external injuries.

Vulnery, (vul'ner-ar-e) *n.* Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.

Vulnation, (vul-ner-a'shun) *n.* The act of wounding; infliction of injury or hurt.

Vulnifer, (vul-nif'ik) *a.* [L. *vulnus* and *facere*.] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds.

Vulpine, (vul'pin) *a.* [L. *vulpinus*.] Pertaining to or resembling the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

Vulture, (vult'ür) *n.* [L. *vultur*.] A rapacious bird belonging to the hawks and the owls, and characterized by an elongated beak curved at the end, and by the want of feathers on the head and the neck. It feeds chiefly on offal and dead carcases, and acts as a kind of scavenger in the warm countries in which it is distributed.

Vulturine, (vult'ür-in) *a.* Pertaining to the vulture;—resembling the vulture; rapacious.

Vulturish, (vult'ür-ish) *a.* Like a vulture; having the habits of a vulture.

W.

W (dub'l-ü), the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, takes its form and name from the repetition of a V, the Roman U. It is properly a vowel formed by expiration and opening of the lips, when previously fully rounded and closed. It is, however, regarded as a consonant, because it acts as such at the beginning of words and syllables, as in *war*, *onward*; because it is invariably followed by a vowel, and because it never terminates a word unless preceded by a vowel. The terminal *w* is sometimes mute, as in *low* (*ô*), *know* (*ô*); and also the initial before *r*, as in *write* (*rit*).

Wabble, (wob'l) *v. i.* [Ger. *wabbeln*.] To move staggeringly from one side to the other; to vacillate. [as of a wheel unevenly hung.]

Wabble, (wob'l) *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion,

Wabbling, (wob'ling) *a.* Having an eccentric motion forward and backward.

Wacke, (wak'ô) *n.* [Ger.] A rock allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety.

Wad, (wod) *n.* [Ger. *watte*.] A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow;—especially, a little mass of soft material for stopping the charge of powder in a gun; a soft, loose, fibrous substance used for stopping an aperture.

Wad, (wod) *v. t.* To form into a mass or wad, or into wadding;—to insert or crowd a wad into.

Wad, (wod) *n.* [A.-S. *weddian*, L. *cas*, *radia*.] A pledge; a promise;—a wager; a bet.

Wad, (wod) *v. t.* To pledge; to wager; to bet.

Wadding, (wod'ing) *n.* A wad or the materials

for wads;—a kind of soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing garments.

Waddle, (wod'l) v. i. [A.-S. *wādlian*.] To walk with short steps, throwing the body from one side and the other, like a duck or a very fat person.

Waddlingly, (wod'ling-le) adv. In a waddling manner; with a vacillating gait.

Wade, (wād) v. i. [A.-S. *wadan*.] To walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, mud, &c.;—to move or pass with difficulty or labour;—v. t. To pass by walking in or through mud, snow, or other yielding substance;—to cross a stream by walking on the bottom of it.

Wader, (wā'der) n. One who wades;—one of an order of long-legged birds that wade in the water in search of food.

Wadset, (wod'set) n. In *Scots' law*, a conveyance of land in pledge of or for satisfaction of a debt; a kind of mortgage.

Wafer, (wā'fer) n. [Ger. *waffel*.] A thin cake of flour used by the Roman Catholics in the Eucharist;—a thin leaf of paste, used in sealing letters, &c.

Wafer, (wā'fer) v. t. To seal or close with a wafer.

Waft, (wāft) v. t. [Allied to *weave*.] To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air; to buoy up; to float;—to cast lightly or gently, as the eyes; to direct, as a momentary glance towards;—to convey, as a sign or hint by a motion of the hand;—v. i. To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; to float.

Waft, (wāft) n. A signal made by moving something, as a flag in the air; a motion or wave, as of the hand.

Waftage, (wāft'āj) n. Conveyance through a buoyant medium, as air or water; transportation; carriage.

Waftor, (wāft'er) n. One who or that which wafts. [like motion.]

Wafture, (wāft'ūr) n. The act of waving; wave.

Wag, (wag) v. t. [A.-S. *wagian*.] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to vibrate; to shake slightly, or from side to side;—v. i. To move one way and the other; to be shaken to and fro; to vibrate;—to be in action or motion; to stir.

Wag, (wag) n. [From the verb.] A man full of humor and humour; a ludicrous fellow; a sporter.

Wage, (wāj) v. t. [Ger. *wagen*, F. *gager*] To pledge; to hazard on the event of a contest; to stake;—to expose one's self to, as a risk; to venture;—to carry on, as a war.

Wage, (wāj) n. [A.-S. *wedd*, L. *vas*.] That for which one labours; stipulated payment.

Wager, (wā'jer) n. Something deposited or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet; a stake; a pledge;—that on which bets are laid.

Wager, (wā'jer) v. t. To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to lay; to bet;—v. i. To make a bet; to lay a wager.

Wages, (wā'jes) n. [Plural in termination but singular in signification.] A compensation given to a hired person for his or her services;—salary; pay; recompense; remuneration.

Waggery, (wag'jer-e) n. Manner or action of a wag; sarcasm in good humour; pleasantry.

Waggish, (wag'ish) a. Like a wag; roguish in merriment;—merry; droll; frolicsome.

Waggishly, (wag'ish-le) adv. In a waggish manner; in sport.

Waggle, (wag'l) v. i. [Diminutive of *wag*.] To reel or move from side to side; to waddle;—v. t. To move one way and the other.

Waggon, (wag'un) n. [A.-S. *wægan*.] A four-wheeled carriage used for carrying heavy burthens;—a railway goods truck or van.

Waggoner, (wag'un-er) n. One who conducts a waggon; a waggon-driver;—a constellation; *Urs Major*; *Charles's wain*.

Waggonette, (wag-on-et) n. A kind of carriage without a top, with two seats *vis à vis* to hold six or eight persons, and a driver's box.

Wagtail, (wag'tāl) n. A small bird of several species, so named from the incessant motion of its long tail.

Waif, (wāf) n. [Norm. F. *wæf*, *wæf*.] Goods found of which the owner is not known;—hence, that which comes by chance.

Wail, (wāl) v. t. [Icel. *vala*.] To lament; to bewail; to grieve over;—v. i. To express sorrow audibly; to lament; to weep.

Wail, (wāl) n. Loud weeping; violent lamentation; great mourning.

Wailing, (wā'ling) n. Loud cries of grief; audible sorrow; lamentation.

Wailingly, (wā'ling-le) adv. In a wailing manner; with deep grief and sorrow.

Wain, (wān) n. [A.-S. *wægn*.] A waggon;—a constellation; *Urs Major*.

Wainscot, (wān'skot) n. [D. *wagenschot*.] A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments made in panels.

Wainscot, (wān'skot) v. t. To line with boards or panel-work, or as if with panel-work.

Wainscoting, (wān'skot-ing) n. Act of covering or lining with boards in panel;—the material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole.

Waist, (wāst) n. [W. *gwast*.] That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax;—the middle part of bodies.

Waist-band, (wāst'band) n. The band or upper part of breeches, which encompasses the waist.

Waist-cloth, (wāst'kloth) n. A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist;—a covering of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and the fore-castle.

Waistcoat, (wāst'kōt) n. A short garment, without sleeves, worn under the coat, and covering the waist; a vest.

Wait, (wāt) v. i. [F. *guetter*.] To stay or rest in expectation; to remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event;—to rest in patience;—to lie in ambush, as an enemy;—to wait on, to attend, as a menial;—to go to see; to visit;—to follow, as a consequence;—v. t. To stay for; to wait; to expect;—to attend; to accompany with submission.

Wait, (wāt) n. Ambush;—pl. Itinerant musicians who perform in the streets about Christmas time at night or in the early morning; seronaders.

Waiter, (wāt'er) n. One who waits; an attendant; an attendant in a hotel or place of public entertainment;—a salver; a tray or plate on which something is carried, as tea things, &c.

Waiting, (wāt'ing) n. The act of staying in hope or expectation; attendance on others.

Waiting-maid, (wā'ing-mād) *n.* A female servant who attends a lady.

Waitress, (wā'tres) *n.* A female waiter or attendant in a public room or at an inn.

Waive, (wāv) *v.t.* To relinquish; to give up claim to; to forego;—to defer; to put off for a season;—to put out of the protection of law, as a woman.

Wake, (wāk) *v.i.* [*A.-S. wacan.*] To be or to continue awake; to watch;—to hold a night revel;—to be awakened;—to be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state;—*v.t.* To rouse from sleep;—to put in motion or action; to arouse;—to bring to life again; to revive;—to watch with at night, as a dead body.

Wake, (wāk) *n.* Act of waking;—an annual parish festival in commemoration of the dedication of the church;—the sitting up of persons with a dead body;—the track left by a vessel in the water.

Wakeful, (wāk'fōol) *a.* Indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant.

Wakefully, (wāk'fōol-le) *adv.* In a wakeful manner; with watching or sleeplessness.

Wakefulness, (wāk'fōol-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being wakeful; indisposition to sleep.

Waken, (wāk'n) *v.i.* To wake; to cease to sleep;—*v.t.* To arouse from sleep;—to rouse into action; to stir up.

Wakening, (wāk'n-ing) *n.* The act of one who wakens; the act of ceasing to sleep.

Waldenses, (wāl'den-sēz) *n. pl.* A sect of Christians who never submitted to, and were frequently persecuted by, the Roman Catholic Church—they reside in the valleys of Piedmont.

Wale, (wāl) *n.* [*A.-S. walu.*] The mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh;—a ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth, &c.

Wale, (wāl) *v.t.* To mark with wales or stripes.

Walk, (wawk) *v.i.* [*A.-S. wealcen.*] To move along on foot; to advance by steps; to go on without running;—to go on the feet for exercise or amusement;—to be stirring; to be abroad; to go restlessly about;—to behave; to conduct one's self;—*v.t.* To pass through or upon;—to cause to step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace.

Walk, (wawk) *n.* Act of walking; advance without running or leaping;—act of walking for air or exercise;—gait; step;—the slowest pace of a horse or beast of burden;—an avenue; place or distance walked over; a place or region in which animals may graze;—conduct; course of action.

Walker, (wawk'ēr) *n.* One who walks;—an officer appointed to inspect a forest; a ranger;—*[A.-S. wealceare.]* A fuller of cloth;—*street walker*, a common prostitute.

Walking, (wawk'ing) *n.* Act of going on foot; act of moving with a slow step.

Walking-staff, (wawk'ing-staf) *n.* A staff carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking.

Wall, (wawl) *n.* [*A.-S.*] A solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a town, or the like; also, one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or room;—hence, a defence; means of security.

Wall, (wawl) *v.t.* To inclose with a wall;—to defend by walls;—to close or fill with a wall.

Wallachian, (wāl-lā'ke-an) *n.* A native or in-

habitant of Wallachia, in Northern Turkey; a Wallach.

Wallet, (wol'et) *n.* [*F. mallette.*] A bag for carrying the necessities for a journey; a knapsack;—a pedlar's pack;—a bag carried by beggars or vagrants;—a kind of pocket-book;—a leather pouch or purse;—any thing protuberant and swagging.

Wall-eye, (wawl'ī) *n.* [*A.-S. wealan.*] An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour—said of horses;—an eye in which the white is very large and distorted.

Wall-flower, (wawl'flow-ēr) *n.* A cruciferous, evergreen plant, which grows in old walls, &c.; a stock gillyflower;—a lady who keeps her seat at a ball-room, failing to find a partner for the dance.

Wall-fruit, (wawl'frōot) *n.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

Walling, (wawl'ing) *n.* Walls in general;—material for walls.

Wallop, (wol'up) *v.i.* [*A.-S. weallan.*] To boil with a continued bubbling;—to be heaved or tossed up and down or to and fro;—to move or walk with a rolling gait; to waddle;—*v.t.* To beat soundly; to flog.

Wallop, (wol'up) *n.* A rolling movement; a heave or swing to a side;—a stroke or blow.

Walloping, (wol'up-ing) *n.* A beating.

Wallow, (wol'ō) *v.i.* [*A.-S. wealowan.*] To roll one's self about, as in mire; to flounder;—to live in gross vice.

Wallower, (wol'ō-ēr) *n.* One who wallows.

Walnut, (wawl'nūt) *n.* [*A.-S. weath and hnut.*] A tree of the genus *Juglans* and its fruit, comprehending several species—the nut is used both raw and pickled, and the timber is employed for cabinet-maker's work.

Walrus, (wol'rūs) *n.* [*Ger. wal and ros.*] An aquatic carnivorous mammal of the seal family, found in the Arctic seas—it is hunted for the sake of its oil and tusks.



Walrus.

Waltz, (wawltz) *n.* [*Ger. walzen.*] A dance performed by two persons in circular figures with a whirling motion; a piece of music composed for this dance.

Waltz, (wawltz) *v.i.* To dance a waltz.

Waltzer, (wawltz'ēr) *n.* A person who waltzes.

Wamble, (wom'bl) *v.i.* [*Dan. vammel.*] To be disturbed with nausea;—to move to and fro; to roll.

Wampum, (wom'pum) *n.* Small beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.

Wan, (won) *a.* [*A.-S. weann, wan.*] Having a pale or sickly hue; pale.

Wand, (wond) *n.* [*Icel. vöndr.*] A small stick; a rod;—a staff of authority;—a rod used by conjurers.

Wander, (won'dēr) *v.i.* [*A.-S. weandrian.*] To ramble here and there; to range about;—to stray off; to go astray;—to be delirious;—err; deviate; depart.

Wanderer, (won'dēr-ēr) *n.* One who wanders; a rambler; one who roves.

Wandering, (won'dēr-ing) *n.* Act or habit of going from place to place; roving;—a divergence

from the direct road ; aberration from the path of duty ; deviation from rectitude ;—hence, want of fixedness ; distraction of the thoughts from the business in hand ; want of concentration ;—discrepancy in style or speech ; want of logical coherence ;—rambling of the mind, as in delirium, fever, &c.

Wane, (wān) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wanian*.] To be diminished ; to decrease—applied to the moon ;—to decline ; to fail ; to sink.

Wane, (wān) *n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon ;—decline ; failure ; decrease.

Waning, (wān'ing) *n.* Act or process of declining ; decreasing ;—diminution or decrease.

Wanly, (won'le) *adv.* In a pale or wan manner.

Wanness, (won'nes) *n.* The state or quality of being wan ; a pallor, dead, pale colour ; paleness.

Want, (wont) *n.* [A.-S. *wan*, *wanne*.] State of not having ; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired ;—in a general sense, destitution ; poverty ;—that which is desired ; a thing of which the loss is felt.

Want, (wont) *v. t.* To be without ; to be destitute of ;—to have occasion for ; to require ;—to feel need of ; to long for ; to desire ;—to be lacking in respect of or to the amount of ;—*v. i.* To fail ; to fall short ;—to be missed ; not to be present.

Wanting, (wont'ing) *a.* Absent ; deficient ;—slack ; failing ; insufficient.

Wanton, (won'tun) *a.* [W. *gwanton*.] Moving or flying loosely ; playing in the wind ;—running to excess ; unrestrained ;—not turned or formed with regularity ;—licentious ; dissolute ;—deviating from the rules of chastity ;—skittish ; frisky ; lascivious.

Wanton, (won'tun) *n.* A lascivious man or woman ;—an insignificant or vain trifler.

Wanton, (won'tun) *v. i.* To rove without rule or limit ; to frolic ;—to sport in lewdness or lasciviously ;—to move irregularly ; to play loosely, as in the wind.

Wantonly, (won'tun-le) *adv.* In a wanton manner ; loosely ; sportively ; gayly ; lasciviously.

Wantonness, (won'tun-nes) *n.* Quality of being wanton ;—lasciviousness ;—negligence of rule or restraint ;—sportiveness ; frolic.

Wapenschaw, (wāpin-shaw) *n.* [A.-S. *wæpen*, and *scawu*.] An exhibition of arms, and an exercise and trial of skill in their use. [Scot.]

War, (wawr) *n.* [A.-S. *werre*.] A state of opposition ; enmity ; hostility ;—a contest between nations or states carried on by force ; armed conflict ;—the profession of arms.

War, (wawr) *v. i.* To contend ; to strive violently ; to fight ;—to carry on hostilities ; to be in a state of contest by violence.

Warble, (wawr'bl) *v. t.* [Ger. *wirbeln*.] To sing in a quavering or vibratory manner ; to trill ; to utter musically ; to carol ;—to cause to quaver or vibrate ;—*v. i.* To be modulated ; to be uttered melodiously ;—to sing in a trilling manner or with turns and variations.

Warble, (wawr'bl) *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice ; a song.

Warbler, (wawr'bler) *n.* One who warbles ; a singer ; a songster—applied chiefly to birds.

War-cry, (wawr'kri) *n.* A cry or signal used in war.

War-dance, (wawr'dans) *n.* A dance among savages preliminary to going to war.

Ward, (wawrd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *weardian*.] To watch ; to guard ;—to defend ; to protect ;—to fend off ; to repel ; to turn aside, as any thing mischievous

that approaches ;—*v. i.* To be on the watch ; to keep guard.

Ward, (wawrd) *n.* [A.-S. *weard*.] Act of guarding ; watch ; guard ;—state of being under guard ; custody ;—guardianship ; the condition of a child under a guardian ;—a fortress ; a strong hold ;—a defensive motion or position in fencing ;—a minor or person under the care of a guardian ;—a certain division or quarter of a town or city ;—a division of an hospital ;—a projecting ridge of metal in the interior of a lock.

Ward, (wawrd) *a.* Pertaining to a townward or district division of a city.

Warden, (wawrd'en) *n.* A keeper ; a guardian ;—the master of a college ;—a jailor or officer of a prison ;—one of the managers of a church.

Wardenship, (wawrd'en-ship) *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a warden.

Warder, (wawrd'er) *n.* One who wards ; a keeper ; a guard ;—a truncheon or staff of command.

Wardmote, (wawrd'mōt) *n.* A meeting of a municipal ward ; also, a court of the ward.

Wardrobe, (wawrd'rōb) *n.* A room or closet where clothes are kept ;—wearing apparel in general.

Wardroom, (wawrd'rōom) *n.* A room occupied as a mess-room by the commissioned officers of a war vessel.

Wardship, (wawrd'ahip) *n.* Office of a ward or keeper ; guardianship ; right of guardianship ;—state of being under a guardian ; pupillage.

Ware, (wār) *a.* [A.-S. *wea*, Dan. *vær*.] Being in expectation of ; provided against ;—cautious ; wary.

Ware, (wār) *n.* [A.-S. *wæru*.] Article of merchandise ; especially, in the plural, goods ; commodities ; merchandise.

Warehouse, (wār'hous) *n.* A storehouse for goods.

Warehouse, (wār'hous) *v. t.* To deposit in a warehouse ; to place in the government or custom-house stores, until duties are paid.

Warehousing, (wār'hous-ing) *n.* The act of placing goods in a warehouse or in a custom-house store.

Wareroom, (wār'rōom) *n.* An apartment for warlike.

Warfare, (wawr'fār) *n.* [From *war* and *fār*.] Military service ; hostilities ;—contest ; struggle.

Warfare, (wawr'fār) *v. i.* To lead a military life ; to carry on continual war.

War-horse, (wawr'hors) *n.* A strong, powerful, spirited horse for military service ; a charger.

Warily, (wār'e-le) *adv.* In a wary manner ; cautiously.

Wariness, (wār'e-nes) *n.* Prudent care to foresee and guard against evil ; caution ; care.

Warlike, (wawr'lik) *a.* Fit for war ; disposed for war ;—pertaining to war ; military ; martial ;—threatening war ; hostile.

Warlikeness, (wawr'lik-nes) *n.* A warlike disposition or character.

Warlock, (wār'lok) *n.* [A.-S. *wærlaga*.] A male witch ; a wizard ; a sprite ; an imp.

Warm, (wawrm) *a.* [A.-S. *wearm*.] Having heat in a moderate degree ;—subject to heat ;—zealous ; ardent ;—vehement ; excited ; passionate ;—vigorous ; sprightly ;—easy in most matters ; rich ;—in painting, having yellow or yellow-red for a basis of colour.

Warm, (wawrm) *v. t.* To communicate a moderate heat to ;—to make engaged or earnest ; to excite ardour or zeal in ;—*v. i.* To become moderately heated ;—to become ardent or animated.

Warm-blooded, (wawrm'blud-ed) *a.* Having warm blood—applied especially to birds and mammals.

Warmer, (wawrm'er) *n.* One who warms; that which warms, as *plate-warmer*, *foot-warmer*.

Warm-hearted, (wawrm'hart-ed) *a.* Possessing lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty.

Warming, (wawrm'ing) *n.* Act of heating moderately;—state of becoming warm;—*house-warming*, a feast made when a person or family have entered on a new house, &c.

Warmly, (wawrm'le) *adv.* In a warm manner: with some temper;—eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

Warmth, (wawrm'th) *n.* Gentle heat;—fervour of mind; zeal;—earnestness; eagerness;—enthusiasm;—the glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours.

Warn, (wawrn) *v. t.* [*A.-S. warnian.*] To make aware; to give previous information or notice to;—to caution against evil practices or anything that may prove injurious;—to admonish of duty.

Warning, (wawrn'ing) *n.* Caution against danger or against faults;—admonition;—previous notice;—notice to quit, as a house, service, &c.

Warp, (wawrp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. weorpan.*] To twist or be twisted out of a straight direction;—to turn or incline from a straight course; to deviate;—to fly with a bending or waving motion;—*v. t.* To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction;—to pervert;—to tow or move, as a vessel, with a line or warp attached to buoys, anchors, or the like;—to run off the reel into hanks to be tarred, as yarns.

Warp, (wawrp) *n.* The threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof;—a towing-line; a warping-hawser.

Warper, (wawrp'er) *n.* One who forms yarn or thread into warps or webs for the loom.

Warping, (wawrp'ing) *n.* Act of changing or perverting;—art or occupation of preparing the warp of webs for the weaver.

Warrant, (wor'ant) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. garantir, garantir.*] To authorize; to give power or right to do or forbear with assurance of safety or indemnity;—to support by authority or proof; to justify;—to secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted; to assure;—to secure to, as a purchaser, the quality or quantity of the goods sold as represented.

Warrant, (wor'ant) *n.* That which warrants; a commission giving authority or justifying the doing of any thing;—a precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice;—security; that which attests or proves; a voucher;—a writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.

Warrantable, (wor'ant-a-bl) *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible. [*of being warrantable.*]

Warrantableness, (wor'ant-a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality

Warrantably, (wor'ant-a-bl-ly) *adv.* In a warrantable manner; justifiably.

Warranter, (wor'ant-er) *n.* One who warrants or legally empowers; one who assures; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality.

Warranty, (wor'ant-e) *n.* A security; warrant; guarantee.

Warren, (wor'en) *n.* [*Norm. F. garenne.*] A place privileged, by the king, for keeping certain beasts and fowls;—a piece of ground for

the breeding and preservation of rabbits;—a place for keeping fish in a river. [*warren.*]

Warren, (wor'en-er) *n.* The keeper of a

Warrior, (wawr'e-or) *n.* [*F. guerrier.*] A man engaged in war or military life; a soldier; especially, a good soldier; a brave man.

Wart, (wawrt) *n.* [*A.-S. weart.*] A small hard excrescence on the skin;—a glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants.

Warty, (wawrt'e) *a.* Having warts; overgrown with warts;—of the nature of warts.

Wary, (wä're) *a.* [*A.-S. weor, local var.*] Cautious; watchful; carefully guarding against

deceptions, artifices, and dangers; circumspect.

Was, (wöz) [*A.-S. wäs.*] The past tense of the

substantive verb to be.

Wash, (woah) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wascan.*] To cleanse by abluion, or by dipping or rubbing in water; to scrub with water, &c.;—to cover with water; to overflow or dash against;—to remove by washing; to take away by the action of water;—to tint lightly and thinly;—to overlay with a thin coat of metal;—in Scripture, to purify; to free from the pollution and taint of sin;—*v. i.* To perform the act of abluion;—to perform the business of cleansing clothes in water;—to bear the operation of being washed.

Wash, (woah) *n.* Act of washing; abluion; a cleansing with water; the quantity of clothes washed at once;—a bog; a marsh;—substances collected and deposited by the action of water;—waste liquor, the refuse of a kitchen;—the fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted;—a cosmetic for the complexion; a liquid dentifrice; a preparation for the hair;—a lotion;—a thin coat of colour spread over spaces of a picture;—a thin coat of metal laid on any thing for beauty or preservation.

Wash-ball, (woah'bawl) *n.* A ball of soap to be used in washing the hands or face.

Washer, (woah'er) *n.* One who or that which washes;—a ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to relieve friction, to secure tightness of joints, or for other purposes.

Washer-woman, (woah'er-woöm-an) *n.* A woman who washes clothes for others or for hire. [*ling linens, &c.*]

Wash-house, (woah'hous) *n.* A house for wash-

Washing, (woah'ing) *n.* Act of one who washes; abluion;—clothes washed; wash.

Wash-pot, (woah'pot) *n.* A pot or vessel in which any thing is washed.

Wash-stand, (woah'stand) *n.* A piece of furni-

ture holding the ewer, basin, and other requisites for washing the hands and face.

Wash-tub, (woah'tub) *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

Wasby, (woah'e) *a.* Watery; damp; soft;—lacking substance or solidity; weak; thin.

Wasp, (wosp) *n.* [*A.-S. wæsp.*] A hymenopterous insect, allied to the hornet, and capable of stinging severely—it constructs combs and rears its young in the cells.

Waspish, (wosp'ish) *a.* Having a slender waist, like a wasp;—quick to resent a trifling affront;—irritable; peevish.

Waspishly, (wosp'ish-ly) *adv.* In a waspish or snappish manner; irritably.



Wasp.

Waspishness, (woesp'ish-nes) *n.* State or quality of being waspish: irritability; snappishness.

Wassail, (was'säl) *n.* [*A.-S. wes-häl.*] An ancient expression of good wishes in drinking to one;—a festive season;—a liquor composed of wine or ale, sugar, nutmeg, and roasted apples;—a song or glee sung at a festive gathering.

Wassail, (was'säl) *v. i.* To hold a festive occasion; to carouse.

Wassail, (was'säl) *a.* Pertaining to or used for wassail; convivial; festive.

Wast, (wöst) *imp.* of the substantive verb to be, in the second person singular, indicative.

Waste, (wäst) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wæstan.*] To bring to ruin; to devastate; to destroy;—to wear away by degrees; to impair gradually;—to employ prodigally; to lavish;—to spend; to consume;—in law, to damage, impair, or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c., to go to decay;—*v. i.* To be diminished; to be consumed by any cause; to dwindle.

Waste, (wäst) *a.* Desolate; devastated;—lying unused; of no worth; valueless;—lost for want of occupiers;—unproductive; uncultivated.

Waste, (wäst) *n.* Act of desolating, expending, and the like;—that which is wasted or desolate; uncultivated or wild country; desert;—that which is of no value; worthless remnant; refuse;—prodigality; dissipation.

Waste-basket, (wäst'bas-ket) *n.* A small, light basket used in offices, libraries, and the like, for holding waste papers and other refuse.

Waste-book, (wäst'book) *n.* A book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to their being carried into the journal.

Wasteful, (wäst'foöl) *a.* Full of waste;—expending property without necessity or use;—profuse; prodigal.

Wastefully, (wäst'foöl-le) *adv.* In a wasteful manner; lavishly.

Wastefulness, (wäst'foöl-nes) *n.* The quality of being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality.

Waste-pipe, (wäst'pip) *n.* A pipe for conveying off waste water and the like.

Waster, (wäst'er) *n.* One who consumes extravagantly or without use;—a kind of cudgel;—a thief in a candle or excrement on the wick which causes the candle to gutter.

Watch, (woch) *n.* [*A.-S. wæcce.*] Act of watching; forbearance of sleep; close observation; guard; preservative or preventive vigilance;—one who watches or those who watch; a sentry; a guard;—post or office of a watchman;—the period of the night in which one person, or one set of persons, stands as sentinels; hence, a division of the night;—a small timepiece to be carried in the pocket;—in ships, an allotted portion of time for watching or being on duty;—the officers and crew of a vessel who together work her for an allotted time.

Watch, (woch) *v. i.* To be awake; to continue without sleep;—to be vigilant; to be on the look-out; to keep guard;—to wait; to seek opportunity;—to attend during the night, as a nurse, &c.;—*v. t.* To give heed to; to keep in view;—to tend; to guard;—to lie in wait for;—to observe in order to detect or prevent.

Watch-dog, (woch'dog) *n.* A dog kept to guard premises and give notice of intruder.

Watcher, (woch'er) *n.* One who watches;—one who attends upon the sick;—a diligent observer.

Watchful, (woch'foöl) *a.* Vigilant; attentive; cautious; careful to observe or guard.

Watchfully, (woch'foöl-le) *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; attentively; cautiously.

Watchfulness, (woch'foöl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being watchful;—vigilance; wakefulness; circumspection; cautiousness.

Watch-glass, (woch'gläs) *n.* In ships, a half-hour sand-glass to measure the time of a watch;—a concavo-convex glass for covering the face of a pocket watch.

Watch-house, (woch'hous) *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed;—a lock-up.

Watch-light, (woch'lit) *n.* A light used for watching in the night; a candle having a red wick.

Watchmaker, (woch'mäk'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

Watchman, (woch'man) *n.* One set to watch; a sentinel;—one who guards the streets of a city or building by night.

Watch-tower, (woch'tow'er) *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies.

Watchword, (woch'wurd) *n.* The word given to sentinels and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign; password.

Watch-work, (woch'work) *n.* The different in Water, (waw'ter) *n.* [*A.-S. wæter.*] The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, &c.;—a body of water, standing or flowing;—especially, the sea, ocean;—one of various liquid secretions, humours, &c.;—urine;—the lustre of a diamond.

Water, (waw'ter) *v. t.* To wet with water;—to irrigate;—to supply with water for drink;—to wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines;—*v. i.* To shed water or liquid matter;—to get or take in water.

Water-butt, (waw'ter-but) *n.* A large cask set up on end to contain water.

Water-carriage, (waw'ter-kär-äj) *n.* Conveyance by water;—the means of conveying by water.

Water-cart, (waw'ter-kärt) *n.* A cart bearing water by which water is sprinkled, as in the streets, &c.

Water-cask, (waw'ter-kask) *n.* In ships, a large strongly hooped barrel or cask for holding water.

Water-clock, (waw'ter-klok) *n.* An hourglass for measuring time by the dropping of water.

Water-closet, (waw'ter-kloz-et) *n.* A privy furnished with a contrivance for introducing a stream of water to cleanse it.

Water-colour, (waw'ter-kul'er) *n.* A colour ground with water and gum or size.

Water-colour painting, (waw'ter-kul'er-pänt-ing) *n.* Act or process of painting in water colours instead of oil.

Water-course, (waw'ter-körs) *n.* A stream of water;—a channel or canal for the conveyance of water.

Water-cure, (waw'ter-kür) *n.* The mode or system of treating diseases with water; hydrotherapy.

Water-dog, (waw'ter-dog) *n.* A variety of dog remarkable for its aquatic habits.

Water-drain, (waw'ter-drän) *n.* A drain or channel for water to run off.

Watered, (waw'terd) *a.* Sprinkled with water; — supplied with water; — made lustrous and wavy in appearance by being wet and calendered.

Waterer, (waw'ter-er) *n.* One who waters.

Water-fall, (waw'ter-fawl) *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade; a cataract.

Water-fowl, (waw'ter-fowl) *n.* A bird that lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea.

Water-gall, (waw'ter-gawl) *n.* [Ger. *wassergalle*.] A watery appearance in the sky accompanying the rainbow.

Water-gauge, (waw'ter-gäj) *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth or quantity of water.

Water-gilding, (waw'ter-gild-ing) *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold and mercury, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat.

Water-gruel, (waw'ter-gröö-el) *n.* A liquid food, composed of water and meal, boiled.

Wateriness, (waw'ter-e-ne) *n.* Humidity; moisture; state of abounding in water.

Watering, (waw'ter-ing) *n.* Act of supplying with water for drink; — the place of such supply; — act of sprinkling with water artificially, as plants; — irrigation, as of land; — process of sprinkling and calendering, as silks and other textile fabrics, to give them a lustrous wavy appearance.

Watering-place, (waw'ter-ing-pläs) *n.* A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c.; — a place to which people resort for mineral water, or for bathing, &c.

Waterish, (waw'ter-iah) *a.* Resembling water; thin; watery; — somewhat watery; moist.

Water-level, (waw'ter-lev-el) *n.* The level formed by the surface of still water; — a leveling instrument in which water is employed for determining the horizontal line.

Water-line, (waw'ter-lin) *n.* A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water.

Water-logged, (waw'ter-logd) *a.* Rendered log-like, heavy, or clumsy in movement, in consequence of being filled with water, as a ship.

Waterman, (waw'ter-man) *n.* A man who manages water-craft; a boatman; a ferryman.

Water-mark, (waw'ter-märk) *n.* A mark indicating the height to which water has risen; — a letter, device, &c., wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

Water-mill, (waw'ter-mil) *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by water.

Water-pot, (waw'ter-pot) *n.* A vessel for holding, conveying, or sprinkling water, &c.

Water-power, (waw'ter-pow-er) *n.* The power of water employed to move machinery, &c.; — a fall of water which may be used to drive machinery.

Water-proof, (waw'ter-pröof) *a.* So firm and compact as not to admit water.

Water-proof, (waw'ter-pröof) *n.* A preparation for rendering, as cloth, leather, &c., impervious to water [Amer.]; — a coat or other garment made water-tight.

Water-rail, (waw'ter-räl) *n.* A wading bird of the genus *Rallus*.

Water-rate, (waw'ter-rät) *n.* A municipal rate or tax for the supply of water.

Water-shed, (waw'ter-shed) *n.* A range of high land between two river-basins, and discharging its waters from opposite directions.

Water-spout, (waw'ter-spout) *n.* A meteorological phenomenon, usually observed over the sea, and sometimes over the land — it consists of a dense cloud, generally of a conical shape, hanging downward toward the earth, and uniting with a similar portion from below, to form an unbroken column from the earth to the cloud — it often discharges water in vast quantities.

Water-tight, (waw'ter-tit) *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water; not leaky.

Water-wheel, (waw'ter-hwël) *n.* Any wheel for propelling machinery or other purposes, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water — called an *overshot-wheel* when the water is applied at the top, an *undershot-wheel* when at the bottom, a *breast-wheel* when at an intermediate point, and a *turbine-wheel* when its axis is vertical, and the water acts upon different sides of the wheel at the same time.

Water-work, (waw'ter-wurk) *n.* Any hydraulic machine for raising, retaining, conducting, or distributing water, or for obtaining and utilizing motive power from water; — an artificial spout or play of water.

Water-worn, (waw'ter-worn) *a.* Rounded or smoothed on the surface by the action of water.

Watery, (waw'ter-e) *a.* Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; — abounding in tasteless or insipid fluid; — pertaining to water; aqueous.

Wattle, (wot'l) *n.* [A.-S. *watel*.] A twig or flexible rod; hence, a hurdle made of such rods; — the fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock or turkey.

Wattle, (wot'l) *v. t.* To bind with twigs; — to twist or interweave, as twigs; to plait.

Wattling, (wot'ling) *n.* The act or process of binding or plaiting with twigs; — the plaiting itself.

Waul, (wawl) *v. i.* [Hail.] To cry as a cat; to squall.

Wave, (wäv) *n.* [A.-S. *wæg*.] A moving swell or volume of water; a billow; — hence, the sea; — an undulation; a vibration propagated from particle to particle, as in the transmission of sound; — inequality of surface; — the undulating line or streak of lustre on watered cloth; — a waving or undulating motion.

Wave, (wäv) *v. i.* To move one way and the other; to undulate; — to be moved, as a signal; — to fluctuate; — *v. t.* To raise into inequalities of surface; — to waft; to remove any thing floating; — to brandish; — to signal by a waving motion; to beckon.



Water-rail.



Water-spout.

Waveless, (wā'les) *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated.

Wavelet, (wā'let) *n.* A little wave; a ripple.

Wave-offering, (wā'of-er-ing) *n.* An offering in the Jewish services by waving the object toward the four cardinal points.

Waver, (wā'vər) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wæfan*.] To play or move to and fro;—fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to be undetermined;—to be in danger of falling.

Waverer, (wā'vər-er) *n.* One who wavers.

Waveringly, (wā'vər-ing-le) *adv.* In a wavering, fluctuating, doubtful manner.

Wavy, (wā've) *a.* Rising or swelling in waves;—playing to and fro; undulating.

Wax, (waks) *n.* [A.-S. *wæx*.] A fatty, viscid, tenacious substance produced by bees;—a thick, tenacious substance secreted in the ear;—a wax-like composition used for uniting surfaces, or for excluding air, and like purposes;—a composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

Wax, (waks) *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax;—*v. i.* [A.-S. *wæxan*.] To increase in size; to grow;—to pass from one state to another; to become.

Wax-cloth, (waks'kloth) *n.* Cloth covered with a coating of wax in ornamental figures, and used to cover tables, floors, &c.

Waxen, (waks'n) *a.* Made of wax;—resembling wax; hence, soft; yielding;—covered with wax.

Waxiness, (waks'e-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being waxy.

Waxlight, (waks'lit) *n.* A taper made of wax;—a wax candle;—a match made of wax; a vesta.

Wax-modelling, (waks-mod'el-ing) *n.* Art or profession of forming busts, figures, &c., in wax.

Wax-paper, (waks'pā-pər) *n.* Paper prepared with a coating of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.

Wax-wing, (waks'wing) *n.* A dentirotal bird of the genus *Bombicella*, about six or eight inches long.

Wax-work, (waks'wɜrk) *n.*

Work made of wax, in imitation of flowers, fruits, &c.;

—anatomical figures imitated

in wax;—a public exhibition

or show of wax models

or figures.

Waxy, (waks'e) *a.* Resembling wax in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft.

Way, (wā) *n.* [A.-S. *weg*.] A passing; a passage;—place or means of passing; road; thoroughfare; highway, &c.;—advance; progress;—room for passage; scope;—length of space; distance;—course or direction of motion or progress;—means by which any thing is reached or any thing is accomplished;—manner; method; mode; fashion;—regular course; habitual method of life or action;—in law, the right of passing through or over the land of another;—in navigation, motion of a ship through the water;—*pl.* The timbers on which a ship is launched.

Way-bill, (wā'bil) *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the goods transported by it.

Wayfarer, (wā'fār-er) *n.* A traveller; a passenger.

Wayfaring, (wā'fār-ing) *a.* Travelling; passing;

Waylay, (wā'lā) *v. t.* [From *way* and *lay*.] To lie in wait for; to watch insidiously in the way of.

Way-side, (wā'sid) *n.* The edge or border of a road or path.

Wayward, (wā'wārd) *a.* [A.-S. *wæardlice*.] Liking one's own way; forward; perverse; wilful.

Waywardly, (wā'wārd-le) *adv.* In a wayward manner; perversely.

Waywardness, (wā'wārd-nes) *n.* The quality of being wayward.

We, (we) *pron., pl. of I.* [A.-S. *we*.] I and others; a number in whom I am included.

Weak, (wēk) *a.* [A.-S. *wæc*.] Wanting physical strength; feeble; infirm; sickly;—not able to sustain a great weight;—easily broken;—frail; soft;—easily subdued or overcome;—lacking force of utterance or sound; low;—of less than the usual strength or spirit;—lacking ability for function or office;—feeble of mind; spiritless;—unwise; foolish;—not having full confidence or conviction;—not able to withstand temptation, persuasion, or the like;—not having power to convince; not supported by reason or truth;—wanting in point or vigour of expression;—not prevalent or effective;—not wielding or having authority; deficient in the resources that are essential to a ruler or nation.

Weaken, (wēk'n) *v. t.* To make weak; to lessen the strength of; to debilitate; to enfeeble; to enervate;—to reduce in strength or spirit.

Weaking, (wēk'ing) *n.* A weak or feeble creature.

Weakly, (wēk'le) *adv.* In a weak manner; feebly; faintly; timorously; indiscreetly.

Weakly, (wēk'le) *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm.

Weakness, (wēk'nes) *n.* State of being weak; want of physical strength;—want of steadiness or resolution;—want of moral force or effect;—want of judgment;—defect; failing; fault.

Weak-side, (wēk'sid) *n.* That part of one's natural disposition by which he is most easily influenced, deceived, or cajoled; particular vanity or conceit;—that part which most readily yields to temptation; moral infirmity.

Weak-sighted, (wēk'sit-ed) *a.* Having deficient or weak sight.

Weal, (wēl) *n.* [A.-S. *wærl*.] The mark of a stripe; a wale.

Weal, (wēl) *n.* [A.-S. *wela*.] A sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing; prosperity; happiness.

Weald, (wēld) *n.* [A.-S.] A wood; a forest;—a woody place or waste—also *wald*; *wælt*; *wæld*;—a valley lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex.

Wealden, (wēld'en) *a.* Pertaining to a formation of rocks lying beneath the greenland and above the oolite in the wealds of Kent and Sussex.

Wealth, (welth) *n.* [A.-S. *wælega*.] Large possessions of money, goods, or land;—riches; affluence; opulence; abundance.

Wealthily, (welth'e-le) *adv.* In a wealthy manner; richly.

Wealthiness, (welth'e-nes) *n.* State of being wealthy or rich.

Wealthy, (welth'e) *a.* Having great wealth or large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities; opulent; affluent; rich.

Wean, (wēn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wænian*.] To accustom



Wax-wing.

to a want of the breast:—hence, to detach, as the affections, from any object of desire.

Weaning, (wēn'ing) *n.* Act of depriving a child of its mother's milk, and accustoming it to other food:—alienation and transference, as of the affections or desires from any thing or person to another. [weaned.]

Weanling, (wēn'ling) *n.* A child or animal newly weaned. (wep'un) *n.* [A.-S. *wrepan*.] An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with.

Weaponed, (wep'und) *a.* Furnished with weapons or arms; armed; equipped.

Weaponless, (wep'un-less) *a.* Having no weapon; unarmed.

Wear, (wār) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wearian*.] To carry or bear upon the person, as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, or the like:—to have or exhibit an appearance of:—to consume by use:—to impair, waste, or diminish by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, and the like:—to put on another tack, as a ship:—to wear out, to waste by degrees: to consume:—to tire: to exhaust:—to wear until it is threadbare, as a garment:—*v. i.* To endure or suffer use:—to suffer injury by use or time:—to be consumed by slow degrees.

Wear, (wār) *n.* Act of wearing; consumption by use:—the thing worn; style of dress.

Wear, (wēr, wār) *n.* [A.-S. *wear*.] A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c.:—a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for catching fish:—also written *weir*.

Wearable, (wār'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn.

Wearer, (wār'ēr) *n.* One who wears or carries as an appendant to the body.

Weariless, (wē're-less) *a.* Incapable of being wearied;—incessant.

Wearily, (wē're-le) *adv.* In a weary manner.

Weariness, (wē're-nes) *n.* State of being weary or tired; lassitude; exhaustion of strength; fatigue.

Wearing, (wār'ing) *n.* Act of turning, as a ship, round to the other tack; veering.

Wearing, (wār'ing) *a.* Noting what is worn:—good, useful, or lasting:—designed for wearing.

Wearisome, (wē're-sum) *a.* Causing weariness:—tedious:—exhausting; fatiguing:—tiresome.

Wearisomely, (wē're-sum-le) *adv.* Tediously; so as to weary or tire.

Wearisomeness, (wē're-sum-nes) *n.* The quality of exhausting patience; tiresomeness; tediousness.

Weary, (wē're) *a.* [A.-S. *wērig*.] Having the strength exhausted by toil or exertion:—tired; fatigued:—impatient of what is irksome or monotonous; sick of:—causing weariness; tiresome.

Weary, (wē're) *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue:—to reduce the strength or endurance of:—to make impatient by continuance:—to harass by any thing irksome:—*v. i.* To become tired; to become impatient.

Weasand, (wē'zand) *n.*

[A.-S. *wesand*.] The windpipe; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs.

Weasel, (wē'zl) *n.* [A.-S. *wesle*.] A small carni-



Weasel.

vorous quadruped of the genus *Mustela*, remarkable for its slender form and agile movements.

Weather, (weth'ēr) *n.* [A.-S. *weder*.] The air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, &c.; meteorological condition of the atmosphere.

Weather, (weth'ēr) *v. t.* To expose to the air: to season by exposure:—to sail to the windward of:—to sustain the trying effect of: to endure.

Weather-beaten, (weth'ēr-bēt-n) *a.* Beaten or harmed by the weather; worn by exposure.

Weather-board, (weth'ēr-bōrd) *n.* That side of a ship which is toward the wind:—the windward side. [bad weather.]

Weather-bound, (weth'ēr-bound) *a.* Delayed by Weather-cock, (weth'ēr-kok) *n.* A thin piece or plate of wood or metal placed on the top of a spire, &c., to show by its turning the direction in which the wind blows:—hence, any thing or person that turns easily and frequently: a fickle, inconstant person.

Weathered, (weth'ēr-d) *a.* Made sloping, so as to throw off water:—in geology, altered in colour, texture, or composition, or rounded off by exposure to the elements.

Weather-gage, (weth'ēr-gāj) *n.* Position of a ship to the windward of another; hence, a position of advantage or superiority.

Weather-glass, (weth'ēr-glas) *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, atmospheric pressure, and changes of weather.

Weather-shore, (weth'ēr-shōr) *n.* The shore to the windward of a ship.

Weather-wise, (weth'ēr-wiz) *a.* Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

Weave, (wēv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wefan*.] To unite, as threads, as to form a texture:—to form, as cloth, by interlacing threads: to intertwine, as twigs: to form into a fabric; to compose:—to form by insertion: to work into:—*v. i.* To practise weaving: to work with a loom:—to become woven or interwoven.

Weaver, (wēv'ēr) *n.* One who weaves.

Weaving, (wēv'ing) *n.* The act or art of forming cloth in a loom by the union or intertexture of threads: the making textile fabrics.

Weazen, (wē'zn) *a.* [A.-S. *wisnian*.] Thin; lean:—withered; wizened.

Web, (web) *n.* [A.-S. *webb*.] That which is woven; textile fabric:—a piece of cloth:—in ornithology, the membrane which unites the toes of some aquatic birds:—the texture spun by a spider; a cobweb.

Web, (web) *v. t.* To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelope; to entangle.

Webbed, (webd) *a.* [From *web*.] Having the toes united by a membrane or web.

Webbing, (web'ing) *n.* A strong and narrow fabric of hemp, used for suspenders, straps, &c., and for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

Web-footed, (web'fōot-ed) *a.* Having webbed feet; palmped.

Wed, (wed) *v. t.* [A.-S. *weddian*.] To take for husband or for wife; to marry:—to join in marriage: to give in wedlock:—to unite closely in affection: to connect strongly:—*v. i.* To contract matrimony; to marry.

Wedded, (wed'ed) *a.* Pertaining to wedlock or marriage; matrimonial.

Wedding, (wed'ing) *n.* Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials.

Wedge, (wej) *n.* [A.-S. *wecg*.] A piece of wood, metal, or other hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c.—one of the *mechanical powers*;—any thing in the form of a wedge;—a mass or lump of metal.

Wedge, (wej) *v. t.* To force or drive, as a wedge is driven;—to force, as a wedge forces its way;—to fix in the manner of a wedge;—to fasten with a wedge or with wedges.

Wedge-shaped, (wej-shäpt') *a.* Cuneiform; shaped like a wedge.

Wedlock, (wed'lok) *n.* [A.-S. *wedlde*.] Marriage; matrimony.

Wednesday, (wenz'dä) *n.* [A.-S. *Wōdnesday*.] The fourth day of the week.

Wee, (wē) *a.* [Ger. *wenig*.] Small; little. [Scot.]

Weed, (wēd) *n.* [A.-S. *wēod*.] Any plant that is useless or troublesome;—any thing useless.

Weed, (wēd) *n.* [A.-S. *wēad*.] An upper or outer garment;—plural, mourning garb, as of a widow.

Weed, (wēd) *v. t.* To free from noxious plants;—to free from any thing hurtful or offensive; to root out.

Weeder, (wēd'ēr) *n.* One who or that which weeds;—a weeding tool; spud.

Weeding, (wēd'ing) *n.* Act or process of freeing from noxious weeds—also used adjectively before the different tools used in weeding.

Weedy, (wēd's) *a.* Relating to or consisting of weeds;—abounding with weeds.

Week, (wēk) *n.* [A.-S. *wēoce*.] A period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sunday to the next.

Week-day, (wēk'dä) *n.* Any day of the week except the Sabbath or Sunday.

Weekly, (wēk'le) *a.* Pertaining to a week or to week-days;—happening or done once a week.

Weekly, (wēk'le) *n.* A publication issued once in seven days, or appearing once in a week.

Weekly, (wēk'le) *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

Ween, (wēn) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wēnan*.] To think; to imagine; to fancy.

Weep, (wēp) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wēpan*.] To show grief by shedding tears; to cry;—to flow or run in drops;—to drip; to droop;—*v. t.* To lament; to bewail;—to shed or pour forth; to shed drop by drop.

Weeper, (wēp'ēr) *n.* One who weeps or sheds tears;—a white linen cuff worn on the sleeve of a coat or gown as a badge of mourning.

Weeping, (wēp'ing) *n.* Lamentation; shedding of tears.

Weeping, (wēp'ing) *a.* Lamenting; shedding tears;—drooping; pendulous, as ash, birch, and other trees. [lamentation.]

Weepingly, (wēp'ing-le) *adv.* With tears or

Weeping-willow, (wēp'ing-wil-b) *n.* A species of willow whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

Weevil, (wēv'il) *n.* [A.-S. *wēfel*.] A small insect of the beetle tribe, with a long, beaked head.

Weft, (wēft) *n.* [A.-S. *wēft*.] The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp.

Weigh, (wā) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wegan*.] To bear up; to raise; to lift so that it hangs in the air;—to

examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of;—to be equivalent to in weight;—to pay or take by weight;—to ponder in the mind; to estimate;—*v. i.* To have weight; to be heavy;—to be considered as important;—to bear heavily; to press hard.

Weigh, (wā) *n.* A certain quantity estimated by weight; an English measure of weight.

Weigher, (wā'r) *n.* One who weighs;—an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities.

Weighing-machine, (wā'ing-ma-shēn) *n.* Any machine or apparatus for weighing.

Weight, (wāt) *n.* [Ger. *gewicht*.] The quality of being heavy; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the centre of the earth;—heaviness; quantity of matter as estimated by the balance;—hence, pressure; importance; influence; consequence;—a scale of graduated standard of heaviness;—a ponderous mass; something heavy;—a definite mass or iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies.

Weight, (wāt) *v. t.* To load with a weight or weights; to load down; to attach weights to.

Weightily, (wāt'e-le) *adv.* In a weighty manner; ponderously;—with force or impressiveness.

Weightiness, (wāt'e-nēs) *n.* State or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness;—solidity; impressiveness; importance.

Weighty, (wāt'e) *a.* Having weight; heavy; ponderous;—burdensome;—serious; important; momentous;—adapted to convince.

Weir, (wēr) *n.* [A.-S. *wær*.] A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, and the like;—a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish; a wear.

Weird, (wērd) *n.* A spell or charm;—fate; destiny. [Scot.]

Weird, (wērd) *a.* [A.-S. *wyrd*.] Skilled in witchcraft;—caused by or suggesting magical influence; supernatural; unearthly.

Welcome, (wel'kum) *a.* [A.-S. *welcuma*.] Received with gladness;—grateful; pleasing;—free to have or enjoy gratuitously.

Welcome, (wel'kum) *n.* Salutation of a new comer;—kind reception of a guest or new comer.

Welcome, (wel'kum) *v. t.* To salute with kindness; to receive and entertain hospitably.

Weld, (weld) *n.* [A.-S. *wēd*.] A plant; wool—used by dyers to give a yellow colour.

Weld, (weld) *v. t.* [Ger. & D. *wellen*.] To press or beat into intimate and permanent union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion.

Weld, (weld) *n.* State of being welded; joint made by welding. [welded.]

Weldable, (weld'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being welded.

Welfare, (wel'fär) *n.* [From *well* and *fär*.] Well-doing or well-being in any respect; enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; exemption from evil; prosperity; happiness—applied to individuals;—exemption from war, pestilence, famine, or other calamity; enjoyment of the blessings of peace, good order, plenty, &c.—applied to states.

Welkin, (wel'kin) *n.* [A.-S. *wolcen*, Ger. *wolke*.] The vault of heaven; the sky.

Well, (wel) *n.* [A.-S.] An issue of water from the earth; a spring; a fountain;—hence, a source;—a cylindrical hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water.



Weeping-willow.

Well, (wel) *v. i.* To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to spring.

Well, (wel) *a.* [*A.-S. wel.*] Good in condition or circumstances; desirable:—being in health; sound in body; not ailing, diseased, or sick:—being in favour; favoured.

Well, (wel) *adv.* In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly;—sufficiently; fully; adequately; thoroughly:—in such manner as is desirable; favourably;—considerably; skilfully.

Well-appointed, (wel'ap-point-ed) *a.* Fully furnished and equipped.

Well-being, (wel'be-ing) *n.* Welfare; happiness; prosperity. [*respectable family.*]

Well-born, (wel'born) *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family.

Well-bred, (wel'bred) *a.* Educated to polished manners; polite; cultivated; refined.

Well-done, (wel'du:n) *interj.* In a right manner; nobly; bravely:—a word of praise.

Well-favoured, (wel'fa-vur'd) *a.* Handsome; well-formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

Well-grounded, (wel'ground-ed) *a.* Based on good and valid reasons; solid; sure:—also *well-founded*.

Well-informed, (wel'in-form'd) *a.* Correctly informed; possessing stores of knowledge.

Well-known, (wel'nou:n) *a.* Fully known; generally known or acknowledged.

Well-meaning, (wel'men-ing) *a.* Having a good intention. [*kind; friendly.*]

Well-meant, (wel'ment) *a.* Rightly intended; well-nigh, (wel'ni) *adv.* Almost; nearly.

Well-spoken, (wel'spök-n) *a.* Speaking with grace, or speaking kindly:—spoken with propriety.

Well-spring, (wel'spring) *n.* A fountain; a spring; a source of continual supply.

Well-water, (wel'waw-ter) *n.* The water that flows into a well from subterranean springs; water drawn from a well.

Well-wisher, (wel'wish-er) *n.* One who wishes another well; a person benevolently inclined.

Welsh, (welsh) *a.* Belonging or relating to Wales or its inhabitants:—*welsh rabbit*, cheese toasted and served usually on slices of toasted bread.

Welsh, (welsh) *n.* The language of Wales or of the Welsh;—*pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

Welt, (welt) *n.* [*W. gwaldu.*] A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it: an edge of cloth folded on itself and sewed down:—a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole. [*a welt on.*]

Welt, (welt) *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew.

Welter, (wel'ter) *v. i.* [*A.-S. wæltan.*] To roll; to wallow; to tumble about, especially in any thing foul or defiling. [*mess.*]

Welter, (wel'ter) *n.* A state of confusion; a welting, (wel'ting) *n.* Act of strengthening with a welt;—the welt put on;—the materials for a welt.

Wen, (wen) *n.* [*A.-S. wænn.*] An encysted indolent tumour, without inflammation.

Wench, (wench) *n.* [*A.-S. wencle.*] A vicious young woman; a drab; a strumpet.

Wench, (wench) *v. i.* To frequent the company of wenches or women of ill fame.

Wend, (wend) *v. i.* [*A.-S. wendan.*] To go; to pass; to betake one's self:—*v. t.* To direct.

Weniah, (wen'iah) *a.* [*From wen.*] Having the nature of a wen; resembling a wen.

Went, (went) *imp. of wend*—now used as the preterite of *go*.

Were, (wer) *imp. ind. pl. & imp. subj. sing. & pl.* [*A.-S. wære.*] The imperfect plural used in the declension of the verb to be.

Wersh, (wersh) *a.* Destitute of salt; tasteless; insipid. [*Scot.*] [*length; a verst.*]

Werst, (werst) *n.* A certain Russian measure of length.

Wert, (wert) *n.* The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be*.

Wesleyan, (wes'le-an) *n.* A follower of the sect of Methodists founded by John and Charles Wesley about 1740. [*Wesleyanism.*]

Wesleyan, (wes'le-an) *a.* Pertaining to Wesleyanism.

Wesleyanism, (wes'le-an-izm) *n.* The doctrines or church polity instituted by John Wesley:—the principles and practice of the Wesleyan Methodists.

West, (west) *n.* [*A.-S. west.*] The quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; the point, direction, or region opposed to east:—a country situated in a region toward the sunset.

West, (west) *a.* Situated toward or relating to the west:—coming or moving from the west.

West, (west) *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward.

Westerly, (west'er-le) *a.* Being to the west; situated in the west:—moving from the westward.

Westerly, (west'er-le) *adv.* Tending, going, or moving, toward the west.

Western, (west'ern) *a.* Situated in that quarter where the sun sets:—moving toward the west.

Westward, (west'ward) *adv.* Toward the west.

Wet, (wet) *a.* [*A.-S. wæt.*] Containing water:—very damp; rainy:—humid; moist; watery.

Wet, (wet) *n.* Water or wetness; moisture or humidity:—rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.

Wet, (wet) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wætan.*] To moisten with water or other liquid:—to dip or soak in liquor.

Wet-dock, (wet'dok) *n.* A dock in which a uniform level of water is maintained sufficient to keep vessels afloat at ebb-tide.

Wether, (weth'er) *n.* [*A.-S.*] A castrated ram.

Wetness, (wet'ness) *n.* State of being wet; humidity:—a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.

Wet-nurse, (wet'nurs) *n.* A nurse who suckles a child, especially the child of another woman.

Wetish, (wet'ish) *a.* Somewhat wet; moist.

Wey, (wä) *n.* A certain measure of weight.

Whack, (hwak) *v. t.* [*From thwack.*] To strike; to give a heavy or resounding blow to.

Whack, (hwak) *n.* A smart, resounding blow.

Whale, (hwäl) *n.* [*A.-S. hwal.*] A large aquatic mammalian of the genus *Cetacea*, of which there are several species. The Greenland whale, fully grown, is from fifty to seventy feet in length, and from thirty to forty feet in its greatest circumference. The whale furnishes oil, whalebone, &c.

Whale-boat, (hwäl'böt) *n.* A long, narrow boat, sharp at both ends, used by whalers.

Whalebone, (hwäl'bön) *n.* A firm, elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the whale, used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, and for other purposes.

Whale-fishery, (hwäl'fish-er-e) *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales.



Greenland Whale.

Whaler, (hwāl'ēr) *n.* A ship employed in the whale-fishery.

Whaling, (hwāl'ing) *n.* Business of fishing for or taking whales; whale-fishery.

Whaling, (hwāl'ing) *a.* Relating to the fishing for or taking of whales.

Whap, (hwop) *n.* [*A.-S. hweop.*] A blow or quick, smart stroke.

Wharf, (hwawrf) *n.* [*A.-S. hwearf.*] A perpendicular mound of timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbour, river, canal, or extending into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading vessels; a mole; a pier; a quay.

Wharf, (hwawrf) *v. t.* To lay alongside of a wharf;—to land or lodge in a wharf.

Wharfage, (hwawrfāj) *n.* The fee paid for the privilege of using a wharf.

Wharfinger, (hwawrf'in-jēr) *n.* [*From wharfing.*] A man who has the care of a wharf; or the proprietor of a wharf.

What, (hwot) *pron.* [*A.-S. hwāt.*] An interrogative pronoun, used in asking questions as to things or inanimate objects;—used as an exclamatory word, meaning *how remarkable* or *how great*;—prefixed to adjectives in an adverbial sense, as equivalent to *how*;—a compound relative equivalent to *that which*; *the . . . which*; the sort or kind of *the . . . which*;—*whatever*; *whatsoever*;—in part; partly—with repetition, and followed by *with*.

Whatever, (hwot-ev'ēr) *pron.* Any thing soever which; being this or that; all that; the whole particulars included in that.

What-not, (hwot'not) *n.* A kind of stand or piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

Whatsoever, (hwot-sō-ev'ēr) *a.* Whatever.

Wheat, (hwēt) *n.* [*A.-S. hweate*] A plant of the genus *Triticum*, and the seed which furnishes white flour for bread.

Wheat-ear, (hwēt'ēr) *n.* An ear of wheat;—a small bird common in Europe, and found in Greenland—called also fallow-chat or fallow-finch.



Wheat-ear.

Wheaten, (hwēt'n) *a.* [*A.-S. hweaten.*] Made of wheat.

Wheat-fly, (hwēt'fī) *n.* One of several insects injurious to wheat.

Wheat-moth, (hwēt'-mōth) *n.* An insect whose grubs devour wheat; grain-moth.

Wheeler, (hwēdl) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wædlian.*] To entice by soft words;—to gain or get away by flattery;—*v. i.* To flatter; to coax.

Wheel, (hwēl) *n.* [*A.-S. hweol.*] A circular frame turning on an axis; a rotating disk—sometimes formed of one piece, but usually consisting of a nave or hub of wood or iron, from which radiate bars or spokes of wood to support a circular rim or felly;—*wheel and axle*, one of the mechanical powers;—a circular frame having handles on the rim, used in steering a ship;—a round, wooden disk revolving horizontally at the top of a vertical shaft or spindle, on which the clay is shaped;—a turn or revolution.

Wheel, (hwēl) *v. t.* To convey on wheels;—to put into a rotatory motion; to cause to turn or revolve;—*v. i.* To turn on an axis; to

revolve;—to roll forward;—to move or turn round.

Wheel-barometer, (hwēl'bar-om-et-ēr) *a.* A barometer having its scale on a circular dial.

Wheel-barrow, (hwēl'bar-ō) *a.* A light frame with a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel, having two handles, and rolled by a single person. [on wheels]

Wheel-carriage, (hwēl'kār-ij) *a.* A carriage moved by wheels. (hwēld) *a.* Having wheels—with a qualifying adjective, as four, two, &c.

Wheeler, (hwēl'ēr) *n.* One who wheels or turns—one of the hindmost horses in a carriage, or one next the wheels, as opposed to leader shaft-horse.

Wheel-house, (hwēl'hous) *n.* A small house or deck which contains the steering-wheel.

Wheeling, (hwēl'ing) *n.* The act of conveying on wheels;—the act of turning or moving troops or companies or ranks round, half-round, &c.

Wheel-plough, (hwēl'plow) *n.* A swing-plough with a wheel or wheels under the beam to keep the share at a uniform level in making the furrow.

Wheel-race, (hwēl'rās) *n.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed.

Wheel-window, (hwēl'win-dō) *n.* A circular window with mullions radiating from the centre.

Wheel-work, (hwēl'wūrk) *n.* A combination of wheels and their connection in a machine.

Wheel-wright, (hwēl'rit) *n.* A man who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.

Wheeze, (hwēz) *v. i.* [*A.-S. hweozan.*] To breathe hard and with an audible sound.

Wheik, (hwelk) *n.* [*A.-S. hweyica.*] A wrinkle, an inequality on the surface;—a stripe or mark; a streak;—a mollusc having a one-valved, spiral, and gibbous shell.

Whelm, (hwelm) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hwealfan.*] To cover with water or other fluid;—to cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden.

Whelp, (hwelp) *n.* [*A.-S. hweelp.*] The young of the canine species, and also of beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub.

Whelp, (hwelp) *v. i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and beasts of prey.

When, (hwen) *adv.* [*A.-S. hweanne.*] At what time—used interrogatively;—at what time; at the time that—used relatively;—while; whereas—used in the manner of a conjunction.

Whence, (hwens) *adv.* [*A.-S. hweanon.*] From what place; from what or which source, origin, premise, &c.; how—used interrogatively;—the place, source, &c., from which—used relatively.

Whencesoever, (hwens-sō-ev'ēr) *relative adv. or conj.* From what place, cause, or source soever.

Whenever, (hwen-ev'ēr) *relative adv. or conj.* At whatever time.

Whencesoever, (hwen-sō-ev'ēr) *relative adv. or conj.* At what time soever; at whatever time; whenever.

Where, (hwār) *adv.* [*A.-S. hwear.*] At what place in what situation, position, or circumstances—used interrogatively;—at which place; at the place in which—used relatively;—to what or which place; whither.

Whereabout, (hwār'a-bout) *adv.* About where, near what or which place—used interrogatively and relatively;—concerning which; about what;—also whereabouts.

Whereas, (hwār-ar) *conj.* Considering that; since;—when in fact; the case being in truth

that—implying opposition to something that precedes, or implying a recognition of facts.

Whereat, (hwär-at) *adv.* At which.

Whereby, (hwär-bi) *adv.* By which—used relatively;—by what—used interrogatively.

Wherefore, (hwär-för) *adv.* [From *where* and *for*.] For which reason—used relatively;—for what reason; why—used interrogatively.

Wherein, (hwär-in) *adv.* In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, or the like.

Whereof, (hwär-of) *adv.* Of which—used relatively;—of what—used indefinitely and interrogatively.

Whereon, (hwär-on) *adv.* On which—used relatively; on what—used interrogatively.

Whereover, (hwär-ö-er) *adv.* In whatever place, or in any place indefinitely; wherever.

Wherethrough, (hwär-thröö) *adv.* Through which.

Whereto, (hwär-töö) *adv.* To which—used relatively;—to what;—to what end—used interrogatively;—also *wherunto*.

Whereupon, (hwär-up-on) *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which.

Wherever, (hwär-er) *adv.* [From *where* and *ever*.] At whatever place.

Wherewith, (hwär-with) *adv.* With which—used relatively;—with what—used interrogatively.

Wherewithal, (hwär-with-awl) *adv.* With which—used relatively;—with what—used interrogatively.

Wherry, (hwer'e) *n.* [Allied to *ferry*.] A shallow, light boat, built long and narrow, and sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing; also, a half-decked vessel used in fishing.

Whet, (hwet) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hwetan*.] To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool;—to stimulate;—to stir up; to excite.

Whet, (hwet) *n.* The act of sharpening by friction;—something that stimulates the appetite.

Whether, (hwer'er) *pron.* [A.-S. *hwæther*.] Which of two; which one of two.

Whether, (hwer'er) *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other or others being connected by *or*; it also frequently introduces each one, except the last, of several alternatives.

Whetstone, (hwet'stön) *n.* A stone used for sharpening edged instruments; a hone.

Whew, (hwöö) *n.* or *interj.* A sound expressing astonishment, scorn, or dislike.

Whey, (hwä) *n.* [A.-S. *hwæg*.] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese.

Wheyish, (hwä'ish) *a.* Having the qualities of whey; resembling whey; wheyey.

Which, (hwich) *pron.* [A.-S. *hwælc*.] An interrogative signifying *who* or *what* one of a number, sort, kind, or the like;—a relative, used generally substantively, but sometimes adjectively, in all numbers and genders, and for all objects excepting persons;—a compound relative, standing for *that which*, *those which*, *the . . . which*, and the like.

Whichever, (hwich-er) *pron.* Whether one or the other; which of the two;—also *whichever*.

Whiff, (hwif) *n.* [W. *chwiff*.] A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a quick puff of air.

Whiff, (hwif) *v. t.* To throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs; to puff; to smoke;—to blow;—*v. i.* To emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff.

Whifle, (hwifl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *weflan*.] To waver or shake, as if moved by gusts of wind; to change from one opinion or course to another; to be fickle and unsteady;—*v. t.* To disperse, as by a puff; to blow away.

Whifle, (hwifl) *n.* A small flute or fife.

Whiffer, (hwifler) *n.* One who changes his opinion or course;—one who shifts his ground in argument or discussion;—a light-headed person; a trifier;—a piper; a fifer.

Whiffle-tree, (hwifl-tré) *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened; a whippletree.

Whig, (hwig) *n.* [A.-S. *hwæg*.] Sour milk;—sour butter-milk;—whey; the serum of milk.

Whig, (hwig) *n.* [A political nickname of Scottish origin, said to be from *whig*, sour milk.] Originally an opponent of the royalist or tory party, and of lineal succession to the throne, and of the divine right of kings;—afterwards, an advocate of constitutional as opposed to monarchical powers, of a mixed as opposed to an autocratic or to a republican government; an advocate of constitutional reform and moderate extension of democratical powers;—in *American history*, a supporter of the principles of the revolution and of the war, as opposed to a *loyalist*.

Whig, (hwig) *a.* Pertaining to or composed of whigs; adhering to the principles of the whigs.

Whiggism, (hwig'izm) *n.* The principles of a whig.

While, (hwil) *n.* [A.-S. *hwil*.] Space of time or continued duration; time. *Worth while*, worth the time, pains, and expense.

While, (hwil) *adv.* During the time that; as long as; at the same time that;—under which circumstances; in which case;—also *whilst*.

While, (hwil) *v. t.* To cause to pass away without irksomeness or disgust; to spend;—*v. i.* To loiter; to spend to little use.

Whim, (hwim) *n.* [Icel. *hvim*.] A sudden turn or start of the mind; a fancy; a capricious notion; a humour.

Whimbrel, (hwim'brel) *n.* A bird closely allied to the curlew in appearance and habits.

Whimper, (hwim'per) *v. i.* [Ger. *wimmern*.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice;—*v. t.* To utter in a low, whining tone.

Whimperer, (hwim'per-er) *n.* One who whimpers or whines.

Whimsy, (hwim'ze) *n.* [From *whim*.] A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.

Whimsical, (hwim'se-kal) *a.* Full of whims; having odd fancies;—curious; capricious; fanciful.

Whimsicality, (hwim-ze-kal'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being whimsical; whimsicalness.

Whimwham, (hwim'hwam) *n.* [From *whim* by reduplication.] A whim or whimsy; a freak; an odd device; a toy.

Whin, (whin) *n.* [W. *chwyn*.] Gorse; furze; a leguminous plant having yellow flowers;—a species of rock.

Whine, (hwín) *v. i.* [Icel. *hveina*.] To utter a plaintive cry; to complain in a shrill, long-drawn tone; to complain in a mean, unmanly way.



Whimbrel.

Whine, (hwin) *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean or affected complaint.

Whiner, (hwin'er) *n.* One who whines.

Whiningly, (hwin'ing-le) *adv.* In a whining manner.

Whinny, (hwin'e) *v. i.* [*L. hinnire.*] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

Whinny, (hwin'e) *n.* The cry of a horse; a neigh.

Whinny, (hwin'e) *a.* Abounding in whins or gorse.

Whin-stone, (hwin'stōn) *n.* [*From whin and stone.*] Trap or green-stone;—any kind of dark-coloured and hard, unstratified rock.

Whip, (hwip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hweopian.*] To strike with a lash, a rod, or any thing lithe;—to beat; to drive with lashes;—to punish with the whip; to flog;—to lash, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like;—to sew lightly;—to overlay, as a cord, rope, &c., with other cords;—to take or move by a sudden motion; to snatch;—*v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run.

Whip, (hwip) *n.* An instrument for driving horses or other animals, or for correction;—a coachman or driver of a carriage;—one of the fore-arms of a windmill on which the sails are spread;—a small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies.

Whip-cord, (hwip'kord) *n.* A kind of harl-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making lashes.

Whip-hand, (hwip'hand) *n.* The hand that holds the whip in driving;—advantage over; upper-hand.

Whip-lash, (hwip'lash) *n.* The lash of a whip.

Whipper, (hwip'er) *n.* One who whips; an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.

Whipper-in, (hwip'er-in) *n.* A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in to the line of chase;—one who enforces the discipline of a party, and urges the attendance of the members on all necessary occasions.

Whipping, (hwip'ing) *n.* Correction with a whip or rod; flagellation; beating.

Whipping-post, (hwip'ing-pōst) *n.* Post or pillar to which criminals were tied when whipped.

Whipple-tree, (hwip'l-trē) *n.* The bar to which the traces of a harness are fastened.

Whip-poor-will, (hwip'pōor-wil) *n.* An American bird, allied to the night-hawk and night-jar, so called from its note;—also *schip-poor-will*.

Whipster, (hwip'ster) *n.* [*From whip.*] A nimble little fellow.

Whip-stock, (hwip'stok) *n.* The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

Whirl, (hwer) *v. i.* [*A.-S. hweorfan.*] To whirl round with noise; to fly with a buzzing or whizzing sound;—*v. t.* To hurry away.

Whirl, (hwer) *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound produced by rapid or whirling motion.

Whirl, (hwer) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hweorfan.*] To turn round rapidly;—to remove quickly, with away;—*v. i.* To be turned round rapidly;—to move hastily.

Whirl, (hwer) *n.* A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation;—any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, especially on an axis



or pivot;—a revolving hook used in twisting;—a whorl.

Whirl-blast, (hwerl'blast) *n.* A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind.

Whirl-bone, (hwerl'bōn) *n.* [*A.-S. hweortan.*] The patella; the cap of the knee; the knee-joint.

Whirligig, (hwerl'e-gig) *n.* [*From whirl and gig.*] A child's toy spun or whirled around;—a wooden cage turning on a pivot in which petty offenders in the army were whirled round by way of punishment.

Whirlpool, (hwerl'pōol) *n.* An eddy of water, a gulf in which the water moves round in a circle.

Whirlwind, (hwerl'wind) *n.* A violent wind moving in a circle as if round an axis, and having a progressive motion.

Whirring, (hwer'ing) *n.* The sound of the wings of a partridge or pheasant in rapid flight.

Whisk, (hwiak) *n.* [*Ger. weisch.*] Rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light;—a small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used as a brush; a small besom;—a small culinary instrument for beating eggs, cream, &c.;—part of a woman's dress.

Whisk, (hwiak) *v. t.* [*Ger. weischen.*] To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion;—*v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.

Whisker, (hwiak'er) *n.* That part of the beard which grows upon the cheeks;—the long, projecting hairs at the sides of the mouth of a cat.

Whiskered, (hwiak'erd) *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers; having whiskers.

Whiskey, (hwiak'e) *n.* A kind of one-horse chase—formerly called *two-whiskey*.

Whisky, (hwiak'e) *n.* [*Ir. uisce, featha.*] A spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, maize, &c.

Whisper, (hwis'per) *v. i.* [*A.-S. hweisperian.*] To speak softly or under the breath;—to speak with suspicion or caution;—*v. t.* To utter in a low tone;—to address in a low voice;—to prompt or suggest secretly.

Whisper, (hwis'per) *n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice; words uttered with such a voice;—a cautious or timorous speech.

Whisperer, (hwis'per-er) *n.* One who tells secrets; tattler; backbiter; slanderer.

Whispering, (hwis'per-ing) *n.* Speaking in a low tone of voice; cautious speech;—slandering; backbiting.

Whisperingly, (hwis'per-ing-le) *adv.* In a whisper; [or low voice]

Whist, (hwist) *a.* [*St. pat' bet'.*] Not speaking; silent; mute; still.

Whist, (hwist) *n.* A certain game at cards—so called because it requires silence or close attention.

Whist, (hwist) *interj.* Be silent; be still; hush.

Whistle, (hwist) *v. i.* [*A.-S. hweistan.*] To utter a musical sound by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips;—to make a shrill sound with a wind instrument;—to sound shrill or like a pipe;—*v. t.* To form, utter, or modulate by whistling;—to send or call by a whistle.

Whistle, (hwist) *n.* [*A.-S. hweistan.*] A sharp, shrill sound, made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips, the shrill note of a bird; the sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices; the noise of steam escaping through a small orifice;—an instrument producing a like sound;—a sports

man's call to his dogs :—in ships, a boatswain's pipe summoning the crew to duty.

Whistler, (hwis'ler) *n.* One who whistles.

Whistling, (hwis'ling) *n.* Act of one or of that which whistles; shrill sound.

Whit, (hwit) *n.* [*A.-S. wíht.*] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a bit; a jot.

White, (hwit) *a.* [*A.-S. hwít.*] Being without colour; appearing like pure snow; snowy; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined;—having the colour of fear; pale;—having the colour of innocence; pure; clean;—spotless; unblemished;—gray, as from age; hoary;—in scripture, purified from sin; sanctified.

White, (hwit) *n.* The colour of pure snow; one of the natural colours of bodies, yet not strictly a colour, but a composition of all the colours reflecting to the eye the rays of light unseparated;—the centre of a mark at which an arrow or other missile is shot—formerly painted white;—one of the white race of men.

White, (hwit) *v. t.* To whiten; to whitewash.

White-bait, (hwit'bát) *n.* A very small, delicate fish of the herring kind, common in the Thames.

White-bear, (hwit'bär) *n.* A species of bear which inhabits the polar regions, so called from its colour.

White-clover, (hwit-kló'vər) *n.* A small species of perennial grass or clover, bearing white flowers—much relished by cattle and by the honey bee.

White-feather, (hwit'feth-er) *n.* To show the white feather, to shrink from fighting in a just cause; to show symptoms of fear or cowardice.

White-fish, (hwit'fish) *n.* A haddock or whiting.

White-friars, (hwit'fri-ärz) *n. pl.* Monks or mendicant friars—so called from wearing a white habit. [look; feeble; cowardly.]

White-livered, (hwit'liv-er) *a.* Having a pale

White-meat, (hwit'mét) *n.* [*A.-S. hwítmeat.*] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like;—young flesh, as veal, poultry, and the like.

Whiten, (hwit'n) *v. t.* To make white; to bleach; to bleach;—*v. i.* To turn or become white. [makes white.]

Whitener, (hwit'n-er) *n.* One who bleaches or

Whiteness, (hwit'nes) *n.* State of being white;—paleness;—freedom from stain; purity; clean-ness.

Whitening, (hwit'ning) *n.* Chalk purified, pulverized, and made into cakes, used for polishing, &c. [tinned iron or white iron.]

White-smith, (hwit'smith) *n.* One who works in

White-squall, (hwit'skwál) *n.* A sudden and violent gale of wind in tropical latitudes, pre-
saged by a small white cloud in a clear sky.

Whitewash, (hwit'wash) *n.* A liquid composition for whitening something;—a wash for making the skin fair;—a composition of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, and the like.

Whitewash, (hwit'wash) *v. t.* To cover with a white liquid composition;—to make white; to give a fair external appearance. [washes.]

Whitewasher, (hwit'wash-er) *n.* One who white-

Whither, (hwit'her) *adv.* [*A.-S. hwider.*] To what place—used interrogatively;—to what or which place—used relatively;—to what point or degree. [whatever place.]

Whithersoever, (hwit'her-sò-ev-er) *adv.* To

Whitherward, (hwit'her-wär) *adv.* In what direction; toward what place.

Whiting, (hwit'ing) *n.* [From *white*.] A sea-fish allied to the cod, valued on account of its delicacy and lightness as an article of food;—ground chalk cleaned from stony matter.

Whitiah, (hwit'ish) *a.* Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. [somewhat white.]

Whitiahness, (hwit'ish-nes) *n.* Quality of being

Whitlow, (hwit'lô) *n.* [*A.-S. hwit and low.*] An inflammation of the fingers or toes, usually under the nails, and terminating in suppuration. [Whitsunday.]

Whitmonday, (hwit'mun-dä) *n.* The Monday after

Whitsun, (hwit'sun) *a.* Pertaining to or observed at Whitsuntide.

Whitsunday, (hwit'sun-dä) *n.* The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival commemorative of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost—so called, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared in whitegarments;—also *Whitsuntide*.

Whittle, (hwit'l) *n.* [*A.-S. hwitl.*] A knife; a pocket, sheath, or clasp-knife.

Whittle, (hwit'l) *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of with a small knife;—*v. i.* To cut with a small knife.

Whiz, (hwiz) *v. i.* [An onomatopoeic word allied to hiss.] To make a humming or hissing sound like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

Whiz, (hwiz) *n.* A hissing and humming sound.

Whizzingly, (hwiz'ing-le) *adv.* With a hissing, whirring, or whizzing sound.

Who, (hoo) *pron.* [*A.-S. hwa, quis, qui.*] As a relative, the person or persons previously spoken of;—as an interrogative, which or what one of persons present, or of many persons, or of persons indefinitely.

Whoever, (hoo-ev-er) *pron.* Whatever person; any one without exception.

Whole, (höl) *a.* [*A.-S. hæl.*] Containing the total amount, number, and the like;—complete; entire;—not defective or imperfect;—unimpaired;—unbroken; healthy; sound; well.

Whole, (höl) *n.* The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality;—a regular combination of parts;—amount; aggregate; gross; sum.

Whole-length, (höl'length) *a.* Extending from end to end;—representing the full figure, as a portrait.

Wholeness, (höl'nes) *n.* State of being whole; entireness; totality; completeness.

Wholesale, (höl'säl) *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from retail.

Wholesale, (höl'säl) *a.* Buying and selling by the piece or in large quantities or in the lump, &c.;—pertaining to the trade by the piece or in large quantities.

Wholesome, (höl'sum) *a.* [*Ger. heilsam.*] Salubrious; favouring health;—contributing to the health of the mind; sound; orthodox;—conducive to public peace and prosperity; salutary;—useful; kindly; pleasing.

Wholesomely, (höl'sum-le) *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

Wholesomeness, (höl'sum-nes) *n.* The quality of being wholesome; salubrity;—salutariness.

Wholly, (höl'le) *adv.* In all the parts or kinds;—entirely; completely; perfectly;—totally.

Whom, (hoom) *pron.* The objective of *who*.

Whomsoever, (hóom-só-ev'gr) *pron.*, the objective of *whosoever*. Any person, without exception.

Whoop, (hwóop) *n.* A shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo; a hoot, as of an owl.

Whoop, (hwóop) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hwōpan.*] To utter a loud cry; to shout; to hoot, as an owl;—*v. t.* To insult with shouts or yells; to hoot.

Whop, (hwop) *v. t.* To beat severely;—to turn over suddenly.

Whop, (hwop) *n.* A sudden fall;—a heavy blow.

Whore, (hōr) *n.* [A.-S., Ger. *hure.*] A woman who practises unlawful sexual commerce for hire;—harlot; courtesan; prostitute; strumpet.

Whore, (hōr) *v. i.* To have unlawful sexual commerce.

Whoredom, (hōr'dum) *n.* Practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex; fornication; lewdness;—in *Scripture*, idolatry.

Whoremonger, (hōr'mung-gr) *n.* A whore-master; a lecher; a pimp.

Whoreson, (hōr'sun) *n.* Illegitimate;—hence, base; mean;—dirty; scurvy.

Whorish, (hōr'ish) *a.* Addicted to unlawful sexual commerce; incontinent; lewd; unchaste.

Whorishness, (hōr'ish-ness) *n.* The practice of lewdness;—the character of a lewd woman.

Whorl, (hworl) *n.* [Allied to *whirl.*] An arrangement of a number of leaves, flowers, or other organs, around a stem;—a wreath or turn of the spire of a univalve shell.



Whorls.

Whorled, (hworld) *a.* Furnished with whorls; arranged in the form of a whorl.

Whortleberry, (hwor'tl-ber-e) *n.* [A.-S. *heort-berg.*] A native plant of the genus *Vaccinium*, akin to the bilberries, cranberries, &c., and its small, round, edible berry, the huckleberry.

Whose, (hóoz) *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which*.

Whosoever, (hóo-só-ev'gr) *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that.

Whur, (hwur) *v. i.* To make a rough humming sound, like one who pronounces the letter *r* with too much force;—to snarl or growl, as a dog.

Whur, (hwur) *n.* A humming sound like that of a body moving through the air with velocity; whir.

Why, (hwi) *adv.* [A.-S. *hwy.*] For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account—used interrogatively;—for which reason or cause; on which account—used relatively;—*why* is sometimes used as an expletive.

Wick, (wik) *n.* [A.-S. *wicca.*] A cotton cord which by capillary attraction draws up the oil, melted tallow, or wax, in successive portions, to be burned.

Wicked, (wik'ed) *a.* [A.-S. *wican*, to decline, Ger. *reich*, weak.] Evil in principle or practice; contrary to the moral law; addicted to vice; immoral; sinful;—spiteful; malicious;—also, troublesome; mischievous;—irreligious; ungodly; profane.

Wickedly, (wik'ed-le) *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously; corruptly; immorally;—also, bitterly; spitefully; maliciously.

Wickedness, (wik'ed-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being wicked; sinfulness; immorality;—transgression of the divine law; guilt;—evil and corrupt dispositions; depravity;—maliciousness; spitefulness;—a sinful word or deed; crime.

Wicker, (wik'er) *a.* [Icel. *vidir.*] Made of or covered with twigs or osiers.

Wicker, (wik'er) *n.* A small twig or osier; a rod for making basket-work and the like.

Wicker-work, (wik'er-wurk) *n.* Basket work; a texture of osiers or twigs.

Wicket, (wik'et) *n.* [F. *guichet.*] A small gate or door, especially one forming part of a larger door or gate;—a small gate-like framework of rods, usually three, to support the balls in playing cricket.



Wickets.

Widdy, (wid'e) *n.* [A.-S. *withig.*] A rope or halter made of withs or willows;—the gallows. [Scott.]

Wide, (wid) *a.* [A.-S. *wid.*] Broad;—having considerable distance or extent between the sides; not narrow;—of a certain measure between the sides;—remote; distant; ample; comprehensive; diffusive.

Wide, (wid) *adv.* To a distance; far.

Widely, (wid'le) *adv.* In a wide manner; far; extensively;—to a great degree.

Widen, (wid'n) *v. t.* To make wide or wider;—*v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge.

Wideness, (wid'nes) *n.* Quality of being wide; breadth; width;—large extent in all directions.

Widgeon, (wij'un) *n.* [F. *vingeon.*] A waterfowl of the duck group, smaller than the common duck.

Widow, (wid'ō) *n.* [A.-S. *widuwe.*] A woman who has lost her husband by death and is not taken another.

Widow, (wid'ō) *v. t.* To bereave of a husband;—to deprive of one who is loved; to make desolate.

Widower, (wid'ō-gr) *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.

Widowhood, (wid'ō-hōod) *n.* The state of being a widow; also, the state of being a widower.

Width, (width) *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth; wideness.

Wield, (wield) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wældan.*] To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder;—to use or employ; to control; to manage; to handle.

Wieldable, (wield'a-bl) *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.

Wife, (wif) *n.* [A.-S. *wif.*] A woman; an adult female;—the lawful consort of a man; a woman united to a man in wedlock.

Wifehood, (wif'hōod) *n.* State and character of a wife.

Wifeless, (wif'les) *a.* Without a wife; unmarried.

Wifely, (wif'le) *a.* Becoming a wife.

Wig, (wig) *n.* [Ger. *wick.*] An artificial covering of hair for the head;—a sort of cake; a bun.

Wigged, (wigd) *a.* Having the head covered with a wig; peruked.

Wigging, (wig'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *wig.*] A scolding; a rating.

Wight, (wit) *n.* [A.-S. *wiht.*] A being; a person;—used in poetry or burlesque.

Wigmaker, (wig'māk-gr) *n.* A person who makes wigs.

Wigwam, (wig'wam) *n.* [Algonquin or Massachusette, *wékw-on-ut.*] An Indian cabin or hut of a conical shape, made of bark or mats.



Wigwam.

Wild, (wild) *a.* [A.-S. *wild.*] Living in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated;—growing without culture; native;—desert; not inhabited; rude; savage; uncivilized;—ungoverned; licentious;—loose; disorderly;—uncouth; strange;—not well planned or digested; imaginary; impracticable;—indicating strong emotion, excitement, or bewilderment; crazy.

Wild, (wild) *n.* An uninhabited and uncultivated region; a forest or sandy desert; a wilderness.

Wilder, (wil'der) *v. t.* [Eng. *wild.*] To cause to lose the way or track; to bewilder.

Wilderment, (wil'der-ment) *n.* State of being bewildered; confusion; bewilderment.

Wilderness, (wil'der-nes) *n.* A tract of land uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain; a waste; a desert.

Wild-fire, (wil'dfir) *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, which when inflamed is very hard to quench.

Wild-geese, (wil'dgóse) *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas*, a bird of passage, and the congener of the domestic goose; grey goose; greylag.

Wilding, (wiling) *n.* A wild crab-apple;—a young tree growing without cultivation.

Wildish, (wil'dish) *a.* Somewhat wild.

Wildly, (wil'dle) *adv.* In a wild condition or manner;—without cultivation;—irrationally; extravagantly; fiercely; irregularly.

Wildness, (wild'nes) *n.* State or quality of being wild; rude or uncultivated state;—irregularity of manners or speech; savageness;—wandering;—aberration of mind; craziness;—state of being untamed.

Wild-oat, (wil'dót) *n.* A kind of grain that grows wild, having twisted awns.

Wilds, (wildz) *n.* The part of a plough by which it is drawn;—waste tracts or regions of land.

Wile, (wil) *n.* [A.-S.] A trick or stratagem practised for insnaring; lure; artifice; snare.

Wile, (wil) *v. t.* To impose upon; to beguile.

Wilful, (wil'fúol) *a.* [From *will* and *full.*] Governed by the will without yielding to reason;—obstinate; perverse;—done or suffered by design.

Wilfully, (wil'fúol-le) *adv.* Obstinate; stubbornly;—by design; of set purpose.

Wilfulness, (wil'fúol-nes) *n.* Quality of being wilful; obduracy; stubbornness; perverseness.

Wily, (wil'e-le) *adv.* By stratagem; with insidious art;—fraudulently.

Willness, (wil'e-nes) *n.* Guile; cunning;—slyness; artfulness.

Will, (wil) *n.* [A.-S. *wille.*] Power of choosing; mental power by which we determine to do or to refrain from doing something which we conceive to be in our power;—that which is willed; determination; choice;—state of being in one's power to will; discretion; good pleasure;—determination of one who has authority; direction; arbitrary disposal;—especially, divine determination; counsel, purpose, commandment,

or law of God;—strong wish or desire;—in law, the legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; testament; devise.

Will, (wil) *v. t.* [A.-S. *willan.*] [I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; *imp. would*, *pp. wanting*.] Used as an auxiliary, to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb. [I *will*, thou *willest*; he *will*; *imp. & pp. willed*; *ppr. willing*.] To determine by an act of choice; to ordain; to decree;—to give or direct the disposal of by testament; to bequeath;—to command; to direct;—*v. i.* To exercise an act of volition;—to be inclined or disposed; to choose;—to order or direct by testament.

Willing, (wiling) *a.* Free to do or grant; disposed; spontaneous; free;—ready; prompt;—desirous; pleased;—received of choice or without reluctance.

Willingly, (wiling-le) *adv.* In a willing manner; with free will; without reluctance; cheerfully.

Willingness, (wiling-nes) *n.* Quality of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.

Willow, (wil'ó) *n.* [A.-S. *wilg.*] A tree or shrub found in moist soil and beside water-courses—its slender branches, from the pliancy of the shoot and the toughness of the fibre, are used for making hoops, baskets, &c.

Willowy, (wil'ó-e) *a.* Abounding with willows;—resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; drooping.

Willy, (wil'e) *n.* A machine for opening and cleansing wool.

Wilt, (wilt) *v. i.* [Ger. *welken.*] To lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant; to droop;—*v. t.* To make flaccid, as a green plant;—hence, to destroy the vigour and energy of.

Wily, (wil'e) *a.* [From *wile.*] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; artful; sly; crafty; subtle.

Wimble, (wim'bl) *n.* [D. *wimpel.*] An instrument for boring holes turned by a handle; a gimlet; auger.

Wimble, (wim'bl) *v. t.* To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

Wimple, (wim'pl) *n.* [Ger. *wimpel.*] A covering of silk, linen, or other material, laid in folds, for the neck, chin, and sides of the face; a hood;—a veil.

Wimple, (wim'pl) *v. t.* To draw down or to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; to cover, as with a veil; hence, to hoodwink;—*v. i.* To ripple; to undulate.

Win, (win) *v. t.* [A.-S. *winnan.*] To gain by success or contest;—to allure to kindness; to bring to compliance;—to gain over to one's side or party; to gain by courtship;—to gain by persuasion;—to gain by play;—to earn, as bread or livelihood;—*v. i.* To gain the victory; to be successful;—to be a gainer at cards or other games;—to gain favour or influence.

Wince, (wins) *v. i.* [W. *gwingare*, F. *guincer.*] To shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to flinch; to start back;—to kick or flounce, as a horse when unsteady or impatient of a rider.

Winch, (winsh) *n.* [A.-S. *wincc.*] A lever having a projecting handle at one end and the other end fixed to an axle of a wheel or cylinder which it serves to turn;—a crank-handle;—an axle turned by a crank-handle for raising weights; a windlass.

Winch, (winsh) *v. t.* [F. *guincer.*] To wince; to shrink;—to kick, as a horse.

Wind, (wind) n. [A.-S. *wind*, Icel. *vindr*, L. *ventus*.] Air naturally in motion; a current of air; a breeze;—air artificially put in motion;—breath modulated by the respiratory and vocal organs or by an instrument;—power of respiration;—gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence;—a point of the compass; especially, one of the cardinal points;—any thing insignificant or light; mere talk.

Wind, (wind) v. t. To expose to the wind; to winnow;—to perceive or follow by the scent;—to ride or drive hard, as a horse, so as to render it scant of breath; to *blow*;—also, to rest, as a horse, that it may recover its wind; to *breathe*.

Wind, (wind) v. t. To blow; to sound by blowing; to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged.

Wind, (wind) v. t. [A.-S. *windan*.] To turn about something fixed; to coil; to twine; to twist;—to enfold; to encircle;—to turn and bend at one's pleasure; to introduce by insinuation; to vary;—to *wind up*, to bring to an end; to settle;—to raise by degrees;—to straiten, as a string, by turning that on which it is rolled;—to put in order for continued action, as a clock or watch;—*v. i.* To turn completely or repeatedly; to become coiled about any thing;—to have a circular course or direction;—to bend; to crook;—to move round; to double;—to go to the one side or the other; to meander.

Windage, (wind'aj) n. [From *wind*.] The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of a ball or shell.

Windbound, (wind'bound) a. Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

Wind-broken, (wind'brok-n) a. Diseased in the power of breathing by the rupture of the air-cells.

Winder, (wind'er) n. One who or that which winds; hence, a creeping or winding plant;—a reel or swift for winding silk, cotton, &c., on.

Windfall, (wind'faw) n. Any thing blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree;—an unexpected legacy or other gain.

Wind-gauge, (wind'ghj) n. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind.

Wind-gun, (wind'gun) n. A gun discharged by the force of compressed air; air-gun.

Windiness, (wind'e-nes) n. State of being windy or tempestuous;—flatulence.

Winding, (wind'ing) a. Twisting or bending from a direct line or an even surface.

Winding, (wind'ing) n. A turn or turning; a bend; meander;—a call by the boatswain's whistle.

Winding-sheet, (wind'ing-shët) n. A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped.

Wind-instrument, (wind'in-ströo-ment) n. An instrument of music sounded by wind, especially by the breath, as a flute, clarionet, and the like.

Windlass, (wind'las) n. [D. *windas*.] A cylinder or roller for raising weights, turned by a crank or lever, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.

Windless, (wind'les) a. Having no wind; calm;—exhausted of air; out of breath. [wind.]

Windmill, (wind'mil) n. A mill turned by the wind.

Window, (win'do) n. [Icel. *vindauga*.] An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air;—the door or sash that closes or covers the aperture or opening;—a lattice or casement; an aperture resembling a window.

Window, (win'do) v. t. To furnish with windows; to place at a window.

Window-blind, (win'do-blind) n. A blind to intercept or obscure the light of a window.

Window-curtain, (win'do-kur-tän) n. A curtain hung inside, and over the recess of, a window.

Window-shutter, (win'do-shut-er) n. A wooden or iron frame to close up a window.

Windpipe, (wind'pip) n. The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

Windsail, (wind'säl) n. A wide funnel of canvas, to convey fresh air into the lower parts of a ship.

Wind-tight, (wind'tit) a. Impervious to wind.

Windward, (wind'ward) n. The point from which the wind blows.

Windward, (wind'ward) adv. Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.

Windy, (wind'e) a. Consisting of wind;—tempestuous; boisterous;—flatulent;—empty;—airy.

Wine, (win) n. [A.-S. *wīn*.] The fermented juice of grapes;—a liquor resembling that from grapes yielded by other kinds of fruit;—any spirituous liquor produced by fermentation;—drinking; intoxication. [much wine; a great drink.]

Wine-bibber, (win'bib-er) n. One who drinks wine.

Wine-biscuit, (win'bis-ke) n. A kind of biscuit served with wine.

Wine-cooler, (win'kool-er) n. Any contrivance for cooling wine in bottle for the table.

Wine-glass, (win'glas) n. A small glass in which wine is drank.

Wine-merchant, (win'merch-ant) n. Importer of, wholesale dealer in, or retailer of wines.

Wine-press, (win'pres) n. A place in which grapes are pressed.

Wing, (wing) n. [Ger. *vinger*.] One of two anterior limbs of a fowl, corresponding to the arms of a man, and by most birds used for flying;—the limb of an insect;—passage by flying; flight;—acceleration of speed;—a fan or vane for winnowing grain;—one of two corresponding appendages attached to the sides of any thing;—a side-building less than the main edifice;—a membranous expansion of a plant;—the right or left division of an army, regiment, and the like;—in a fleet, one of the extremities where the ships are drawn up in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle;—one of the sides of the stage.

Wing, (wing) v. t. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly;—to supply with wings or appendages;—to cut off the wings of; to wound in the wing.

Winged, (wingd) a. Furnished with wings;—swift; rapid;—wounded or hurt in the wing.

Winged-bull, (wingd'boöl) n. A colossal figure of a bull sculptured in high relief on the gateways, porches, &c., of Assyrian, Persian, &c., temples and palaces, having wide-spreading wings rising over the back, a human head and beard, and the breast and parts of the bodies covered with curly hair.



Winged-bull.

Wingless, (wing'les) a. Having no wings; not able to fly.

Winglet, (wing'let) n. A little wing.

Wing-shell, (wing'shel) n. The case or shell which covers the wing of a coleopterous insect, as a beetle;—also written *wing-case*.

Wink, (wink) *v. i.* [*A.-S. wincian.*] To close the eyelids with a quick motion;—to close and open the eyelids quickly;—to give a hint by a motion of the eyelids;—to shut the eyes purposely for the sake of not seeing;—to connive at any thing; to avoid taking notice.

Wink, (wink) *n.* Act of closing the eyelids quickly;—a motion of the eye;—a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast;—a short period, as of sleep. [horse's blinder.

Winker, (wink'kr) *n.* One who winks; a winner, (win'kr) *n.* One who wins or gains by success in competition or contest.

Winning, (win'ing) *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favour; charming.

Winning, (win'ing) *n.* The sum won or gained in competition or contest—usually in the plural.

Winningly, (win'ing-le) *adv.* In a winning or enticing manner.

Winnow, (win'ô) *v. t.* [*A.-S. windrian.*] To separate and drive off the chaff from by means of wind;—to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth;—to fan; to beat, as with wings;—*v. i.* To separate chaff from grain.

Winnower, (win'ô-er) *n.* One who winnows.

Winnowing, (win'ô-ing) *n.* The act of one who or that which winnows.

Winsome, (win'sum) *a.* [*A.-S. wynsum.*] Cheerful; merry; comely; attractive.

Winter, (win'ter) *n.* [*A.-S. winter.*] The cold season of the year; in common usage, the period from the first day of December to the first day of March; a year.

Winter, (win'ter) *v. t.* To pass the winter;—*v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter.

Winter, (win'ter) *a.* Pertaining to winter.

Wintering, (win'ter-ing) *n.* Act of passing the winter;—act of feeding, keeping, or preserving in winter.

Winterly, (win'ter-le) *a.* Of a wintry kind; such as is suitable in winter.

Winter-quarters, (win'ter-kwâr-terz) *n. pl.* The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

Winter-solstice, (win'ter-sol'tis) *n.* The time when the sun enters capricorn, December 21st.

Wintry, (win'tre) *a.* Suitable to winter; resembling winter;—cold; stormy; snowy; frosty; icy. [wine.]

Winy, (win'e) *a.* Having the taste or qualities of

Wipe, (wip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wipian.*] To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing;—to strike off gently;—to remove by rubbing; to rub off; to clear;—to efface.

Wipe, (wip) *n.* Act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning;—a blow; a stroke;—a gibe; a jeer.

Wiper, (wip'er) *n.* One who wipes;—something used for wiping, as a towel or rag.

Wire, (wir) *n.* [*A.-S. wîr.*] An even thread of metal.

Wire, (wir) *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to;—to put upon a wire;—to snare by means of wire;—to transmit by wire; to telegraph. [Amer.]

Wire-cloth, (wir'kloth) *n.* A coarse cloth made of woven metallic wire.

Wire-draw, (wir'draw) *v. t.* To form, as a piece of metal into wire;—to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity.

Wire-drawer, (wir'draw-er) *n.* One who draws metal into wire;—one who draws the wires and regulates the motion of puppets, marionettes,

&c.;—hence, a scheming politician; one who guides and influences the actions of others; wire-puller.

Wire-gauze, (wir'gawz) *n.* A texture of finely interwoven wire resembling gauze.

Wire-rope, (wir'rôp) *n.* A rope formed of strauds of twisted wire.

Wire-worker, (wir'wurk-er) *n.* One who manufactures articles from wire.

Wiriness, (wir'e-nes) *n.* The state of being wiry.

Wiry, (wir'e) *a.* Made of wire; like wire; drawn out like wire;—tough; sinewy.

Wis, (wis) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wîsian.*] To know; to be aware;—to think; to suppose; to imagine.

Wisdom, (wiz'dum) *n.* [*A.-S. wîs and dôm.*]

Quality of being wise; knowledge and the capacity to make due use of it; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity;—in scripture, profitable words or doctrine;—the revelation of God; the Word; the Son of God;—spiritual understanding;—godliness;—prudence; reasonableness.

Wise, (wiz) *a.* [*A.-S. wîs.*] Having knowledge to discern and judge correctly; able to discriminate between what is true or false, right or wrong, proper or improper; sagacious;—practically knowing; discreet; able to choose right, proper, or expedient objects or ends, and to devise and carry out the best means to effect them;—skilled in arts, science, or philosophy; learned;—skilled in hidden arts, magic, or divination—used ironically;—dictated or guided by wisdom; judicious;—grave.

Wise, (wiz) *n.* [*A.-S.*] Way of being or acting; manner; mode.

Wisacre, (wiz'â-ker) *n.* [*Ger. weisager.*] One who makes undue pretensions to wisdom; hence, a simpleton; a dunce.

Wise-hearted, (wiz'hart-ed) *a.* Wise; knowing; skillful.

Wisely, (wiz'le) *adv.* Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom;—craftily; cunningly.

Wise-woman, (wiz'wôom-an) *n.* A witch.

Wish, (wish) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wîscean.*] To have a desire; to long;—to be disposed or inclined;—to entertain hope or fear in respect to any thing;—*v. t.* To desire; to long for; to hanker after;—to frame or express desires concerning; to invoke in favour of or against any one; to imprecate.

Wish, (wish) *n.* Desire; eager desire; longing;—expression of desire;—a thing desired; object of desire.

Wish-bone, (wish'bôn) *n.* The forked bone in front of the breast-bone in birds;—*merry-thought.* [a wish.]

Wisher, (wish'er) *n.* One who wishes or expresses

Wishful, (wish'fôol) *a.* Having desire or ardent desire;—showing desire.

Wishfully, (wish'fôol-le) *adv.* In a wishful manner; with desire or ardent desire.

Wishfulness, (wish'fôol-nes) *n.* The state of having or showing desire.

Wishy-washy, (wish'e-wosh'e) *a.* Thin and pale; without force or solidity; very weak.

Wisp, (wisp) *n.* [*Icel. & Dan. wisk.*] A small bundle of straw or other like substance;—a whisk.

Wistful, (wist'fôol) *a.* [From *wist*, pret. of *wipe*.] Eagerly attentive; earnest;—looking with hope or expectation;—expressing a longing desire.

Wistfully, (wist'fôol-le) *adv.* Earnestly; eagerly; with longing desire.

Wit, (wit) *v. i.* [A.-S. *witian*.] To know—used only in the infinitive; namely, *that is to say*.
Wit, (wit) *n.* [A.-S.] Mind; intellect; understanding; sense;—a mental faculty or power of the mind; imagination; fancy;—the faculty of associating ideas seemingly incongruous by selection of some point of real or fancied resemblance in a quick, pointed, and amusing manner;—quickness of fancy, or felicitous association of ideas, or aptness and liveliness of expression;—humour; ingenuity; cleverness in repartee;—a man of genius, fancy, or humour; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings, for repartee, and the like.—*pl.* Soundness of mind; unimpaired intellect;—also, presence of mind; readiness of resource; fertility of device, &c.
Witch, (wich) *n.* [A.-S. *wicce*.] A person given to the black art; a sorcerer or sorceress;—a charming person—said of a woman.
Witch, (wich) *v. t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.
Witchcraft, (wich'kraft) *n.* Practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments.
Witchery, (wich'er-e) *n.* Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft;—fascination; entrancing influence.
Witching, (wich'ing) *a.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft;—fascinating; enchanting.
With, (with) *prep.* [A.-S. *widh*, Ger. *mit*.] *With* denotes or expresses nearness; connection; partnership; intercourse;—situation or estimation among; treatment or regard by;—assistance; countenance;—accompanying cause or occasion; instrument; means;—correspondence; comparison;—close succession; immediate subsequence.
With, (with) *n.* [A.-S. *widhig*.] A flexible, slender twig or branch used as a band; a willow twig; a withy;—a band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted;—also *Withes*.
Withal, (with-awl) *adv.* [From *with* and *all*.] With the rest; likewise; at the same time.
Withdraw, (with-draw) *v. t.* To take away; to draw back; to recall;—to cause to go away or retire;—to take back; to retract.—*v. i.* To quit a company or place; to retire; recede.
Withdrawal, (with-drawl) *n.* Act of withdrawing or taking back; recalling.
Withdrawment, (with-drawment) *n.* Act of withdrawing or state of being withdrawn; withdrawal. [or *twigs*.]
Withes, (withs) *v. t.* To bind or fasten with withs.
Wither, (with'er) *v. i.* [A.-S. *weytherod*.] To fade; to lose freshness;—to lose or want animal moisture; to pine away;—to languish; to perish;—*v. t.* To cause to fade and become dry;—to cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay.
Withered, (with'erd) *a.* Dried; shrunk;—faded.
Withering, (with'er-ing) *a.* Shrinking; fading;—drying up; scorching;—hence, extremely sarcastic.
Witheringly, (with'er-ing-le) *adv.* In a manner tending to wither or cause to shrink.
Withers, (with'erz) *n. pl.* [Ger. *weiderrist*.] The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse at the bottom of the neck.
Withhold, (with-hold) *v. t.* To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action;—to retain; not to grant. [holds.]
Withholder, (with-hold'er) *n.* One who withholds.
Within, (with-in) *prep.* [A.-S. *widh* and *innan*.] In the inner or interior part of; inside of;—in the limits or compass of; not further in length than;—inside the reach or influence of; not beyond, overstepping, exceeding, or the like.

Within, (with-in) *adv.* In the inner part; inwardly; internally;—in the house; in doom.
Without, (with-out) *prep.* [A.-S. *widhutan*.] On or at the outside of; out of; not within;—beyond; out of the limits of; out of reach of;—in a state of absence from; apart from;—in a state of being destitute or deprived of;—independently of; not by the use or exercise of;—exclusively of.
Without, (with-out) *adv.* Not within; on the outside; out of doors; externally.
Withstand, (with-stand) *v. t.* To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force.
Withy, (with'e) *a.* Made of withs; like a with.
Witless, (wit'les) *a.* Destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; inconsiderate;—incorrect.
Witlessly, (wit'les-le) *adv.* Without understanding or judgment;—thoughtlessly.
Witlessness, (wit'les-nes) *n.* Want of understanding or judgment; thoughtlessness.
Witling, (wit'ling) *n.* A person who has little wit; a simpleton;—a pretender to wit.
Witness, (wit'nes) *n.* [A.-S.] Attestation of a fact or event; testimony;—that which furnishes evidence or proof;—one who beholds or otherwise has personal knowledge of any thing;—one who gives evidence before a judicial tribunal;—one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity.
Witness, (wit'nes) *v. t.* To see or know by personal presence; to observe;—to give testimony to; to testify to something;—to see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity.—*v. i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence; to testify.
Witness-box, (wit'nes-boks) *n.* The box where a witness stands when examined before a court.
Witted, (wit'ed) *a.* Having wit or understanding—used in composition.
Witticism, (wit'e-izim) *n.* A sentence or phrase which is affectingly witty; an attempt at wit;—a witty remark; repartee, pun, &c.
Wittily, (wit'e-le) *adv.* In a witty manner; ingeniously; artfully; with wit. [witty.]
Wittiness, (wit'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being Wittingly, (witing-le) *adv.* Knowingly; with knowledge.
Witty, (wit'e) *a.* Possessing wit or humour; good at repartee;—imaginative;—sarcastic; pungent.
Wive, (wiv) *v. i.* [From *wife*.] To marry, as a man; to take a wife;—*v. t.* To match to a wife; to wed.
Wiving, (wiv'ing) *n.* Act of taking a wife.
Wizard, (wiz'ard) *n.* [From *wis*.] One devoted to the black art; a magician; a sorcerer.
Wizard, (wiz'ard) *a.* Enchanting; charming; haunted by wizards. [up; *wizards*.]
Wizen, (wiz'n) *a.* [A.-S. *wiseniga*.] Thin; dried.
Wizen, (wiz'n) *v. i.* To wither; to become dry, hard, and shrivelled.
Wood, (wöd) *n.* [A.-S. *wod*.] An herbaceous plant of the genus *Isatis*, formerly cultivated for the blue colouring matter derived from its leaves.
Woe, (wö) *n.* [A.-S. *wö*, Ger. *sch*.] Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity;—a curse; malediction.
Woe-begone, (wö'bë-gon) *a.* [Eng. *woe* and *be-gone*.] Overwhelmed with grief and sorrow.
Woful, (wö'fööl) *a.* Sorrowful; distressed with

grief and calamity; unhappy; sad;—full of distress; lamentable;—bringing distress, affliction, or evil; calamitous;—miserably small; sorry; paltry.

Wofully, (wó'fóol-le) *adv.* In a woful manner; sorrowfully;—wretchedly; miserably.

Wofulness, (wó'fóol-nes) *n.* The quality of being woful; misery; calamity.

Wolf, (wólf) *n.* [A.-S. *wulf*.] A digitigrade carnivorous animal of the genus *Canis*, crafty, ravenous, and noted for its depredations on the sheep-cote, farm-yard, &c.;—any thing very ravenous or destructive.

Wolf-dog, (wólf'dog) *n.* A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep.

Wolfish, (wólf'ish) *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf. [*ner.*]

Wolfishly, (wólf'ish-le) *adv.* In a wolfish manner.

Wolverine, (wólf'ver-in) *n.* [From *wolf*.] A carnivorous mammal of the genus *Gulo*, inhabiting the coasts of the Arctic Seas; the glutton.

Woman, (wóom'an) *n.* [A.-S. *wifmann*.] The female of the human race, especially when grown to adult years;—a female attendant or servant.

Womanhood, (wóom'an-hóod) *n.* State, character, or qualities of a woman;—women collectively.

Womanish, (wóom'an-ish) *a.* Suitable to a woman; feminine;—unmanly; effeminate; soft; weak.

Womanishly, (wóom'an-ish-le) *adv.* In a womanish manner; effeminately.

Womankind, (wóom'an-kind) *n.* The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

Womanly, (wóom'an-le) *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine; not masculine;—not childish or girlish. [*of a woman.*]

Womany, (wóom'an-le) *adv.* In the manner

Womb, (wóom) *n.* [A.-S.] The uterus of a female;—the place where any thing is generated or produced;—any cavity containing and enveloping any thing;—the belly; *wame*. [*Scot.*]

Won, (wun) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wonian*, *wunian*.] To dwell; to reside;—to live.

Wonder, (wun'der) *n.* [A.-S. *wunder*, *wundor*.] The emotion excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something strange, extraordinary, and not well understood; surprise; astonishment;—cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a miracle.

Wonder, (wun'der) *v. i.* To be affected by surprise or admiration; to be struck with astonishment; to marvel;—to feel doubt and curiosity.

Wonderer, (wun'der-er) *n.* One who wonders.

Wonderful, (wun'der-fóol) *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or surprise;—amazing; astonishing.

Wonderfully, (wun'der-fóol-le) *adv.* In a wonderful manner. [*or quality of being wonderful.*]

Wonderfulness, (wun'der-fóol-nes) *n.* The state

Wonder-worker, (wun'der-wurk-er) *n.* One who performs wonders or miracles.

Wondrous, (wun'drus) *a.* Such as may excite astonishment;—strange; prodigious; marvellous.

Wondrously, (wun'drus-le) *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

Wont, (wunt) *a.* [A.-S. *wunan*.] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated.

Wont, (wunt) *n.* Custom; habit; use.

Wonted, (wunt'ed) *a.* Accustomed; customary.

Wontedness, (wunt'ed-nes) *n.* The state of being accustomed.

Woo, (wóo) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wógian*.] To solicit in love; to court;—to invite with importunity;—*v. i.* To court; to make love.

Wood, (wóod) *n.* [A.-S. *wudu*.] A large and thick collection of trees; a forest;—the hard substance of trees; timber;—trees cut or sawed for the fire or other uses;—an idol made of wood.

Wood, (wóod) *v. t.* To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for;—*v. i.* To take in wood.

Wood-ashes, (wóod-ash'ez) *n. pl.* The remains of burnt wood or plants.

Woodbine, (wóod-bin) *n.* [A.-S. *wudubend*.] A climbing plant having flowers of great fragrance; the honeysuckle.

Woodchuck, (wóod'chuk) *n.* In New England, a rodent mammal, species of marmot.

Wood-coal, (wóod'kól) *n.* Charcoal; also, lignite or brown coal.

Woodcock, (wóod'kok) *n.* A wild bird of the snipe family, noted by its long robust bill, short legs, and rapid flight.

Wood-craft, (wóod'kraft) *n.* Skill and practice in shooting and other sports of the chase; especially, skill in hunting the deer.

Wood-cut, (wóod'kut) *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from an engraving.

Wood-cutter, (wóod'kut-er) *n.* A person who cuts wood; one who makes wood-cuts; an engraver on wood.

Wood-cutting, (wóod'kut-ing) *n.* The art or profession of cutting wood;—wood-engraving.

Wooded, (wóod'ed) *a.* Supplied or covered with wood. [*clumsy; awkward.*]

Wooden, (wóod'n) *a.* Made or consisting of wood;

Wood-engraver, (wóod'en-gráv-er) *n.* One who engraves on wood.

Wood-engraving, (wóod'en-gráv-ing) *n.* The act or art of cutting figures of natural objects on wood; xylography;—an engraving on wood.

Wood-grouse, (wóod'grous) *n.* The largest species of grouse; cock of the mountain; capercaillie. [*Scot.*] [*which wood is deposited.*]

Wood-house, (wóod'haus) *n.* A house or shed in Woodland, (wóod'land) *a.* Relating to woods; sylvan.

Woodland, (wóod'land) *n.* Land covered with wood, or land on which trees grow for fuel or timber.

Woodman, (wóod'man) *n.* A forest officer appointed to take care of the wood;—a sportsman; a hunter;—a wood-cutter.

Woodnote, (wóod'nót) *n.* Music or song of the wood; natural tone of a bird;—hence, natural and genuine musical or poetical expression.

Woodnymph, (wóod'nimf) *n.* A nymph inhabiting the woods; a goddess of the woods.

Wood-offering, (wóod'of-gr-ing) *n.* An offering or sacrifice of wood;—wood burned on the altar.

Woodpecker, (wóod'pek-er) *n.* A scansorial bird of many species—it has a strong bill, and pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees in pursuit of insects.



Wolf.



Woodchuck.



Woodpecker.

Wood-pigeon, (wóod'píj-un) *n.* The ring dove.

Woodruff, (wóod'ruf) *n.* A native plant of the genus *Asperula*, the leaves of which emit a strong fragrant odour.

Wood-screw, (wóod'scrú) *n.* A screw made of iron, and furnished with a sharp thread for insertion in wood.

Wood-work, (wóod'wurk) *n.* That part of any structure which is wrought of wood.

Woody, (wóode) *a.* Abounding with wood;—ligneous.

Woer, (wóo'er) *n.* One who courts or solicits in love.

Wool, (wóof) *n.* [A.-S. *wefan*.] The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the web;—cloth.

Woing, (wóo'ing) *n.* The act or art of inviting or soliciting; courtship.

Woingly, (wóo'ing-le) *adv.* Enticingly; with persuasiveness.

Wool, (wóol) *n.* [A.-S. *wull*.] That soft, curled, or crisped species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals;—short, thick hair, especially when crisped or curled;—the fibre of the cotton plant;—the fleece of a sheep.

Wool-bearing, (wóol'bár-ing) *a.* Producing wool.

Wool-burring, (wóol'bur-ing) *n.* Act or process of teasing or of cleansing wool with burs.

Wool-combing, (wóol'kóm-ing) *n.* Act or process of combing wool.

Wool, (wóold) *v. t.* [D. *woelen*.] To wind a rope round, as a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, for confining and supporting them.

Wool-dyed, (wóol'did) *a.* Dyed in the form of yarn before being made up as cloth.

Wooled, (wóold) *a.* Having or made of wool—with a qualifying adjective prefixed, as *fine*, &c.

Wool-gathering, (wóol'gath-er-ing) *n.* Indulgence in idle exercise of the imagination; a foolish or useless pursuit or design; vagary.

Wool-grower, (wóol'gró-er) *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

Wool-growing, (wóol'gró-ing) *a.* Producing sheep and wool.

Woolen, (wóol'en) *a.* [A.-S. *wullen*.] Made of wool; consisting of wool;—pertaining to wool.

Woolliness, (wóol'e-nes) *n.* State of being woolly.

Woolly, (wóole) *a.* Consisting of wool;—resembling wool; of the nature of wool;—clothed with a pubescence resembling wool.

Wool-pack, (wóol'pak) *n.* A pack or bag of wool weighing 240 pounds.

Wool-sack, (wóol'sak) *n.* A sack or bag of wool; *speciically*, the seat of the lord chancellor in the House of Lords.

Wool-sorter, (wóol'sort-er) *n.* One who sorts different kinds of wool according to their texture or value.

Wool-stapler, (wóol'stá-pler) *n.* One who deals in wool.

Wool-winder, (wóol'wind-er) *n.* A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles for sale.

Word, (wurd) *n.* [A.-S.] The spoken sign of a conception or idea; a single component part of human speech; a term; a vocable;—the written or printed characters expressing such a term;—talk; discourse; oral expression;—account; tidings; message;—order; command;—statement; affirmation; declaration; promise;—verbal contention; dispute;—a proverb; a

motto;—the Word, Scripture; the revelation of the book containing the revelation of the will of God to man;—Christ before his incarnation.

Word, (wurd) *v. t.* To express in words; to phrase.

Word-book, (wurd'bók) *n.* A collection of words; a vocabulary; a dictionary.

Wordiness, (wurd'e-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being wordy; verbosity;—prolixity.

Wording, (wurd'ing) *n.* The act of expressing in words; phrasing;—the manner of expressing in words; style of expression; phraseology.

Wordy, (wurd'e) *a.* Using many words; verbose;—containing many words.

Work, (wurk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wyrcan*.] To exert one's self; to labour; to be engaged in the performance of a task, a duty, or the like;—to operate; to act;—hence, to be effective;—to carry on business;—to be customarily engaged or employed; to toil;—to be in a state of severe exertion; to strain;—to make one's way slowly and with difficulty; to proceed with effort;—to ferment, as a liquid;—to act on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic;—*v. t.* To labour or operate upon; to prepare for use;—to produce by labour; to accomplish; to effect;—to produce by slow degrees;—to wear or bore, as a passage through;—to put into use or exercise; to exert;—to influence by acting upon, as the feelings;—to form with a needle and thread, to embroider;—to set in action, as machinery or motive power; to manage; to govern;—to direct the course of, as a ship, &c.;—to cause to ferment, as liquor.

Work, (wurk) *n.* Toil; labour; employment; effort directed to an end; particularly, manual labour;—material for working upon; subject of exertion;—the result of labour; product; performance; fabric; manufacture; or in a more general use, act, deed, effect, feat;—indifferent or awkward performance;—bungling attempt;—manner of working; management; treatment;—that which is produced by mental labour; a composition; a book;—embroidery. —*pl.* Structures in civil, military, or naval engineering; also, the structures and grounds of a manufacturing establishment;—the mechanism of a watch;—in *theology*, moral duties or external performances, as a ground of justification, in opposition to *grace*.

Workable, (wurk'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being worked, as a metal;—worth working, as a mine.

Work-box, (wurk'boks) *n.* A box for holding instruments or materials for work.

Worker, (wurk'er) *n.* One who works; a labourer.

Work-house, (wurk'hous) *n.* A house in which the poor are maintained at the public expense, and provided with labour; a poor-house.

Working, (wurk'ing) *a.* Employed in manual work; labouring;—operating; producing;—fermenting.

Working, (wurk'ing) *n.* Act of labouring;—action; operation;—fermentation.

Working-class, (wurk'ing-klas) *n.* The class of people who are engaged in manual labour; labourers; operatives; mechanics, &c.

Working-day, (wurk'ing-dá) *n.* A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, festivals, and the like.

Working-day, (wurk'ing-dá) *a.* Plodding; hard-working; common; coarse; grava.

Workman, (wurk'man) *n.* A man employed in labour; a worker; a labourer;—especially, a skilful artificer or mechanic.

Workmanlike, (wurk'man-lik) *a.* Becoming a workman; skilful; well performed.

Workmanly, (wurk'man-le) *adv.* In a skilful manner; in a manner becoming a workman.

Workmanship, (wurk'man-ship) *n.* Skill of a workman; execution or manner of making any thing;—that which is effected, made, or produced; manufacture; especially, something made by manual labour.

Workshop, (wurk'shop) *n.* A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

Work-table, (wurk'tā-bl) *n.* A table for holding needlework, and materials and implements for it.

Work-woman, (work'wóom-an) *n.* A woman who performs any work; especially, needlework.

World, (wúrd) *n.* [A.-S.] The earth and its inhabitants with their concerns;—the earth and the surrounding heavens; the creation; universe;—any planet or heavenly body considered as inhabited;—present existence; this life;—customs, practices, and interests of men; public society; sphere of notoriety, fashion, &c.;—individual experience of life; course of life;—the inhabitants of the earth; mankind;—the earth and its affairs, as distinguished from heaven; a secular, as opposed to a religious life;—the ungodly or wicked part of mankind;—a great multitude or quantity.

Worldliness, (wúrd'le-nes) *n.* Quality of being worldly; a predominant attachment to wealth or to temporal honours or enjoyments;—covetousness.

Worldling, (wúrd'ling) *n.* One who is devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

Worldly, (wúrd'le) *a.* Relating to the world; human; common;—secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; covetous;—carnal; not spiritual.

Worldly-minded, (wúrd'le-mind-ed) *a.* Devoted to worldly interests; covetous of gain or of temporal prosperity, honour, or pleasures;—carnal.

Worldly-mindedness, (wúrd'le-mind-ed-nes) *n.* Engrossing attention to temporal interests, pursuits, and pleasures; covetousness; want of spirituality of mind.

Worm, (wurm) *n.* [A.-S. *wyrm*, Ger. *wurm*.] Originally, any creeping or crawling animal; a serpent, caterpillar, snail, or the like;—a being debased or despised;—*pl.* Animals which live and breed in the intestines of other animals;—figuratively, something that afflicts one's conscience;—any thing spiral;—the thread of a screw;—a spiral instrument for drawing cartridges from fire-arms;—a small worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue;—a spiral metallic pipe through which vapour passes in distillation;—a short revolving screw.

Worm, (wurm) *v. i.* To work slowly, gradually, and secretly;—*v. t.* To drive by secret and slow means, with *into*;—to expel or undermine by slow and secret means, with *out*;—to extort or draw out, as a secret;—to draw a cartridge from, as a fire-arm.

Worm-eaten, (wurm'ētn) *a.* Gnawed by worms;—having cavities made by worms;—worthless.

Wormwood, (wurm'wóod) *n.* [A.-S. *wermuod*.] A

plant having a bitter nauseous taste;—so called because formerly supposed to be fatal to worms.

Wormy, (wurm'e) *a.* Containing a worm; abounding with worms;—earthy; grovelling.

Worn-out, (wórn'out) *a.* Consumed or rendered useless by wearing; trite; old; exploded.

Worry, (wuré) *v. t.* [Ger. *würgen*.] To harass with care and anxiety; to trouble;—to harass with labour; to fatigue;—to harass by pursuit and barking; also, to tear or mangle with the teeth.

Worry, (wuré) *n.* A state of disturbance from care and anxiety; vexation; anxiety; trouble.

Worse, (wurs) *a.* [A.-S. *wyrza*.] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt in a higher degree; in poorer health; more sick;—used both in a physical and moral sense.

Worse, (wurs) *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

Worship, (wur'ship) *n.* [From *worth* and *ship*.] Dignity; eminence; excellence;—honour; respect;—a title of honour used in addresses to certain magistrates, &c.;—religious reverence and homage; adoration paid to God;—idolatry covers.

Worship, (wur'ship) *v. t.* To adore; to pay divine honours to;—to pay civil reverence to; to treat with the highest respect;—*v. i.* To perform acts of adoration;—to perform religious service;—to wait on the ministry of word and sacrament.

Worshipful, (wur'ship-fúol) *a.* Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect.

Worshipper, (wur'ship-er) *n.* One who worships.

Worshipping, (wur'ship-ing) *n.* Act of paying divine honours to; adoration.

Worst, (wurst) *a.* Bad, evil, or pernicious in the highest degree, whether in a physical or moral sense.

Worst, (wurst) *n.* That which is most bad or evil; the most severe, calamitous, or wicked state or degree.

Worst, (wurst) *v. t.* To gain advantage over; to get the better of; to defeat; to overthrow.

Worsted, (wóost'ed) *n.* [From *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk.] Well-twisted yarn spun of long-staple wool.

Worsted, (wóost'ed) *a.* Made of woollen yarn; spun from wool; consisting of worsted.

Wort, (wurt) *n.* [A.-S. *wyrt*.] A plant; an herb;—used chiefly in compounds;—a plant of the cabbage kind.

Wort, (wurt) *n.* [A.-S. *wirt*, must.] New beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation.

Worth, (wurth) *n.* [A.-S. *weorð*.] That quality of a thing which renders it valuable or useful; value; value as expressed in a standard, as money;—value of moral or personal qualities; virtue; eminence; usefulness;—importance; consequence.

Worth, (wurth) *a.* Equal in value to;—deserving of;—chiefly in a good sense;—having wealth or estate to the value of.

Worthily, (wur'the-le) *adv.* In a worthy manner; deservedly; justly; suitably.

Worthiness, (wur'the-nes) *n.* State or quality of being worthy;—merit; excellence; dignity; virtue.

Worthless, (wurth'les) *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, or the like;—undeserving; base.

Worthlessly, (wurth'les-le) *adv.* In a worthless manner.

Worthlessness, (wurth'les-nes) *n.* Want of value;—want of excellence;—meanness; baseness.

Worthy, (wur'the) *a.* Having worth or excellence; deserving; meritorious;—noble; illustrious;—estimable; virtuous;—equal in value to; entitled to;—suitable to any thing bad;—deserving of ill.

Worthy, (wur'the) *n.* A man of worth;—one distinguished for useful and estimable qualities;—a man of valour—often in the plural.

Wot, (wot) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wōt.*] To know; to be aware.

Would, (wóod) *imp. of will*, used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood; also, to express condition or supposition; to express a simple desire, to wish to do, or to wish to have.

Wound, (wóond) *n.* [A.-S. *wund.*] A cut, stab, bruise, rent, or the like;—injury; hurt; damage.

Wound, (wóond) *v. t.* To hurt by violence, as by a cut, stab, bruise, and the like; to injure; to hurt the feelings of; to pain; to affront.

Woundily, (wóond'e-le) *adv.* Excessively; greatly.

Wounding, (wóond'ing) *n.* Act of injuring by violence; hurt; injury.

Woundy, (wóond'e) *a.* Excessive; vastly great.

Wrack, (rak) *n.* [F. *varéc.*] A marine plant out of which kelp is made;—sea-weed.

Wrack, (rak) *n.* [A.-S. *rec.*] A thin, flying cloud.

Wrath, (ráth) *n.* [Probably corrupted from *swarth.*] An apparition of a person, seen before death, or a little after; a spectre.

Wrangle, (rang'gl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wringan.*] To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl;—in universities, to dispute publicly; to maintain or oppose a thesis.

Wrangle, (rang'gl) *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel;—bickering; contest; controversy.

Wrangler, (rang'glér) *n.* One who wrangles; an angry disputant;—at Cambridge University, one in the highest class of those who take the degree of Bachelor of Arts;—*senior wrangler*, the first on this list.

Wranglership, (rang'glér-ship) *n.* The distinction or position of taking first-class honours in arts.

Wrangling, (rang'gling) *n.* Act of disputing angrily; altercation.

Wrap, (rap) *v. t.* [Probably allied to *warp.*] To wind or fold together;—to envelop completely; to enfold;—to conceal by enveloping; to involve, as an effect or consequence;—to comprise; to contain.

Wrapper, (rap'ér) *n.* One who wraps;—that in which any thing is inclosed; envelope; covering;—a loose outer garment; an overcoat worn by men;—a woman's morning gown.

Wrapping, (rap'ing) *n.* A wrapper; that which covers any thing; an envelope.

Wrasse, (ras) *n.* [W. *wrack.*] A prickly-spined, hard-boned fish of several species.

Wrath, (ráth) *n.* [A.-S. *wrādh.*] Violent anger; indignation; rage; fury; ire;—the effects of anger;—the just punishment of an offence or crime.

Wrathful, (ráth'fóol) *a.* Full of wrath; greatly incensed;—springing from wrath;—furious; raging.

Wrathfully, (ráth'fóol-le) *adv.* Angrily; furiously.

Wrathfulness, (ráth'fóol-nes) *n.* The state of being wrathful; vehement anger.

Wreak, (rēk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wreccan.*] To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict.

Wreath, (rēth) *n.* Something twisted or curled;—a garland; a chaplet; an ornamental twisted band for the head; especially, one given to a victor.

Wreathe, (rēth) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wrēðan.*] To twist; to wind one about another; to entwine;—to surround with any thing twisted or convolved. To encircle; to enfold;—*v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined.

Wreathing, (rēth'ing) *n.* The act of encircling; a wreath.

Wreathless, (rēth'les) *a.* Destitute of a wreath.

Wreathy, (rēth'e) *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

Wreck, (rek) *n.* [D. *wrak.*] Destruction; ruin;—the destruction of a vessel by being cast on shore or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the winds or waves;—the ruins of a ship stranded or otherwise rendered useless—the remains of any thing ruined;—goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea;—any thing in a state of ruin or decay;—a person worn out by disease, dissipation, &c.

Wreck, (rek) *v. t.* To destroy, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving against the shore or on rocks, by causing to founder or the like;—hence, to bring ruin upon; to destroy.

Wreckage, (rek'aj) *n.* Act of wrecking;—the remains of a vessel or cargo which has been wrecked.

Wrecker, (rek'ér) *n.* One who plunders the wrecks of ships;—one who by false lights or otherwise draws vessels from their proper course that they may be cast ashore, wrecked, and plundered.

Wren, (reh) *n.* [A.-S. *wrenna.*] A small insectivorous bird of the genus *Trochilus*, lively and active in its habits.

Wrench, (rensh) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wrencan.*] To wrest, twist, or force by violence;—to strain; to sprain; to distort.

Wrench, (rensh) *n.* A violent twist, or a pull with twisting;—a sprain;—an instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, &c.;—hence, means of compulsive action.

Wrest, (rest) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wrestan.*] To turn; to twist; to extort by violence; to pull or force away by violent wringing;—to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning; to distort; to pervert.

Wrest, (rest) *n.* Violent pulling and twisting; distortion; perversion;—a key or hammer used in tuning a stringed instrument.

Wrestler, (rest'ér) *n.* One who wrestles or perverts.

Wrestle, (res'l) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wrestlian.*] To contend, as two persons by grappling together and each striving to throw the other down;—hence, to struggle; to strive.

Wrestle, (res'l) *n.* A struggle between two to see which will throw the other down; a struggle.

Wrestler, (res'ér) *n.* One who wrestles; one who is skilful in wrestling.

Wrestling, (res'ling) *n.* Act of grappling one with



another and trying to throw the other down ;—contention ; strife ;—struggle ; hand to hand contest.

Wretch, (rech) *n.* [*A.-S. wrecca.*] A miserable person ; one profoundly unhappy ;—one sunk in vice ; a base, despicable person ;—a poor sorry creature, in pity ;—a fondly loved person.

Wretched, (rech'ed) *a.* Very miserable ; sunk in deep affliction or distress ; calamitous ;—worthless ; very poor or mean ;—despicable ; vile and contemptible.

Wretchedly, (rech'ed-le) *adv.* In a wretched manner ; miserably ; unhappily ; meanly ; despicably.

Wretchedness, (rech'ed-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being wretched ; extreme misery or unhappiness—meanness ; despicableness.

Wriggle, (rig'l) *v. i.* [*A.-S. wrigian.*] To move the body to and fro from side to side with short motions ;—*v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion ; to move by twisting ; to introduce by a shifting motion ; to insinuate by going from side to side.

Wiggler, (rig'ler) *n.* One who wriggles.

Wriggling, (rig'ling) *n.* Act of moving one way and the other with quick turns ; twisting from side to side.

Wright, (rit) *n.* [*A.-S. wryhta.*] One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business ; an artificer ; a workman—chiefly used in compounds suggesting workmanship in wood.

Wring, (ring) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wringan.*] To turn and strain with violence ;—to extract or obtain by twisting and compressing ; to squeeze or press out ; hence, to extort ;—to gripe closely ; to pinch ;—hence, to pain ; to distress ;—to bend or strain out of its position ;—hence, to distort ; to pervert—*v. i.* To turn or twist, as with pain ; to writhe in anguish.

Wringing, (ring'ing) *n.* Act of pressing and twisting, as the hands, in anguish, despair, &c.

Wringer, (ringer) *n.* One who or that which wrings ; an instrument for forcing water from clothes after they have been washed.

Wrinkle, (ring'kl) *n.* [*A.-S. wrincla.*] A small ridge or furrow formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance ;—a corrugation of the skin of the face ; a sign of age or of care, &c. ;—a fold or rumple in cloth ; a crease ;—roughness or unevenness.

Wrinkle, (ring'kl) *v. t.* To contract into furrows and prominences ; to corrugate ;—to make rough or uneven ;—*v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

Wrinkly, (ring'kle) *a.* Full of wrinkles ; liable to be wrinkled ; corrugated.

Wrist, (rist) *n.* [*A.-S.*] The joint by which the hand is united to the arm ; the tarsus ;—also used adjectively.

Wristband, (rist'band) *n.* That band or part of a shirt-sleeve which covers the wrist.

Writ, (rit) *n.* [*From write.*] That which is written ; writing ;—the Scriptures ;—a judicial summons by which one is cited to appear before a legal tribunal ;—an order to elect in a certain town or district one or more members of parliament ;—a legal instrument ; a deed.

Write, (rit) *v. t.* [*A.-S. writan.*] To inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument ;—to express in legible or intelligible characters ; to set down in an epistle ; to communicate by letter ;

—hence, to compose or produce, as an author ;—to impress durably ;—to make known by writing ; to record ;—*v. i.* To form characters, letters, or figures as representatives of sounds or ideas ; to be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting ;—to frame or combine ideas and express them in words ; to recite or relate in books ;—to call one's self ; to use the style of.

Writer, (rit'er) *n.* One who writes or has written ; a scribe ; a clerk ;—an author.

Writhe, (rit'h) *v. t.* [*A.-S. writhan.*] To twist with violence ; to distort ; to wring ;—to pervert ;—*v. i.* To twist ; to be distorted.

Writing, (rit'ing) *n.* Act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material ;—any thing written ; a legal instrument ; a book ; a manuscript ; an inscription ;—*pl.* Official papers ; deeds ; instruments of conveyance, &c.

Writing-desk, (rit'ing-desk) *n.* A table with a sloping top for writing upon ;—also, a portable desk for writing on and containing writing materials.

Writing-master, (rit'ing-mas-ter) *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

Writing-paper, (rit'ing-pä-per) *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface and sized for writing upon.

Wrong, (rong) *a.* [*A.-S. wrang.*] Not physically right ;—not fit or suitable to an end or object ; not appropriate for use ;—not morally right ;—not according to truth ; unjust ; faulty ; incorrect ; erroneous ; improper ; mistaken.

Wrong, (rong) *n.* That which deviates from moral rectitude ; any injury done to another ; a trespass ; injustice.

Wrong, (rong) *adv.* Not rightly ; amiss ; morally ill ; erroneously.

Wrong, (rong) *v. t.* To treat with injustice ; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from ; to injure ;—to impute evil to unjustly.

Wrong-doer, (rong'doo-er) *n.* One who injures another or does wrong.

Wrongful, (rong'fool) *a.* Full of wrong ; injurious ; unjust ; unfair.

Wrongfully, (rong'fool-le) *adv.* In a wrongful manner ; injuriously ; unjustly.

Wrongheaded, (rong'hed-ed) *a.* Wrong in opinion ; perverse ; crotchety or impracticable.

Wrongheadedness, (rong'hed-ed-nes) *n.* The quality of being wrongheaded ; perverseness.

Wrongly, (rong'le) *adv.* In a wrong manner ; unjustly ; amiss.

Wrongness, (rong'nes) *n.* Quality of being wrong ; wrong disposition ; erroneousness ;—state of being wrong ; error.

Wrongous, (rong'us) *a.* Constituting a wrong ; unjust ; illegal.

Wrong-timed, (rong'timd) *a.* Done at an improper time ; ill-timed.

Wroth, (rawth) *a.* [*A.-S. wroth.*] Full of wrath ; angry ; incensed ; indignant ; enraged.

Wrought, (rawt) *a.* Worked into a tough state by welding and hammering, in distinction to cast, as iron, &c. ;—wrought up, excited ; inflamed ;—wrought upon, influenced ; persuaded.

Wry, (ri) *a.* [*A.-S. wridan.*] Turned to one side ; twisted ; distorted ;—deviating from the right direction ; perverted.

Wry, (rî) v. t. To turn aside; to wrest;—v. i. To be turned aside or distorted; to deviate from the right line, &c.

Wryneck, (rînek) n. A twisted or distorted neck;—a small native bird of the genus *Funx*, allied to the woodpecker—so called from the manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulder.

Wrynecked, (rînekt) a. Having a distorted neck.

Wryness, (rî'nes) n. State of being wry or distorted.

Wye, (wî) n. One of the two forked pieces or bearings resembling the letter Y in shape, in the notch of which rest the ends of the axis supporting the telescope in a theodolite, the pivots in a transit instrument, and the like:—written also Y, pl. Y's.

Wynd, (wind) n. [A.-S. *windan*.] A narrow lane or alley. [Scot.]

X.

X (aks), the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed, as to its form, from the Greek X, and is not found as an initial letter, with one exception, unless in words of Greek origin. At the end of words it has the sound of *ks*, as in *wax*; in the middle, the sound of *ks*, or *gz*, as in *axis*, *example*; at the beginning of a word, *z*.

Xanthian, (zan'the-an) a. Pertaining to Xanthus, an ancient town of Asia Minor;—noting certain marbles found near that place.

Xanthic, (zan'thik) a. [G. *xanthos*.] Tending toward yellow or to those colours in which yellow is a constituent, as scarlet, orange, and the like.

Xanthine, (zan'thin) n. [G. *xanthos*.] The yellow, insoluble, colouring matter contained in certain plants and the petals of certain flowers.

Xanthous, (zan'thus) a. Yellow; yellowish-fair;—noting the fair races or tribes of mankind.

Xantippe, (zan-tip'pē) n. [G.] A female scold; a shrew.

Xebec, (zē'bek) n. [Sp. *xabeque*.] A small,

three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean sea.

Xerophthalmia, (zē-rof'thal-me) n. [G. *xēros* and *ophthalmos*.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes.

Xerotes, (zē'rō-tēs) n. [G.] A dry habit or disposition of body.

Xiphias, (zîf'e-as) n. [G. *xiphoi*.] The swordfish;—a comet shaped like a sword.

Xiphoid, (zîfoid) a. [G. *xiphocidēs*.] Resembling a sword;—*xiphoid cartilage*, a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.

Xylograph, (zî'lō-graf) n. An engraving on wood or the impression from such an engraving.

Xylophagous, (zî-lof'a-gus) a. [G. *xylophagos*.] Eating or feeding on wood.

Xylographer, (zî-log'raf-ŕ) n. One who practises xylography.

Xylography, (zî-log'ra-fe) n. [G. *xylos* and *graphein*.] Act or art of cutting figures in wood in representation of natural objects; wood-engraving.

Xyster, (zîs'ter) n. [G. *xystrōn*.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

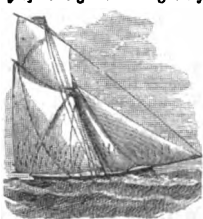
Y.

Y (wî), the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, derives its form from the Greek T. At the beginning of words or syllables, it is called a consonant, produced by bringing the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, in the position in which the soft *g* is produced. In the middle and at the end of words it is a vowel, having precisely the same sounds as *i*, viz., a long sound, as in *defy* (de-fî), and a short sound, as in *synonymous* (sin-on'e-mus), *glory* (glō're).

Yacht, (yot) n. [D. *yagt*.] A light and elegantly furnished sea-going vessel used for pleasure trips, racing, and the like; also, a vessel of state, for conveying kings and other dignitaries across sea.

Yachter, (yot'er) n. One who keeps, commands, or sails in a yacht.

Yachting, (yot'ing) n. Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.



Yacht.

Yachting, (yot'ing) a. Relating to a yacht or yachts.

Yachtsman, (yots'man) n. One who owns or sails a yacht; one employed on board of a yacht.

Yager, (yaw'ger) n. [Ger. *jäger*.] A hunter;—a huntsman; a forester;—one of certain regiments in the Germanic states.

Yam, (yam) n. [Indian *ihame*.] A large, excellent tuber or root of a genus of climbing plants, growing in tropical climates.

Yammer, (yam'er) v. i. [Ger. *yammeren*.] To speak or cry out loudly;—to talk loosely and incoherently.

Yankee, (yang'kē) n. An American; a native or subject of the United States—so called in Europe;—a New Englander; a native of the Northern States—so called in America;—colloquially, a man shrewd and sharp at a bargain.

Yankee, (yang'kē) a. Belonging to the Yankees or to the United States of America.

Yankee-doodle, (yang'kē-dōo-dl) n. A native of the United States;—a tune or song—so called.

Yankeeism, (yang'kē-izm) n. A practice or idiom of the Yankees.

Yap, (yáp) *v. i.* [*F. japper.*] To bark; to yelp;—to snap.

Yapping, (yáp'ing) *n.* Barking;—snapping.

Yard, (yárd) *n.* [*A.-S. gerd.*] A measure of length, three feet or thirty-six inches;—a rod or stick of that length; yard-stick;—the penis;—a long, slender piece of timber, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.

Yard, (yárd) *n.* [*A.-S. gearde.*] A small, inclosed place around a house or barn; an inclosure within which any work or business is carried on, or in which material is stored.

Yard-arm, (yárd'árm) *n.* Either half of a ship's spar from the centre or mast to the end.

Yardful, (yárd'fúul) *n.* As much as a yard will contain; enough to fill a yard.

Yard-stick, (yárd'stik) *n.* A stick three feet in length, a measure of cloth and the like.

Yarn, (yárn) *n.* [*A.-S. gearn.*] Woollen thread; also, thread of cotton, flax, hemp, or silk;—one of the threads of which a rope is composed;—a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions.

Yarrow, (yá'rô) *n.* [*A.-S. gearwe.*] A composite plant having a strong odour and pungent taste.

Yataghan, (yat-a-gan') *n.* A long Turkish dagger;—also *ataghan*.

Yaw, (yáw) *v. i.* [*Ger. wiegen.*] To steer wild, or out of the line of her course, as a ship.

Yaw, (yáw) *n.* A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course; a sheer.

Yawl, (yáwl) *n.* [*Dan. jolle.*] A small ship's-boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a small fishing-boat.

Yawn, (yáwn) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gānian.*] To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dulness, or fatigue;—to gape;—to open wide, as if to allow the entrance of any thing;—to be eager; to desire to swallow any thing.

Yawn, (yáwn) *n.* A deep involuntary inspiration, with a wide opening of the mouth, followed by a prolonged and sonorous expiration;—an opening wide; a gape.

Yawningly, (yáwn'ing-le) *adv.* In a yawning manner.

Ye, (yē) *pron.* [*A.-S. ge.*] The nominative plural of the second person;—sometimes the objective.

Yea, (yā) *adv.* [*A.-S. gea.*] Yes;—used affirmatively, meaning it is so;—interrogatively, meaning it is so?—enforcing the previous affirmation; not only so but more;—in *Scripture*, used substantively to denote certainty or confirmation;—*pl.* **Yeas**, those who vote in the affirmative; *yeas*.

Yean, (yēn) *v. t. & i.* [*A.-S. eanian.*] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep.

Yeanning, (yēn'ling) *n.* [*From yean.*] The young of sheep; a lamb.

Year, (yēr) *n.* [*A.-S. gear.*] Time of the revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun; also, a period more or less nearly agreeing with this adopted by various nations as a measure of time;—*pl.* **Age**, or old age.

Year-book, (yēr'bók) *n.* A reference book of facts and statistics published yearly.

Yearling, (yēr'ling) *n.* An animal one year old.

Yearling, (yēr'ling) *a.* Being a year old.

Yearly, (yēr'le) *a.* Happening or accruing every year; annual;—lasting a year;—accomplished in a year.

Yearly, (yēr'le) *adv.* [*A.-S. gearlice.*] Annually; once a year; from year to year.

Yearn, (yērn) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gearnian.*] To be filled with longing desire or with emotions of affection or tenderness; to long; to be eager.

Yearning, (yērn'ing) *a.* Longing; feeling emotions of pity and tenderness;—having a longing desire.

Yearning, (yērn'ing) *n.* Act or state of being moved with pity or tenderness; longing desire;—mental emotions of compassion, sympathy, &c.

Yearningly, (yērn'ing-le) *adv.* With longing desire; with feelings of compassionate sympathy, tenderness, &c.

Yearnings, (yērn'ingz) *n. pl.* The maws or stomachs of young calves, used as a rennet for curdling milk.

Yeast, (yēst) *n.* [*A.-S. gist.*] The froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation; harm.

Yeastiness, (yēst'e-nes) *n.* The state of being yeasty or frothy.

Yeasty, (yēst'e) *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy, like yeast.

Yell, (yel) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gellan.*] To cry out or scream, as with agony or horror.

Yell, (yel) *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Yelling, (yel'ing) *n.* Act of screaming or crying.

Yellow, (yel'ô) *a.* [*A.-S. geolu.*] Being of a bright saffron-like colour; of the colour of gold or brass;—hence, jealous. *Yellow fever*, a malignant febrile disease of warm climates, often attended with yellowness of the skin.

Yellow, (yel'ô) *n.* A bright golden colour; one of the simple or primitive colours.

Yellow, (yel'ô) *v. t.* To make yellow;—*v. i.* To grow yellow.

Yellowish, (yel'ô-ish) *a.* Somewhat yellow.

Yellowness, (yel'ô-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being yellow;—also *yellowishness*.

Yellows, (yel'ôz) *n.* A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep; jaundice.

Yelp, (yelp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gelpa.*] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly.

Yelping, (yelp'ing) *n.* Act of barking shrilly.

Yeoman, (yō'man) *n.* [*A.-S. geman.*] A man who lives on and farms his own land; a freeholder; a man of small estate in land; a gentleman farmer;—formerly, a kind of steward on an estate;—an officer in the king's household;—in a *man-of-war*, an inferior officer charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores.

Yeomanry, (yō'man-re) *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders;—a body of volunteer cavalry composed of yeomen, freeholders, &c.

Yerk, (yerk) *v. t.* To kick or strike suddenly;—*v. i.* To throw out the heels; to kick.

Yerk, (yerk) *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

Yea, (yē) *adv.* [*A.-S. gese.*] Ay; yea—a word expressing affirmation or consent;—even so.

Yester, (yēs'tēr) *a.* [*A.-S. gistran.*] Being before the present day; last past; next before the present.

Yesterday, (yēs'tēr-dā) *n.* The day last past; the day next before the present.

Yesterday, (yēs'tēr-dā) *adv.* On the day last past.

Yester-eve, (yēs'tēr-ēv) *n.* The evening of yesterday; the evening last past;—also *yester-evening*.

Yester-morn, (yēs'tēr-morn) *n.* The morning of yesterday;—also *yester-morning*.

Yester-night, (yes'ter-nit) *n.* Last night.
Yester-night, (yes'ter-nit) *adv.* On last night.
Yester-noon, (yes'ter-nóon) *n.* The noon of yesterday.
Yet, (yet) *adv.* [A.-S. *get*, *git*.] In addition; further; besides; over and above;—at the same time; still;—up to the present time; thus far; hitherto;—at least;—even; after all.
Yet, (yet) *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.
Yew, (ü) *n.* [A.-S. *ēow*, *ie*.] A native coniferous tree of the genus *Taxus* ramifying in numerous, widely spreading branches. Its wood was formerly employed in making bows, and is prized for its hard, compact grain by turners, &c.
Yewen, (üen) *a.* Made of yew.
Yield, (yeld) *v. t.* [A.-S. *geldan*.] To give in return for labour or cultivation; to render back, as interest or profit from capital, stock, funds, &c.;—to produce in general;—to afford; to exhibit;—to emit; to expire;—to resign; to surrender;—to admit to be true; to concede;—to permit; to grant;—*v. i.* To give up the contest; to submit;—to comply;—to give place, as inferior.
Yield, (yeld) *n.* Amount yielded; product;—especially products resulting from growth or cultivation.
Yieldable, (yeld'a-bl) *a.* Disposed to yield; complying;—capable of being yielded or conceded.
Yielding, (yeld'ing) *a.* Inclined to give way;—obsequious; compliant; accommodating.
Yieldingly, (yeld'ing-le) *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance.
Yieldingness, (yeld'ing-nes) *n.* The quality of being yielding; disposition to comply.
Yoke, (yök) *n.* [A.-S. *geoc*.] That which connects or binds;—the frame of wood by which two oxen are fastened together for drawing;—a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended on each side;—a frame at right angles to the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered;—a mark of servitude; slavery; bondage;—two animals yoked together; a pair.
Yoke, (yök) *v. t.* To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke;—to couple; to join with another;—to enslave; to bring into bondage;—to restrain; to confine;—to harness and put to work, as horses;—*v. i.* To be joined or associated; to be intimately connected; to consort closely.

Yoke-fellow, (yök'fel-ü) *n.* An associate or companion;—a mate; a fellow.
Yokel, (yök'el) *n.* A country bumpkin.
Yoking, (yök'ing) *n.* Act of putting a yoke on;—act of joining or coupling;—act of harnessing and putting to work, as horses or other draught animals.
Yolk, (yök) *n.* The yolk of an egg;—an unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep.
Yon, (yon) *a.* At a distance within view; yonder.
Yon, (yon) *adv.* Yonder.
Yonder, (yon'der) *a.* Being at a distance within view; that or those there.
Yonder, (yon'der) *adv.* [A.-S. *geond*, *there*, *beyond*.] At a distance within view.
Yore, (yör) *adv.* [A.-S. *geðra*.] In long time past; in old time; long since.
You, (ü) *pron.* [A.-S. *ēow*.] The pronoun of the second person in the nominative or objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed.
Young, (yung) *a.* [A.-S. *geöng*.] Not long born; not arrived at maturity or age; not old; juvenile;—being in the first part of growth;—having little experience.
Young, (yung) *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively.
Youngish, (yung'ish) *a.* Somewhat young.
Youngling, (yung'ling) *n.* A young person; a youth; also, any animal in the first part of life.
Youngster, (yung'ster) *n.* A young person; a lad;—a midshipman.
Yunker, (yung'ker) *n.* A young person; a strippling.
Your, (ür) *possessive pron.* [A.-S. *cúwer*.] Belonging or relating to you; of you.
Yourself, (ür-self) *pron.* Your own person or self.
Youth, (yóoth) *n.* [A.-S. *geögnth*.] State or quality of being young; juvenility;—the whole early part of life from childhood or infancy to manhood;—a young person; especially, a young man;—young persons collectively.
Youthful, (yóoth'fóol) *a.* Not yet mature or aged; young;—pertaining to the early part of life;—suitable to the first part of life;—fresh; vigorous.
Youthfully, (yóoth'fóol-le) *adv.* In a youthful manner.
Youthfulness, (yóoth'fóol-nes) *n.* The quality of being youthful.
Yule, (ül) *n.* [A.-S. *geöl*.] Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour.

Z.

Z (zed). The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a sonant or vocal *z*.
Zaffer, (zaf'er) *n.* [It. *saffera*.] Impure oxide of cobalt;—also *zaffar*, *zaffre*; *saphara*.
Zantiot, (zan-to-öt) *n.* A native of Zante, one of the Ionian islands.
Zany, (zá'ne) *n.* [It. *zanni*.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.
Zanyism, (zá'ne-izm) *n.* The state or character of a zany.
Zax, (zaks) *n.* [A.-S. *seax*, *scr*, knife, Icel. *sax*.] An instrument for cutting slate.
Zea, (zé'a) *n.* [L., G.] A cereal plant cultivated in most warm climates for producing bread-stuffs—especially Indian corn; maize.

Zeal, (zäl) *n.* [G. *adlos*.] Passionate ardour in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness in favour of a person or cause; earnestness; enthusiasm.
Zealot, (zel'ot) *n.* [G. *zelótēs*.] One who is zealous; especially, one who is carried away by his zeal; an enthusiast; a fanatical partizan.
Zealotism, (zel'ot-izm) *n.* The character or conduct of a zealot; zealotry.
Zealous, (zel'us) *a.* Filled with zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in behalf of an object; earnest; passionate; enthusiastic.
Zealously, (zel'us-le) *adv.* In a zealous manner; with passionate ardour; with eagerness.
Zealousness, (zel'us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being zealous; zeal.

Zebra, (zē'bra) *n.* [Of African origin.] A quadruped of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish-black bands of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each band.



Zebra.

Zebra-wood, (zē'bra-wōd) *n.* A kind of wood from South America, used in cabinet-making; having the stripes of brown and black on a white ground.

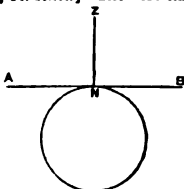
Zechin, (zē'kin) *n.* [It. *zecchino*.] An Italian gold coin; a sequin, worth about 9s. 3d. sterling;—also, a Turkish coin, worth about 5s. 6d.

Zemindar, (zem-in-dār) *n.* [Per.] In India, a feudatory or landholder under the government.

Zenana, (zē-nā'na) *n.* [Per. *zenanah*.] The part of a dwelling appropriated to women in the East.

Zend, (zend) *n.* [Abbreviation of *Zendavesta*.] Properly the Avesta or Zoroastrian scriptures; the ancient Persian dialect, in which the Avesta is written.

Zenith, (zē'nith) *n.* [F, It. *zenit*.] The vertical point or highest point in the heavens—opposite to the nadir or lower pole; that point in the sky which is directly over-head of the spectator;—hence, figuratively, the point of culmination; the height of success or prosperity.



Zenith-distance, (zē'nith-dis-tans) *n.* The distance of a heavenly body from the zenith.

Zephyr, (zē'fer) *n.* [G. *zephyrus*.] The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

Zero, (zē'rō) *n.* [It.] Cipher; nothing; naught;—the point from which the graduation, as of a thermometer, commences.

Zest, (zest) *n.* [Per. *zistan*.] A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavour to liquor;—hence, something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste; hence, keen enjoyment; relish.

Zest, (zest) *v. t.* To cut into thin slices, as the peel of an orange, lemon, &c. —to give a relish or flavour to; to heighten the taste of.

Zetetic, (zē-tet'ik) *a.* [G. *zētein*.] Proceeding by inquiry.

Zeugma, (zūg'ma) *n.* [G. *zeugnunai*.] A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is referred also to another more remote.

Zibet, (zī'bet) *n.* [It. *zibetto*.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal resembling the weasel, and secreting an odiferous substance like that of the civet.



Zibet.

Zig-zag, (zīg'zag) *a.* Having short, sharp turns.

Zig-zag, (zīg'zag) *n.* [Ger. *zick-zack*.] Something that has short turns or angles.

Zimb, (zim) *n.* [A. *zimb*.] An insect of the genus *Tabanus*; the dog-fly;—the hornet of Scripture.

Zinc, (zingk) *n.* [Ger. *zink*.] A metal of a brilliant white colour, with a shade of blue; spelter.

Zinciferous, (zin-sif'er-us) *a.* [Eng. *zinc*, and L. *ferre*.] Containing or affording zinc.

Zincographer, (zing-kog'ra-fer) *n.* An engraver on zinc.

Zincographie, (zing-kō-graf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to zincography.

Zincography, (zing-kog'raf-e) *n.* [Eng. *zinc*, G. *graphie*.] Engraving on zinc in the style of woodcut.

Zincous, (zing'kus) *a.* Pertaining to zinc; pertaining to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zingiber, (zin'je-ber) *n.* [L.] A genus of tropical plants found in both hemispheres; especially the *Zingiber officinalis*, the root of which furnishes the Jamaica ginger of the shops.

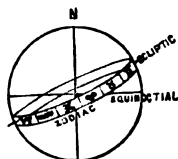
Zinky, (zing'kē) *a.* Pertaining to zinc or having its appearance;—written also *zinky*.

Zion, (zī'on) *n.* [H. *ziyyōn*.] A hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors;—the theocracy or church of God.

Zizel, (zī'el) *n.* A small rodent quadruped found in North Germany and Russia; the earless marmot.

Zodiac, (zō-de-ak) *n.* [G. *zōdiakos* (sc. *kukios*).]

An imaginary belt in the heavens in the middle of which is the ecliptic or sun's path. It comprises the twelve constellations which once constituted, and from which are named, the twelve signs of the Zodiac;—a girdle.



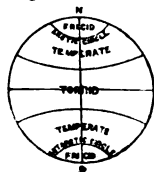
Zodiac.

Zodiacal, (zō-di'ak-al) *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac; within the zodiac.

Zollverein, (zol'ver-in) *n.* [Ger.] A union among the German States for the collection of custom-house duties.

Zone, (zōn) *n.* [G. *zōnē*.] A girdle;—one of the

five great divisions of the earth with respect to latitude and temperature, viz., the torrid zone between the two tropical circles; two temperate zones between the two tropical and two polar circles; and two frigid zones between the polar circles and the poles;—a band or stripe running round any object;—circuit; circumference.



Zones.

Zoned, (zōnd) *a.* Wearing a zone or zones;—having zones or concentric bands.

Zoneless, (zōn'les) *a.* Not having a zone.

Zoogony, (zō-ōg'ō-ne) *n.* [G. *zōon* and *genesis*.] The doctrine of the formation of living beings.

Zoographer, (zō-ōg'ra-fer) *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

Zoographical, (zō-ōg-raf'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

Zoography, (zō-og'ra-fē) *n.* [G. *zōon* and *graphein*.] A description of animals, their forms and habits; zoology.

Zoolite, (zō-ō-lit) *n.* [G. *zōon* and *lithos*.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

Zoological, (zō-ō-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to zoology or the science of animals.

Zoological-garden, (zō-ō-loj'ik-al-gār-den) *n.* A public garden where a collection of animals, wild and tame, is kept.

Zoologically, (zō-ō-loj'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to principles of zoology.

Zoologist, (zō-ol'ō-jist) *n.* One versed in the natural history of animals; one who describes animals.

Zoology, (zō-ol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *zōon* and *logos*.] That part of natural history which treats of the classification, structure, habits, and habitations of animals.

Zoonic, (zō-on'ik) *a.* [G. *zōon*.] Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.

Zoonomy, (zō-on'ō-me) *n.* [G. *zōon* and *nomos*.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life.

Zoophagous, (zō-ō-fa-gus) *a.* [G. *zōon* and *phagein*.] Feeding on animals.

Zoophoric, (zō-ō-for'ik) *a.* [G. *zōon* and *phoros*.] Bearing or supporting the figure of an animal.

Zoophorus, (zō-ō-for-us) *n.* The part between the architrave and cornice of a building—so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

Zoophyte, (zō-ō-ft) *n.* [G. *zōon* and *phuton*.] An organic body sharing, or supposed to partake of the nature, both of an animal and of a plant, as madrepores, mellepores, corallines, &c.



Zoophyte.

Zoophytic, (zō-ō-ft'ik) *a.* Pertaining to zoophytes.

Zoophytology, (zō-ō-ftol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *zōophyte* and *logos*.] The natural history of zoophytes.

Zootomy, (zō-ō-tō-me) *n.* [G. *zōon* and *teanai*.] The anatomy of animals; comparative anatomy.

Zoster, (zō-ter) *n.* [G. *zoster*.] A kind of erysipelas which spreads round the body like a girdle.

Zostera, (zō-ter-a) *n.* A genus of aquatic plants, grass-wracks; sea-wracks.

Zouave, (zō-āv) *n.* [Arabic *Zouaoua*.] One of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now composed of Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress.

Zounds, (zoundz) *interj.* [God's wounds.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder.

Zygomatic, (zig-ō-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *zeugma*.] Pertaining to the bony arch placed in man upon the side of the head, back of the cheeks, and extending from the prominence of the cheeks to the ear.

Zymology, (zi-mol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *zymē* and *logos*.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

Zymometer, (zi-mom'et-ēr) *n.* [G. *zymē* and *metron*.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

Zymosis, (zi-mō-zis) *n.* [G. *zymosis*.] A morbid action in the blood analogous to fermentation in vegetable fluids.

Zymotic, (zi-mot'ik) *a.* [G. *zymoun*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by fermentation. *Zymotic disease*, any epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affection.

WORDS AND PHRASES

FROM THE

GREEK, LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS, AND THE
FRENCH PHRASES SPELT PHONETICALLY.

ABBREVIATIONS—G. Greek; L. Latin; F. French; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish.



A bas, (a-ba) [F.] Down; upon the ground.
Ab extra, [L.] From without.
Ab hoc et ab hâc, [L.] From this and that; confusedly.
Ab initio, [L.] From the beginning.
Ab intra, [L.] From within.
A bon chat, bon rat, (a-bong-sha bong-ra) [F.] To a good cat a good rat; set a thief to catch a thief.
Ab origine, [L.] From the beginning.
A bras ouverts, (a-braz-ôo-veṛ) [F.] With open arms.
Absente reo, [L.] The defendant being absent.
Ab uno disce omnes, [L.] From one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.
Abusus non tollit usum, [L.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use.
Acapite ad calcem, [L.] From head to foot.
Accedas ad curiam, [L.] You may come into court—a writ at common law in English practice. [second in merit.]
Accessit, [L.] He came near—applied to one right.
Acerta errando, [Sp.] He blunders into the right.
A cheval, (a-shâ-val) [F.] On horseback.
A compte, (a-kongt) [F.] On account.
A coup sur, (a-kôo-sur) [F.] With certainty; surely.
A couvert, (a-kôo-veṛ) [F.] Under cover.
Ad arbitrium, [L.] At pleasure.
Ad astrâ, [L.] To the stars or to an exalted state.
Ad Calendas Græcas, [L.] To or at the Greek Calends, i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
Ad captandum vulgus, [L.] To catch the ordinary or vulgar mind, taste, opinion, &c.
Ad eundem (sc. gradum), [L.] To the same degree.
Ad extremum, [L.] To the last or highest point.
Ad finem, [L.] To the end.
Ad hominem, [L.] To the man, that is, to his interests, opinions, declarations, &c.
Ad infinitum, [L.] To infinity.
Ad inquirendum, [L.] For inquiry.
Ad interim, [L.] In the meanwhile.
A discretione, (a-dis-kre-ee-ong) [F.] At discretion.
Ad libitum, [L.] At pleasure.
Ad modum, [L.] After the manner of; to pattern.
Ad nauseam, [L.] To disgust.
Ad patres, [L.] To his fathers; that is, dead.

Ad rem, [L.] To the point.
Ad unguem, [L.] To the nail; exactly.
Ad utrumque paratus, [L.] Prepared for either event.
Ad valorem, [L.] According to the value.
Ætatis suæ, [L.] Of his age; of her age.
Affaire d'amour, (af-fâr-da-môor) [F.] A love affair. [honour; a duel.]
Affaire d'honneur, (af-fâr-don-ur) [F.] An affair of honour.
Affaire du cœur, (af-fâr-du-kôor) [F.] An affair of the heart.
Affirmatif, [L.] In the affirmative.
A fin de, (a-feng-de) [F.] To the end that.
A gauche, (a-gosh) [F.] To the left.
Agenda, [L.] Things to be done.
A grands frais, (a-grong-frâ) [F.] At great expense.
A l'abandon, (a-la-bang-dong) [F.] At random.
A la bonne heure, (a-la-bon-ur) [F.] In good time; very well; excellent.
A la Française, (a-la-frang-âz) [F.] After the French mode. [fashion.]
A la Grecque, (a-la-grek) [F.] After the Greek.
A l'Américaine, (a-la-mêr-e-kân) [F.] After the American fashion.
A la mode, (a-la-môd) [F.] In fashion.
A l'Anglaise, (a-lang-glâz) [F.] After the English fashion. [Parisian fashion.]
A la Parisienne, (a-la-pa-ri-e-en) [F.] After the Parisian fashion.
A l'extrémité, (a-leks-trâ-me-tâ) [F.] At the point of death.
A l'improviste, (a-leng-prô-vêst) [F.] Unawares; on a sudden.
A l'Italienne, (a-le-tal-e-en) [F.] In the Italian mode.
Allons, (al-long) [F.] Let us go; come.
Alma mater, [L.] A fostering mother; the university or college in which one is or has been instructed.
A l'outrance, (a-lôo-trongs) [F.] To the utmost.
Al più [It.] At most.
Alter ego, [L.] Another self.
Alter idem, [L.] Another precisely similar.
A maximâ ad minimâ, [L.] From the greatest to the least.
Amende honorable, (a-môngd-on-or-ab-l) [F.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
A mensâ et thoro, [L.] From bed and board.
A merveille, (a-mêr-ve-yâ) [F.] To a wonder.
Amicus curiæ, [L.] A friend of the court.
A moitié, (a-mwa-te-â) [F.] By halves.
Amor patriæ, [L.] Love of country.

Amour propre, (a-moór-prô-pr) [F.] Self-love; vanity.
Ancien régime, (ong-se-ang-rê-zhêm) [F.] Ancient order of things.
Anglicé, [L.] According to the English manner.
Anno statûs suæ, [L.] In the year of his or her age.
Anno Christi, [L.] In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini, [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi, [L.] In the year of the world.
Annus mirabilis, [L.] Year of wonders.
Ante bellum, [L.] Before the war.
Ante meridiem, [L.] Before noon.
A perte de vue, (a-per-de-vu) [F.] Beyond one's view; out of sight.
A peu près, (a-pu-prâ) [F.] Nearly.
A pezzi, [It.] By the piece; piece by piece.
A piacere, [It.] At pleasure.
A pied, (a-pe-â) [F.] On foot.
A plomb, (a-plong) [F.] Perpendicularly; firmly.
A point, (a-pwang) [F.] To a point; exactly right; just enough.
A posteriori, [L.] From the effect to the cause.
Apparatus belli, [L.] Materials for war.
Appui, (ap-pwe) [F.] Point of support; prop.
A prima vista, [It.] At first sight.
A priori, [L.] From the cause to the effect.
A propos de rien, (a-prô-pô-de-re-ang) [F.] Apropos to nothing; not pertinently.
Aqua vitæ, [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.
Arbiter elegantiarum, [L.] Master of ceremonies; an umpire in matters of taste.
Arc-en-ciel, (ârk-ang-se-el) [F.] The rainbow.
Argumentum ad crumenam, [L.] An argument to the purse; an appeal to interest.
Argumentum ad hominem, [L.] An argument to the man; deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
Arrière pensée, (ar-re-â-r-peng-sê) [F.] A mental reservation.
Ars est celare artem, [L.] True art is to conceal art.
Ars longa, vita brevis, [L.] Art is long, but life is short.
Artium magister, [L.] Master of arts—usually abbreviated to A.M. or M.A.
A teneris annis, [L.] From tender years.
A tort et à travers, (a-tôr-â-a-tra-ver) [F.] At cross purposes.
A toute force, (a-tôôt-fôrs) [F.] With all one's force.
A tout prix, (a-tôô-prê) [F.] At any price.
À bout de son Latin, (ô-bôô-de-sông-la-tin) [F.] At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
Au contraire, (ô-kông-trâr) [F.] On the contrary.
Audi alteram partem, [L.] Hear both sides.
Au fait, (ô-fâ) [F.] Well instructed; expert.
Au pis aller, (ô-pe-âl-lâ) [F.] At the worst.
Au reste, (ô-rest) [F.] As for the rest.
Au revoir, (ô-rev-â) [F.] Adieu till we meet again.
Auri sacra fames, [L.] The accursed thirst for gold.
Aux armes, (ôz-ârm) [F.] To arms.
Avant-coureux, (a-vông-kôô-rur) [F.] A fore-runner.
Avant propos, (a-vông-prô-pô) [F.] Preface; preliminary remark.
Avec permission, (a-vek-per-mis-se-ong) [F.] By or with consent.
A vinculo matrimonii, [L.] From the tie of marriage.
A volonté, (a-vô-lông-tâ) [F.] At pleasure.
A votre santé, (a-vô-tr-sông-tâ) [F.] To your health.

B.

Banco regis, [L.] On the king's bench.
Bas bleu, (ba-blu) [F.] A blue-stocking; a literary woman.
Beata memoria, [L.] Of blessed memory.
Beau idéal, (bô-ê-dâ-âl) [F.] A perfect model of beauty, or a model of ideal perfection.
Beau monde, (bô-môngd) [F.] The fashionable world.
Beaux esprits, (bôz-es-prê) [F.] Gay spirits.
Belle esprit, (bel-es-prê) [F.] A brilliant mind.
Benignus numine, [L.] By the favour of Providence.
Ben trovato, [It.] Well found; a happy discovery or invention.
Ben vienes, si vienes solo, [Sp.] Welcome, if thou comest alone—spoken of misfortune.
Bête noir, (bet-nwar) [F.] A black beast; an object of dislike or aversion; a bugbear.
Bien-séance, (be-ang-sê-ang) [F.] Civility; decorum.
Billet doux, (bil-lâ-dôô) [F.] A love letter.
Bis dat, qui citò dat, [L.] He who gives promptly gives twice as much.
Blasé, (blâ-zâ) [F.] Palled; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.
Blondine, (blông-dân) [F.] A lady with fair complexion and hair; a blonde.
Bonâ fide, [L.] In good faith; in reality.
Bon gré, mal gré, (bong-grâ mal-grâ) [F.] Willing or unwilling.
Bon jour, (bông-zhóôr) [F.] Good day; good morning.
Bonne, (bon) [F.] A nurse or governess.
Bon soir, (bông-swar) [F.] Good evening.
Bouleversement, (bôôl-ver-s-mang) [F.] Subversion; overturning.
Boutique, (bôô-têk) [F.] A stall for the sale of goods.
Brevi manu, [L.] With a short hand; extemporaneously.
Brutum fulmen, [L.] A harmless thunder-bolt; an empty threat.
Buona mane, [It.] A small present.

C.

Cabaretier, (kab-ar-et-e-â) [F.] An innkeeper.
Cachot, (kaah-ô) [F.] A dungeon.
Cacoethes loquendi, [L.] A rage for speaking.
Cacoethes scribendi, [L.] An itch for scribbling.
Cætera desunt, [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Cætera paribus, [L.] Other things being equal.
Cambio non è furto, [It.] Exchange is no robbery.
Cantate Domino, [L.] Sing to the Lord.
Capitulum, [L.] Head; section.
Caput, [L.] Head; chapter.
Carpe diem, [L.] Enjoy the present day; seize the opportunity.
Carte de visite, (kârt-de-ve-zêt) [F.] A visiting card;—a small photographic likeness on a card.
Casus belli, [L.] That which involves or justifies war; occasion or ground of quarrel.
Catalogue raisonné, (kat-a-log-râ-zon-nâ) [F.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
Cedant arma togæ, [L.] Let arms yield to the gown;—let military authority yield to the civil power.
C'en est fait de lui, (sân-â-fâ-de-lôô-e) [F.] It is all over with him.

C'est à dire, (sà-ta-dér) [F.] That is to say.
Cha-tun a son goût, (sha-kun-a-song-goo) [F.] Every one to his taste.
Champs Elysées, (shang-zà-le-zà) [F.] Elysian fields; a beautiful public park in Paris.
Chanson, (shang-song) [F.] A song.
Chapeau bas, (sha-pò-ba) [F.] Hats off.
Charmante, (shàr-mongt) [F.] A charming lady; a lady-love.
Châteaux en Espagne, (sha-tò-zang-es-pàn) [F.] Castles in Spain; castles in the air.
Chef-d'œuvre, (shà-dòò-vr) [F.] A master-piece.
Chère ami (shàr-a-mè) [F.] A dear friend; a mistress.
Chevalier d'industrie, (shà-val-yà-deng-dus-trò) [F.] A knight of industry; one who lives by his wits. (shade in painting.)
Chiaroscuro, [It.] Distribution of light and shadow.
Chi dà presto raddoppia il dono, [It.] He that gives quickly doubles the gift.
Chi tace confessa, [It.] Silence is confession.
Ci-devant, (se-de-van) [F.] Formerly.
Coma Domini, [L.] The Lord's supper.
Cognoscente, [It.] A connoisseur.
Comme il faut, (kom-èl-fò) [F.] As it should be.
Compagnon de voyage, (kong-pàn-yong-de-voy-azh) [F.] A travelling companion.
Compos mentis, [L.] Of sound mind.
Comptoir, (kong-twar) [F.] A counting-room.
Con amore, [It.] With love; earnestly.
Con diligenza, [It.] With diligence.
Creditio sine quâ non, [L.] A necessary condition.
Con dolore, [It.] With grief.
Confrère, (kong-frâr) [F.] An associate.
Congé d'être, (kong-zhâ-dâ-lër) [F.] A leave to elect.
Contra bonos mores, [L.] Against good manners.
Copia verborum, [L.] Copiousness of words; fluency of speech.
Ceram nobis, [L.] Before us.
Corps de garde, (kor-de-gârd) [F.] A body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself. (diplomatic body.)
Corps diplomatique, (kor-dip-lò-ma-tèk) [F.] A body of diplomats.
Corpus delicti, [L.] The body or foundation of the offence.
Corrigenda, [L.] Corrections to be made.
Couleur de rose, (kòò-lur-de-ròz) [F.] Rose colour; hence, an aspect of beauty; favourable or agreeable representation.
Coup d'essai, (kòò-de-sa) [F.] A first essay; attempt.
Coup d'état, (kòò-dâ-ta) [F.] A stroke of policy; a violent measure in public affairs.
Coup de grâce, (kòò-de-gras) [F.] A finishing stroke.
Coup de main, (kòò-de-meng) [F.] A sudden enterprise or effort. [the sun.]
Coup de soleil, (kòò-de-sò-lèl) [F.] A stroke of sun.
Courage sans peur, (kòò-rash-sang-pur) [F.] Courage without fear.
Coute qu'il coute, (kòòt-kâl-kòòt) [F.] Cost what it may.
Crimes faux, [L.] Falsehood; perjury.
Crimes læsæ majestatis, [L.] High treason.
Qui bene, [L.] For whose benefit is it?—what good end does it serve?
Cum privilegio, [L.] With privilege.
Cum grano salis, [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance or qualification.
Currente calamo, [L.] With a running or rapid pen.

Custos morum, [L.] The guardian of morality.
Custos rotularum, [L.] Keeper of the rolls.

D.

D'accord, (dak-kor) [F.] Agreed; in tune.
Dame d'honneur, (dâm-don-ur) [F.] Maid of honour.
De bonne grace, (de-bon-gras) [F.] With good grace; willingly.
De die in diem, [L.] From day to day.
De facto, [L.] From the fact; really.
Dégagé, (dâ-ga-zhâ) [F.] Easy and unconstrained.
Dégout, (de-goo) [F.] Disrelish; disgust.
De gustibus non est disputandum, [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
Dehors, (de-hôr) [F.] Without; out of; foreign.
Dei gratiâ, [L.] By the grace of God.
Dejeuner à la fourchette, (de-zhun-à-a-la-fôor-shet) [F.] A meat breakfast.
De jure, [L.] From the law; by right.
De mal en pis, (de-mal-ang-pé) [F.] From bad to worse.
Demi-monde, (dem-e-mongd) [F.] Disreputable female society; class of gay courtizans.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum, [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
Deo volente, [L.] God willing—usually contracted D. V.
De profundis, [L.] Out of the depths.
Dernier ressort, (dèrn-yâ-res-sôr) [F.] A last resource.
Desideratum, [L.] A thing desired.
Desunt cætera, [L.] The remainder is wanting.
De trop, (de-trò) [F.] Too much or too many.
Detur digniori, [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
Dictum, [L.] A saying; a decision.
Dies faustus, [L.] A lucky day.
Dies infaustus, [L.] An unlucky day.
Dies iræ, [L.] Day of wrath—the title of a celebrated Latin hymn.
Dies non, [L.] A day in which the court does not sit, or in which no business is done.
Dieu défend le droit, (de-òò-de-fang-le-drwa) [F.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit, (de-òò-â-mong-drwa) [F.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde, (de-òò-vôò-gârd) [F.] God protect you.
Dilettante, [It.] A lover of the fine arts.
Distingué, (dis-ting-gwâ) [F.] Distinguished; eminent.
Distract, (dis-trâ) [F.] Absent in thought.
Dolce, [It.] In music, soft and agreeable.
Dolce far niente, [It.] Sweet doing nothing; sweet idleness.
Doloroso, [It.] In music, soft and pathetic.
Dominus vobiscum, [L.] The Lord be with you.
Double entendre, (dòò-bl-ang-tang-dr) [F.] Double meaning; a play on words.
Douceur, (dooz-e-û) [F.] Sweetness; a bribe.
Doux yeux, (dooz-e-û) [F.] Soft and tender glances. [in a drama.]
Dramatis personæ, [L.] Characters represented.
Dulce domum, [L.] Sweet home.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori, [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum spiro spero, [L.] While I breathe I hope.
Durante vitâ, [L.] During life.

E.

Eau de Cologne, (ô-de-kô-lôn) [F.] Cologne water.
Eau de vie, (ô-de-vê) [F.] Water of life; brandy.
Ecoe homo, [L.] Behold the man—applied to any picture representing the Saviour given up by Pilate to the people, and wearing a crown of thorns.
Ecoe signum, [L.] Behold the sign.
E contrario, [L.] On the contrary.
Editio princeps, [L.] The first edition.
Egalité, (â-gal-e-tâ) [F.] Equality.
Eloge, (â-lôzh) [F.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.
Emigré, (â-me-grâ) [F.] An emigrant.
Employé, (ang-plwa-yâ) [F.] A person employed by another.
En avant, (ang-a-vang) [F.] Forward.
Enciente, (ang-ee-angt) [F.] Pregnant; with child.
En deshabilité, (ang-des-a-be-yâ) [F.] In undress.
Enfamille, (ang-fa-me-yâ) [F.] In a domestic state; in the home circle.
En fin, (ang-fang) [F.] At last; in the end.
En masse, (ang-mas) [F.] In a body.
En passant, (ang-pas-sang) [F.] In passing; by the way.
En règle, (ang-râ-gl) [F.] In order; according to rule.
En route, (ang-rôot) [F.] On the way.
Entente cordiale, (ang-tangt-kor-de-al) [F.] Evidence of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.
En tout, (ang-tôot) [F.] In all; wholly.
Entre nous, (ang-tr-nôot) [F.] Between ourselves.
En vérité, (ang-ver-e-tâ) [F.] In truth.
Envoyé, (ang-vwa-yâ) [F.] An envoy or messenger.
Ex animo, [L.] With that design.
Ex nomine, [L.] By that name.
Ex pluribus unum, [L.] One composed of many.
E re natâ, [L.] According to the exigency.
Erratum, pl. errata, [L.] Au error.
Esprit de corps, (es-prê-de-kor) [F.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as of the army, the bar, &c.
Esprit des lois, (es-prê-dâ-lwa) [F.] The spirit of the laws.
Est modus in rebus, [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Etats Généraux, (â-ta-zhen-er-ô) [F.] The States General.
Et cætera, [L.] And the rest; &c.
Et eum spiritu tuo, [L.] And with thy spirit.
Et hoc genus omne, [L.] And every thing of the sort.
Eureka, [G.] I have found it.
Ex abundantia, [L.] Out of the abundance.
Ex adverso, [L.] From the opposite side.
Ex animo, [L.] Heartily.
Ex cathedra, [L.] From the chair; with authority.
Excelaior, [L.] Higher; more elevated.
Exceptio probat regulam, [L.] The exception proves the rule.
Excerpta, [L.] Extracts.
Ex concessio, [L.] From what has been conceded.
Exempli gratiâ, [L.] By way of example.
Exeunt, [L.] They go out.
Exeunt omnes, [L.] All go out or retire.
Exit, [L.] He goes out; death.
Ex officio, [L.] By virtue of his office.

Ex parte, [L.] On one side only.
Ex pede Herculeum, [L.] We recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot, that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experimentum crucis, [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a test of the most searching nature.
Experte crede, [L.] Trust one who has tried or had experience.
Explicité, [L.] Explicitly.
Ex post facto, [L.] After the deed is done.
Expressis verbis, [L.] In express terms.
Extempore, [L.] Without premeditation.
Ex uno disce omnes, [L.] From one learn all.

F.

Facetie, [L.] Humorous writings or sayings; jokes.
Facile princeps, [L.] Evidently preeminent.
Fagon, (fa-song) [F.] Manner; style.
Fac simile, [L.] Make it like; a close imitation.
Fac totum, [L.] Do all; hence, a man of all work.
Fait accompli, (fâ-ta-kong-plâ) [F.] A thing accomplished.
Falsi crimen, [L.] The crime of forgery.
Faux pas, (fô-pâ) [F.] A mistake; a false step.
Fecit, [L.] He made or executed it—put after an artist's name.
Felo de se, [L.] A suicide.
Femme de chambre, (fem-de-shong-br) [F.] A chambermaid.
Femme de charge, (fem-de-shârj) [F.] A house-keeper.
Fête champêtre, (fât-shang-pâ-tr) [F.] A rural festival.
Feu de joie, (fu-de-zhwa) [F.] A firing of guns.
Fidei defensor, [L.] Defender of the faith.
Filius terre, [L.] One of low birth.
Finem respice, [L.] Look at the end.
Finis, [L.] The end.
Finis coronat opus, [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello, [L.] During hostilities.
Fonctionnaire, (fong-se-on-âr) [F.] A public officer.
Fons et origo, [L.] The source and origin.
Formaliter, [L.] In form.
Fortiter in re, [L.] With firmness in acting.
Frangas, non flectes, [L.] You may break, you shall not bend me.
Front à front, (frong-a-frong) [F.] Face to face.
Fronti nulla fides, [L.] There is no trusting to appearances.
Functus officio, [L.] Having performed his duty;—out of office.

G.

Gallioè, [L.] In French.
Gargon, (gâr-song) [F.] A boy or a waiter.
Garde à cheval, (gârd-a-shâ-val) [F.] A mounted guard.
Garde du corps, (gârd-du-kôr) [F.] A body-guard.
Garde mobile, (gârd-mô-bêl) [F.] A guard liable to general service.
Gardez, (gârd-â) [F.] Take care; be on your guard.
Genius loci, [L.] The genius of the place.
Gens d'armes, (zhong-dârm) [F.] Armed police.

Gens de condition, (zhang-de-kong-die-ong) [F.] People of rank.
Gens d'église, (zhong-dā-glāz) [F.] Churchmen.
Gens de guerre, (zhong-de-gār) [F.] Military men.
Gens de lettres, (zhong-de-let-tr) [F.] Literary people.
Germanisé, [L.] In German.
Gitano, (Sp.) A gipsy.
Gli assenti hanno torto, [It.] The absent are in the wrong. (highest.)
Gloria in excelsis, [L.] Glory to God in the Gloria patri, [L.] Glory to the Father.
Goutte à goutte, (goot-a-goot) [F.] Drop by drop.
Gouvernante, (gou-ver-nougt) [F.] A governess.
Grâce à Dieu, (gras-a-de-oo) [F.] Thanks to God.
Gradatim, [L.] Gradually; step by step.
Grand merci, (groug-mér-sé) [F.] Many thanks.

H.

Habile, [L.] Skilful; able.
Hæc lege, [L.] With this law or condition.
Hardiesse, (hār-de-es) [F.] Boldness.
Haut goût, (hō-goo) [F.] High flavour; fine or elegant taste.
Hic et ubique, [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic jacet, [L.] Here he lies—used in epitaphs.
Hic sepultus, [L.] Here buried.
Hinc illa lacrimæ, [L.] Hence proceed these tears.
Hoc anno, [L.] In this year.
Hoc loco, [L.] In this place.
Hoc tempore, [L.] At this time.
Homi soit qui mal y pense, (hō-ne-swa-ke-mal-e-pangz) [F.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
Horæ canonicæ, [L.] Canonical hours; prescribed hours for prayer.
Hors de combat, (hōr-de-kong-ba) [F.] Out of condition to fight. (season.)
Hors de saison, (hōr-de-sā-zong) [F.] Out of season.
Hortus siccus, [L.] A collection of dried plants.
Hôtel de ville, (ō-tel-de-vil) [F.] A town hall.
Hurtar para dar por Dios, (Sp.) To steal in order to give to God.

I.

Ich dien, (Ger.) I serve.
Id est, [L.] That is—abbreviated to i.e.
Il faut de l'argent, (sī-fō-de-lār-zhong) [F.] Money is wanting.
Imperium in imperio, [L.] A government within a government. (coarseness.)
Impolitesse, (ang-pō-le-tes) [F.] Rudeness;
In ambiguo, [L.] In doubt.
In armis, [L.] Under arms.
In articulo mortis, [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
In capite, [L.] In the head; in chief. (tion.)
In commendam, [L.] In trust or recommendation.
In curia, [L.] In court. (books.)
Index expurgatorius, [L.] A list of prohibited
In dubiis, [L.] In matters of doubt.
In equilibrio, [L.] Properly balanced.
In esse, [L.] In being.
In extense, [L.] At full length.
In extremis, [L.] At the point of death.
In flagrante delicto, [L.] Taken in the fact.
In forma pauperis, [L.] As a poor man.

In foro conscientie, [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem, [L.] Below one's dignity.
In futuro, [L.] In future; henceforth.
In limine, [L.] On the threshold.
In loco parentis, [L.] In the place of a parent.
In medias res, [L.] Into the midst of things or affairs.
In memoriam, [L.] To the memory of; in memory.
In nomine, [L.] In the name of.
In nubibus, [L.] In the clouds.
In nucæ, [L.] In a nut shell.
In omnia paratus, [L.] Ready for all things.
In perpetuum, [L.] For ever.
In petto, [It.] Within the breast; in reserve.
In pleno, [L.] In full. (bility.)
In posse, [L.] In possible existence; in possibility.
In præsentia, [L.] At the present time.
In propria personâ, [L.] In person.
In puris naturalibus, [L.] Quite naked.
In re, [L.] In the matter of.
In rerum naturâ, [L.] In the nature of things.
In sæculâ sæculorum, [L.] For ages on ages.
Insouciance, (in-sou-se-angs) [F.] Indifference; carelessness.
In statu quo, [L.] In the former state.
In suspensio, [L.] In suspense or uncertainty.
Inter alia, [L.] Among other things.
Inter nos, [L.] Between ourselves.
Inter pocula, [L.] At one's cups.
In terrorem, [L.] As a warning.
Inter se, [L.] Among themselves.
In transitu, [L.] On the passage.
In usu, [L.] In use. (event.)
In utrumque paratus, [L.] Prepared for either
In vacuo, [L.] In empty space, or in a vacuum.
In vino veritas, [L.] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of wine.
Ipsæ dixit, [L.] He himself said it; dogmatism.
Ipsissima verba, [L.] The very words.
Ipsæ facta, [L.] In the fact itself.
Italice, [L.] In Italian.

J.

Je ne sais quoi, (zhā-ne-sā-kwa) [F.] I know not what.
Je suis prêt, (zhā-swē-prā) [F.] I am ready.
Jet d'eau, (zhet-dō) [F.] A jet of water.
Jeu de mots, (zhu-de-mō) [F.] A play upon words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit, (zhu-des-prē) [F.] A witticism.
Jure divino, [L.] By divine law.
Jure humano, [L.] By human law.
Jus canonieum, [L.] Canon law.
Jus civile, [L.] Civil law.
Jus divinum, [L.] Divine law.
Jus gentium, [L.] The law of nations.
Jus gladii, [L.] The right of the sword.
Jus possessionis, [L.] The right of possession.
Juste milieu, (zhuist-mēl-yu) [F.] The golden mean.

L.

L'abito è una seconda natura, [It.] Habit is a second nature.
Labor omnia vincit, [L.] Labour conquers everything.
 2 Z

La gente pensa, y Dios dispone, [Sp.] Men propose, but God doth dispose.
Laissez faire, (lâs-sâ-fâr) [F.] Let alone; suffer to have its own way.
Langage des halles, (lang-gash-dâ-al) [F.] Talk of the market place; Billingsgate.
Lapsus linguae, [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Lares et penates, [L.] Household gods.
Latet anguis in herba, [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Latine dictum, [L.] Spoken in Latin.
Laus Deo, [L.] Praise to God.
L'avenir, (lav-nêr) [F.] The future.
Le beau monde, (le-bô-môngd) [F.] The fashionable world.
Legatus a latere, [L.] A papal ambassador.
Legerte, (le-zhâr-tâ) [F.] Lightness; activity; levity.
Le pas, (le-pa) [F.] Precedence in place or rank.
Le roi le veut, (le-rwa-le-vu) [F.] The king wills it.
Les extrêmes se touchent, (lâs-eks-trâm-sâ-tôôsh) [F.] Extremes meet.
Lettre de cachet, (let-tr-kash-â) [F.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant for secret arrest and imprisonment.
Lex non scripta, [L.] The common law.
Lex scripta, [L.] Statute law.
Lex talionis, [L.] The law of retaliation.
Lex terre, [L.] The law of the land.
L'homme propose et Dieu dispose (lom-prô-pôz-â-de-ô-dô-dé-pôz) [F.] Man proposes and God disposes.
Liberum arbitrium, [L.] Free will.
Lingua Franca, [It.] The mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.
Lite pendente, [L.] During the trial.
Littera scripta manet, [L.] The written letter remains.
Locale, (lô-kal) [F.] A place or station.
Locus tenens, [L.] One occupying the place; a deputy or substitute.
Locus in quo, [L.] The place in which.
Locus penitentiae, [L.] Place for repentance.
Locus sigilli, [L.] The place of the seal—usually abbreviated to L.S.
Longe intervalle, [L.] By or with long interval.
Lucri causa, [L.] For the sake of gain.
Lusus naturae, [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Ma chère, (ma-shâr) [F.] My dear.
Ma fois, (ma fwa) [F.] Upon my faith.
Maggiore fretta minore atto, [It.] The more haste the worse speed.
Magister ceremoniarum, [L.] Master of the ceremonies.
Magna est veritas et prevalebit, [L.] Truth is mighty and it will prevail.
Magni nominis umbra, [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnum bonum, [L.] A great good.
Magnum opus, [L.] A great work.
Maigre, (mâ-gr) [F.] Fasting; food other than animal flesh.
Maison de campagne, (mâ-sông-de-kông-pân) [F.] A country seat.
Maison de santé, (mâ-sông-de-song-tâ) [F.] Private hospital.

Maison de ville, (mâ-sông-de-vîl) [F.] The town-house. [steward.]
Maitre d'hôtel, (mâ-tr-dô-tel) [F.] A house-maitress.
Maitresse, (mâ-tres) [F.] Mistress.
Maladie du pays, (mal-a-dê-du-pâ) [F.] Home-sickness.
Malâ fide, [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.
Mal à propos, (mal-a-prô-pô) [F.] Ill-timed.
Mal de tête, (mal-de-tet) [F.] Headache.
Manibus pedibusque, [L.] With hands and feet.
Manu propria, [L.] With one's own hand.
Mas vale saber que haber, [Sp.] Better be wise than rich.
Mas vale tarde que nunca, [Sp.] Better late than never.
Materfamilias, [L.] The mother of a family.
Mauvais goût, (mô-vâ-gôô) [F.] Bad taste.
Mauvaise honte, (mô-vâs-ongt) [F.] False modesty.
Mauvais sujet, (mô-vâ-su-zhu) [F.] A bad subject; a worthless fellow.
Medio tutissimè ibis, [L.] In a medium course you will go most safely.
Mega biblion, mega kakon, [G.] A great book is a great evil.
Me judice, [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.
Memento mori, [L.] Remember death.
Memorabilia, [L.] Things to be remembered.
Mens divinator, [L.] The inspired mind of the poet.
Mens legis, [L.] The spirit of the law.
Mens sana in corpore sano, [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti, [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Mec periculo, [L.] At my own risk. [wish.]
Mec voto, [L.] By my desire, or according to my wish.
Mesalliance, (me-zâ-le-ang) [F.] Marriage with an inferior; degrading or disparaging connection.
Meum et tuum, [L.] Mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu, [L.] Wonderful to be told.
Mirabile visu, [L.] Wonderful to be seen.
Mirabilia, [L.] Wonders.
Mittimus, [L.] We send—a writ to commit an offender to prison.
Modus operandi, [L.] Manner of operation.
Mon ami, (môn-a-mê) [F.] My friend.
Mon cher, (mông-shâr) [F.] My dear.
More majorum, [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
More suo, [L.] In his own way.
Motu proprio, [L.] Of his own accord.
Muet comme un poisson, (mwe-kom-ung-pois-song) [F.] Mute as a fish.
Multum in parvo, [L.] Much in little.
Mutatis mutandis, [L.] The necessary change being made.
Mutato nomine, [L.] The name being changed.

N.

Naissance, (nâs-sang) [F.] Birth.
Natale solum, [L.] Natal soil.
Natura lo fecit, e poi ruppe la stampa, [It.] Nature made him, and then broke the mould.
Necessitas non habet legem, [L.] Necessity has no law. [nor by law.]
Nec prece, nec pretio, [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
Ne exeat, [L.] Let him not depart.
Ne fronti credet, [L.] Trust not to appearances.
Négligé, (neg-le-shâ) [F.] A morning dress.
Nemine contradicente, [L.] Without opposition; no one speaking in opposition.

Nemine dissentiens, [L.] No one dissenting ; without a dissenting voice.
Nemo me impune lacessit, [L.] No one injures me with impunity—the motto of Scotland.
Ne plus ultra, [L.] Nothing further; the utmost point. [maker go beyond his last.]
Ne sutor ultra crepidam, [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Nihil ad rem, [L.] Nothing to the point.
Nihil debet, [L.] He owes nothing ; a plea for denying a debt.
Nil admirari, [L.] To wonder at nothing.
Nil desperandum, [L.] Never despair.
Nil dicat, [L.] He makes no answer.
N'importe, (nang-pört) [F.] It matters not.
Nimium ne crede colori, [L.] Trust not too much to looks. [tion.]
Nitor in adversum, [L.] I strive against opposition.
Noblesse oblige, (nô-bles-ob-lîzh) [F.] Rank imposes obligation.
No es todo oro lo que reluce, [Sp.] All is not gold that glitters.
Nolens volens, [L.] Whether he will or not.
Noli me tangere, [L.] Don't touch me.
Nolle prosequi, [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
Nom de plume, (nong-de-plôm) [F.] An assumed or literary title.
Nom de guerre, (nong-de-gär) [F.] A war name ; a travelling title.
Non assumptis, [L.] The plea of a defendant in an action that "he did not undertake and promise," &c.
Non compos mentis, [L.] Not in sound mind.
Non constat, [L.] It does not appear.
Non est inventus, [L.] He has not been found.
Non libet, [L.] It does not please me.
Non liquet, [L.] It is not clear.
Non mi ricordo, [It.] I don't remember.
Non obstante, [L.] Notwithstanding.
Non omnia possumus omnes, [L.] We cannot all of us do all things.
Non omnia moriar, [L.] I shall not wholly die.
Non sequitur, [L.] It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
Non sum qualis eram, [L.] I am not what I was.
Non tali auxilio, [L.] Not with such aid, or such a helper. [panions.]
Noscitur a sociis, [L.] He is known by his companions.
Nota bene, N.B., [L.] Mark well.
Nota dignum, [L.] Worthy of note.
Nous verrons, (nôo-ver-rong) [F.] We shall see.
Nouvelles, (nôo-vel) [F.] News.
Nouvellette, (nôo-vel-let) [F.] A short tale or novel.
Novus homo, [L.] A new man or one who has raised himself from obscurity.
Nuance (nôo-ang) [F.] Shade; tint; gradation.
Nudis verbis, [L.] In plain words.
Nudum pactum, [L.] A mere agreement.
Nuptia, [L.] Nuptials; wedding.

O.

Obit, [L.] He or she died.
Obiter dictum, [L.] A thing said by the way or in passing.
Observanda, [L.] Things to be observed.
Obsta principia, [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Omne ignotum pro magnifico, [L.] Whatever is unknown is thought to be magnificent.
Omnia vincit labor, [L.] Labour overcomes all things.

On connaît l'ami au besoin, (ong-kon-nâ-la-mê-ô-bê-ang) [F.] A friend is known in time of need. [rumour.]
On dit, (ong-dâ) [F.] They say; report; a flying rumour.
Onus probandi, [L.] The burden of proving.
Opera pretium est, [L.] It is worth while.
Optimates, [L.] Of the first rank; the chief men.
Ora e semper, [It.] Now and always.
Ora pro nobis, [L.] Pray for us.
Ore rotundo, [L.] With round, full voice.
Origo mali, [L.] Origin of the evil.
Os rotundum, [L.] Eloquent delivery.
Otium cum dignitate, [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
Ouvrage, (ôov-râzh) [F.] Work.
Ouvriers, (ôov-re-â) [F.] Operatives; workmen.

P.

Pace tua, [L.] With your consent.
Padrone, [It.] Master; employer; landlord.
Pallida mors, [L.] Pale death.
Par accident, (pâr-ak-se-dong) [F.] By chance.
Par exemple, (pâr-egz-ong-pl) [F.] For example.
Par excellence, (pâr-ek-sel-lang) [F.] By way of eminence.
Par faveur, (pâr-fa-vur) [F.] By favour.
Par force, (pâr-fôrs) [F.] By force.
Par passu, [L.] With equal pace; together.
Par nobile fratrum, [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Parole d'honneur, (pa-rôl-don-nur) [F.] Word of honour.
Paras pro toto, [L.] Part for the whole.
Particeps criminis, [L.] An accomplice.
Partout, (pâr-tôo) [F.] Every where.
Parva componere magnia, [L.] To compare small things with great.
Pas a pas on va bien loin, (paz-a-paz-ong-va-be-ang-lwang) [F.] Step by step one goes a long way.
Passe-partout, (pas-pâr-tôo) [F.] A master-key.
Paterfamilias, [L.] The father of a family.
Pater noster, [L.] Our Father; hence, the Lord's prayer.
Patres conscripti, [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
Peccavi, [L.] I have sinned.
Pendente lite, [L.] Pending the suit.
Penetralia, [L.] Secret recesses.
Pensée, (pang-sâ) [F.] A thought.
Per annum, [L.] By the year.
Per centum, [L.] By the hundred.
Per contra, [L.] On the contrary.
Per diem, [L.] By the day.
Per fas et nefas, [L.] Through right and wrong.
Per se, [L.] By itself considered.
Petit, (pî-tê) [F.] Small.
Petitio principii, [L.] A begging of the question.
Petit-maitre, (pî-tê-mâ-tr) [F.] A fop.
Peu de chose, (pu-de-shôz) [F.] A trifle.
Pietra mossa non fa muschio, [It.] A rolling stone gets no moss.
Pis aller, (pêz-al-lâ) [F.] The last or worst shift.
Pleno jure, [L.] With full authority.
Pons asinorum, [L.] Bridge of asses;—a difficult lesson to beginners; the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid.
Post mortem, [L.] After death.
Potage au gras, (pô-tâzh-ô-gra) [F.] Meat-soup.
Pour faire visite, (pôor-fâr-ve-zê) [F.] To pay a visit.

Pour passer le temps, (póor-pas-sä-le-tong) [F.] To pass away the time.
 Pour prendre congé, (póor-prong-dr-kong-zhā) [F.] To take leave—usually abbreviated P.P.C.
 Prescriptum, [L.] A thing prescribed.
 Preux chevalier, (pru-shā-val-yā) [F.] A brave knight.
 Primā facie, [L.] On the first view.
 Primo, [L.] In the first place.
 Primus inter pares, [L.] Chief among equals.
 Pro aris et focis, [L.] For our altars and hearths.
 Probatum est, [L.] It is proved.
 Pro bono publico, [L.] For the public good.
 Procès verbal, (prō-sā-ver-bal) [F.] A written statement.
 Pro confesso, [L.] As if conceded.
 Pro et con, [L.] For and against.
 Pro forma, [L.] For the sake of form.
 Pro hāc vice, [L.] For this turn or occasion.
 Pro patriā, [L.] For our country.
 Propagandā fide, [L.] By, in, or through extending the faith.
 Propriétaire, (prō-pre-ā-tār) [F.] A proprietor.
 Pro rata, [L.] In proportion.
 Pro re natā, [L.] For a special emergency.
 Pro tanto, [L.] For so much.
 Protégé, (prō-te-zhā) [F.] One protected or patronized by another.
 Pro tempore, [L.] For the time being.
 Pugna et calcibus, [L.] With all his might; with fists and heels.

Q.

Quære, [L.] Query; inquiry.
 Quæritur, [L.] The question arises.
 Qualis ab incepto, [L.] The same as from the beginning.
 Quamdiu se bene gesserit, [L.] During good behaviour. [knowledge!]
 Quanti est sapere! [L.] How desirable is quantity, [L.] The quantity or amount.
 Quantum meruit, [L.] As much as he deserved.
 Quantum sufficit, [L.] A sufficient quantity.
 Quantum vis, [L.] As much as you will.
 Quasi, [L.] As if; in a manner.
 Quelque chose, (kelk-shōz) [F.] A trifle.
 Quid nunc? [L.] What now?
 Quid pro quo, [L.] An equivalent; tit for tat.
 Qui m'aime aime mon chien, (kē-mām-ām-mong-she-ong) [F.] Love me, love my dog.
 Qui vive? (ke-vēv) [F.] Who goes there? hence, on the qui vive, on the alert.
 Quo animo, [L.] With what mind or intention.
 Quocunque modo, [L.] In whatever manner.
 Quocunque nomine, [L.] Under whatever name.
 Quod erat demonstrandum, [L.] Which was to be proved or demonstrated.
 Quod vide, [L.] Which see.
 Quo jure? [L.] By what right?
 Quo modo? [L.] In what manner? how?
 Quorum pars magna fui, [L.] Of which, or whom, I was a great or important part.

R.

Raison d'état, (rā-zong-dā-ta) [F.] A reason of state.

Rara avis, [L.] A rare bird; a prodigy.
 Rechauffé, (re-shō-fā) [F.] Warmed again, as food;—hence, insipid; stale.
 Reductio ad absurdum, [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.
 Regium donum, [L.] A royal gift—applied to an annual grant of public money for the support of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.
 Religio loci, [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
 Réprisse, (rā-prēs) [F.] Reprisal.
 Requiescat in pace, [L.] May he rest in peace.
 Res angusta domi, [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
 Res gestæ, [L.] Exploits performed; also, business transacted.
 Respicere finem, [L.] Look to the end.
 Respublica, [L.] The commonwealth.
 Resurgam, [L.] I shall rise again.
 Résumé, (rā-zum-ā) [F.] An abstract or summary.
 Rifacimento, [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.
 Robe de chambre, (rōb-de-shong-br) [F.] A dressing gown or morning gown.
 Ruit mole sua, [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.
 Ruse de guerre, (ruz-de-gār) [F.] A stratagem of war.
 Rus in urbe, [L.] The country in town.

S.

Salvo jure, [L.] The right being safe.
 Salvo pudore, [L.] Without offence to modesty.
 Sanctum sanctorum, [L.] Holy of holies.
 Sans cérémonie, (sang-ser-ā-mō-nē) [F.] Without ceremony.
 Sans doute, (sang-dōot) [F.] Without doubt.
 Sans peur et sans reproche, (sang-pur-ā-sap; rā-prōsh) [F.] Without fear and without reproach.
 Sans tache, (sang-tash) [F.] Without spot, stainless.
 Sartor resartus, [L.] The tailor mended.
 Satis verborum, [L.] Enough of words.
 Sauve qui peut, (sōv-kē-pu) [F.] Save himself who can.
 Savoir faire, (sa-vwār-fār) [F.] Ability; civility or skill.
 Scandalum magnatum, [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
 Soire facias, [L.] Cause it to be known.
 Secundum artem, [L.] According to rule; scientifically.
 Secundum naturam, [L.] According to the course of nature.
 Se defendendo, [L.] In self defence.
 Selon les règles, (sā-long-lā-rā-gl) [F.] According to rule.
 Semper avarus eget, [L.] The avaricious man is always needy.
 Semper idem, [L.] Always the same.
 Semper paratus, [L.] Always ready.
 Senatus consultum, [L.] A decree of the Senate.
 Senu bono, [L.] In a good sense.
 Senu malo, [L.] In a bad sense.
 Serus in cœlum redeas, [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.
 Servare modum, [L.] To keep within bounds.

Sic itur ad astra, [L.] Such is the way to immortality.
Sic passim, [L.] So every where.
Sic semper tyrannia, [L.] Ever so to tyrants.
Sic transit gloria mundi, [L.] So passes the glory of the world.
Si je puis, (sè-zhâ-pwe) [F.] If I can..
Similia similibus curantur, [L.] Like things are cured by like.
Similis simili gaudet, [L.] Like is pleased with like.
Simplex munditiis, [L.] Of simple elegance.
Sine curâ, [L.] Without care or charge.
Sine die, [L.] Without a day appointed.
Sine dubio, [L.] Without doubt.
Sine merâ, [L.] Without delay.
Sine qua non, [L.] An indispensable condition.
Sit tibi terra levis, [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.
Soccoro non viens mai tardi, [It.] Help never comes too late.
Solvuntur tabulæ, [L.] The bills are dismissed —used in legal language.
Soubrette, (sôo-bret) [F.] An intriguing woman.
Souffler le chaud et le froid, (sôof-flâ-le-shô-â-le-frwa) [F.] To blow hot and cold.
Sous tous les rapports, (sôo-tôo-lâ-rap-pôr) [F.] In all respects.
Spero meliora, [L.] I hope for better things.
Spolia opima, [L.] The richest booty.
Sponte sua, [L.] Of one's own accord.
Spretæ injuria formæ, [L.] The insult of despised beauty.
Statu quo ante bellum, [L.] In the state which was before the war.
Status quo, [L.] The state in which.
Stet, [L.] Let it stand.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re, [L.] Gently in manners, but resolutely in action.
Sub conditione, [L.] Under the condition.
Sub judice, [L.] Under consideration.
Sub pœnâ, [L.] Under a penalty.
Sub rosa, [L.] Under the rose; privately.
Sub silentio, [L.] In silence.
Sub specie, [L.] Under the appearance of.
Sub voce, [L.] Under the voice.
Succedaneum, [L.] A substitute.
Sui generis, [L.] Of its own kind.
Sumptibus publicis, [L.] At the public expense.
Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi, [L.] A suppression of the truth, is the suggestion of a falsehood.
Surgit amari aliquid, [L.] Something bitter rises.
Suum cuique tributo, [L.] Give every man his due.

T.

Tableau vivant, (ta-blô-ve-vông) [F.] The representation of some scene by persons grouped in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and motionless.
Table d'hôte, (ta-bl-dôt) [F.] A common table for guests.
Tabula rasa, [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
Tedium vitæ, [L.] Weariness of life.
Tant mieux, (tang-me-ôô) [F.] So much the better.

Tant pis, (tang-pè) [F.] So much the worse.
Tant soit peu, (tang-swa-pu) [F.] Never so little.
To judice, [L.] You being the judge.
Tel maitre, tel valet, (tel-mâ-tr-tel-va-lâ) [F.] Like master, like man.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis, [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
Tempus edax rerum, [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
Tempus fugit, [L.] Time flies.
Tempus ludendi, [L.] The time for play.
Tempus omnia revelat, [L.] Time reveals all things.
Tenez, (tâ-nâ) [F.] Take it.
Tentanda via est, [L.] A way must be tried.
Terminus ad quem, [L.] The boundary-line, point, or term to which.
Terminus a quo, [L.] The point or term from which.
Terra cotta, [It.] Baked earth.
Terra firma, [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing.
Terra incognita, [L.] An unknown country.
Tertium quid, [L.] A third something; a nondeciscript.
Toga virilis, [L.] The gown of manhood.
To kalon, [G.] The beautiful; the chief good.
To prepon, [G.] The proper or becoming.
Totidem verbia, [L.] In so many words.
Toties quoties, [L.] As often as.
Totis viribus, [L.] With all his might.
Toto celo, [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
Totum, [L.] The whole.
Toujours prêt, (tôo-zhôor-prâ) [F.] Always ready.
Tour de force, (tôor-de-fôrs) [F.] A feat of strength or skill.
Tout-à-fait, (tôo-ta-fâ) [F.] Entirely; wholly.
Tout à l'heure, (tôo-ta-lur) [F.] Instantly.
Tout à vous, (tôo-ta-vôo) [F.] Wholly yours.
Tout de même, (tôo-de-mêm) [F.] Precisely the same.
Tout de suite, (tôo-de-swèt) [F.] Immediately.
Tout ensemble, (tôo-tang-sang-bl) [F.] The whole taken together.
Tria juncta in uno, [L.] Three joined in one.
Tristesse, (tris-tes) [F.] Sadness; sorrow.
Troppo disputare la verità fa errare, [It.] Too much disputing puts truth to flight.
Truditer dies dis, [L.] One day is pressed onward by another.
Tu ne cede malis, [L.] Do not yield to evils.
Tutor et ultor, [L.] Protector and avenger.

U.

Ubi supra, [L.] Where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio regum, [L.] The last argument of kings; war.
Ultima Thule, [L.] The utmost boundary or limit.
Ultimatum, [L.] The last or only condition.
Ultra lictum, [L.] Beyond what is allowable.
Una scopa nuova spazza bene, [It.] A new broom sweeps clean.
Unâ voce, [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
Un bien fait n'est jamais perdu, (ung-he-ang-fâ-nâ-zha-mâ-per-du) [F.] A kindness is never lost.

Un cabello haze sombra, [Sp.] The least hair makes a shadow.
Une fois n'est pas coutume, (un-fwa-nâ-pa-kôôtum) [F.] One act does not make a habit.
Unguis et rostro, [L.] With claws and beak; tooth and nail.
Uno animo, [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
Usque ad nauseam, [L.] To disgust.
Usus loquendi, [L.] Usage in speaking.
Uteneque placearit Deo, [L.] As it shall please God.
Utile dulci, [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
Ut infra, [L.] As below.
Uti possidetis, [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.
Ut supra, [L.] As above stated.

V.

Vade in pace, [L.] Go in peace.
Vade mecum, [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.
Vae victis, [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Vale, [L.] Farewell.
Valcat quantum valere potest, [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
Valet de chambre, (val-â-de-shong-br) [F.] An attendant.
Variae lectiones, [L.] Various readings.
Varium et mutabile semper femina, [L.] An ever changeable and capricious thing is woman.
Vel prece, vel pretio, [L.] For either love or money.
Veluti in speculum, [L.] As in a mirror.
Veni, vidi, vici, [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
Ventis secundis, [L.] With prosperous winds.
Vera pro gratia, [L.] Truth before favour.
Vera prosperitas est non aver necessitas, [It.] 'Tis true prosperity to have no want.
Verbatim et literatim, [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti, [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
Veritas prevalebit, [L.] Truth will prevail.
Veritas vincit, [L.] Truth conquers.
Ver non semper viret, [L.] Spring does not always flourish.
Versus, [L.] Against; toward.
Vestigia, [L.] Tracks; vestiges.
Vexata questio, [L.] A disputed question.
Via, [L.] By the way of.
Via media, [L.] A middle course.
Vice, [L.] In the place of.
Vice versa, [L.] The terms being exchanged.
Videlicet, [L.] To wit; namely—usually abbreviated to *viz.*

Vide meliora proboque, deteriora sequer, [L.] I see and approve of the better things, I follow the worse.
Videtur, [L.] It appears.
Vide ut supra, [L.] See what is stated above.
Vi et armis, [L.] By force and arms.
Vigilate et orate, [L.] Watch and pray.
Vin, (veng) [F.] Wine.
Vincit amor patriæ, [L.] Love of country prevails.
Vincit qui se vincit, [L.] He conquers who overcomes himself.
Vinculum matrimonii, [L.] The bond of marriage.
Vindex injuriæ, [L.] An avenger of injury.
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur, [L.] He is wise who talks but little.
Virtus in ardua, [L.] Courage or virtue in difficulties or trials.
Virtute et fide, [L.] By or with virtue and faith.
Virtute et labore, [L.] By virtue and labour.
Virtute officii, [L.] By virtue of his office.
Virtutis amore, [L.] From love of virtue.
Via a tergo, [L.] A propelling force from behind.
Via à via, (vâ-va-vâ) [F.] Opposite; facing.
Via inertie, [L.] The power of inertia; resistance.
Via medicatrix nature, [L.] The healing tendency of nature.
Vivat, (vâ-va) [F.] A shout of "long live."
Vivat regina, [L.] Long live the queen.
Vivat rex, [L.] Long live the king.
Vivâ voce, [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.
Vivat respublica, [L.] Live the republic.
Vive le roi, (vêv-le-rwa) [F.] Long live the king.
Voilà, (vwal-a) [F.] Behold! there is, or there are.
Voilà tout, (vwal-a-tôô) [F.] That's all.
Votum castitatis, [L.] A vow of chastity.
Vox, et præterea nihil, [L.] A voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
Vox faucibus hæsit, [L.] The voice (or words) stuck in the throat.
Vox populi, vox Dei, [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgo, [L.] Commonly.
Vulnus immedicabile, [L.] An irreparable injury.
Vultus est index animi, [L.] The face is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zonam perdidit, [L.] He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere, [L.] To loose the virgin girl's or band.

A GLOSSARY

OF

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.



A', all.
Ableese, blazing; on fire.
Aboil. *To come aboil*, to begin to boil.
Aboon, abuna, above.
Abroad, in breadth.
Acre-braid, the breadth of an acre.
Action-sermon, the sermon that precedes the celebration of the Lord's Supper.
Adew, doing; matter; consequence.
Ae, one.
Aefauld, onefold; simple.
Aff, off. (tated).
Aff-leef, off-hand; unprepared.
Aff ane's st, weakly; declining in health.
Aff-fa'ins, scraps; crumbs.
Aftak, vagglaness; trying to expose to ridicule.
Afore, before.
Aft, oft.
Aften, often.
Afterhend or **afterhin**, afterwards.
Aglay, off the right line; wrong.
Ahint, behind.
Aiblins, perhaps.
Aik, oak.
Ain, own.
Ainsella, own selves.
Air, early.
Airl-penny, a penny given as an earnest or hiring money.
Airles, earnest or hiring money.
Airs, iron; a tool of that metal; a mason's chisel.
Airts, points of the compass.
Aith, an oath.
Aita, oats.
Aitmeal, oatmeal.
Aizle, a hot cinder.
Alane, alone.
Allanarlie, solely; only.
Alow, alows, a fire; in a flame.
Amast, almost.
Amang, among.
An', and.
Ance, anes, once.
Ane, one.
Anent, ever against; opposite; concerning; about.
Anes-errand, of set purpose; sole errand.

Aneuch, enough.
Angersum, irritating; provoking.
Anither, another.
Ass, asse, ashes.
Assolkie, acquit.
Asteer, abroad; stirring; in a ferment.
At e'en, in the evening.
Atweel, I wot well.
Aucht, eight.
Aucht, (the *ch* as *h* harsh and guttural) to possess or belong to.
Aught, (*gh* as *ch*) possession; property.
Auld, old.
Auldfarran or **auldfarrant**, sagacious; cunning; prudent.
Auld langsyne, olden time; days of other years.
Auld-warid, old-fashioned; antique.
Aumous-dish, a beggar's dish for receiving alms; a vessel for collecting money for the poor at church.
Annuris, close cupboard for keeping victuals, dishes, &c.
Ava', at all.
Awa', away.
Aweal, well.
Awfu', awful.
Awn, owing.
Ayont, beyond.

B.

Be', ball; hand-ball; foot-ball.
Bab, bunch; tassel; nosegay.
Bachles, old shoes down in the heels.
Backlins, coming; coming back.
Baff, blow; bang; heavy thump.
Baggie, the belly.
Bak, basket, or baikay, a wooden scuttle for coals, ashes, &c.
Backit, backed.
Baids, endured; did stay.
Baik, beck; courtesy; reverence.
Baillie, municipal magistrate.
Bairn, a child.
Bairnless, without issue; childless.
Baith, both.
Ballant, ballad.
Band, bond.
Bane, bone.
Bannet, bonnet.
Bannocks, a thick, flat cake, round in shape.
Baps, rolls of bread.
Barefit, barefooted.
Barken, to incrust.
Barkit, tanned.
Barley-bree, malt-liquor; ale or beer.
Bash, a stroke; a blow or the mark left from a blow.
Bandrons, a cat.
Bauk, a cross beam on the roof of a house.
Bauld, bald; also, bold.
Bawbee, a half-penny.
Bawbees, money.
Bawk, bank; a strip of unploughed land.
Baws'nt, having a white, oblong spot on the face.
Baxter, baixter, baker.
Bayganet, baignet, bayonet.
Beal, biel, month; opening; also, to suppurate.
Bean, bien, bein, well to do; comfortable and well provided.
Beastie, diminutive of *beast*.
Bedral, a beadle; also, one who is bedridden.
Begoud, began.
Begrutten, having the face disfigured with weeping.
Beld, bield, shelter.
Belike, perhaps.
Ben, the inner apartment.
Bent, a kind of grass; the hill; the moor.
Benk, a book.
Bicker, a kind of wooden vessel for holding liquor, brose, &c.; a short race; contention; strife. (dure).
Bide, to stay; to reside; to endure.
Big, to build.
Biggin, a building; a house.
Bike, byke, a nest of bees.
Bill, a bull.
Bink, bench; bank; acclivity; a hive.

Binn, bing, heap of unthrashed corn, potatoes, &c.
 Binna, be not.
 Birkie, a child's game at cards; a lively young fellow.
 Birling, drinking; *also*, making a grumbling noise like a spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion.
 Birn, burden.
 Birr, noise; vehemence.
 Birring, the noise of partridges, &c., when they spring.
 Birse, bristles. *To set up one's birse*, to rouse him; to put him in a passion.
 Birale, a quick toasting or scorching of a substance.
 Bit, used as a diminutive, as *a bit lassie*, a little girl; — a small space; a small piece.
 Bittock, a little bit; a short distance.
 Bizz, a bustle; to buzz.
 Blackit, blackened.
 Blait, modest; bashful.
 Blatter, a rattling sound.
 Blaud, a flat piece of any thing; to slap.
 Blae, pale blue, the colour of the skin when bruised.
 Blaw, to blow; to boast.
 Bleerit, beared; sore with rheum; bedimmed with weeping.
 Bleeze, a blaze; to blaze.
 Blether, to talk idly; nonsense; a bladder.
 Blethers, babbling; foolish talk.
 Blin, blind.
 Blink, a little while; a glimpse; a smiling look; — to look kindly; to shine by fits.
 Bluid, blood.
 Boek, to vomit; to gush intermittently.
 Bode, what is bidden; offer.
 Bodle, a copper coin, value the sixth part of an English penny.
 Bogle, a small morass.
 Bogle, goblins; bugbears; scarecrows.
 Boie, boai, a locker in the wall; a crypt or small press.
 Bonnie or bonny, handsome; beautiful; worthy; approved.
 Boord, a board.
 Boost, behaved; must needs.
 Boot, buit, a balance of value in barter.
 Bothy, a hut; a place where labouring servants are lodged.
 Bought, bucht, a pen in a fold where ewes were placed when milked.
 Bountith, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages.
 Bow, a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a chaldor, or four firlots.
 Bewie, a cask with the head taken out; a tub.

Bowk, bulk; body.
 Bowt, bended, crooked.
 Brae, a declivity; a precipice; the slope of a hill; rising ground.
 Braid, broad.
 Braik, a kind of harrow.
 Brak, broke; made insolvent.
 Brander, a gridiron.
 Brandered, grilled; broiled.
 Branks, a kind of wooden curb for horses.
 Braw, fine; handsome; well-dressed.
 Brawlys, brawly, or brawlie, very well; bravely; finely.
 Braxie, a morbid sheep, or the mutton of a sheep which has been smothered in snow.
 Brecham, a work-horse's collar.
 Brecks, breeches.
 Breering, coming through the ground, as young corn, &c.
 Brent, smooth; clear.
 Brie, juice; liquid.
 Brig, a bridge.
 Brither, a brother.
 Broach, broche, a spit.
 Brochan, gruel.
 Broek, a badger (from its white or spotted face).
 Brogues, shoes of half-dressed leather.
 Broo, bree, broth; juice.
 Brosse, a kind of pottage made by pouring boiling water, broth, milk, &c., on meal.
 Brownie, a domestic goblin.
 Browat, brewing; as much as is brewed at one time.
 Bruakle, brittle; ticklish.
 Brugh, a burgh.
 Bruick, brook, to use; to wear; to enjoy.
 Bruislie, broil; scuffle; disturbance.
 Brunstane, brimstone.
 Brunt, did burn; burnt.
 Buckie, shell of a sea-snail, or any spiral shell of whatever size.
 Bught, a pen for holding sheep.
 Buirid, stout-made; strong.
 Bunker, a bench or low chest that serves for a seat; *also*, a seat which serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid; a place for holding coals.
 Burdies, diminutive of *birds*.
 Burnie, diminutive of *burn*.
 Buskit, dressed.
 Buss, shelter; a bush.
 But, the outer apartment of a house consisting of only two apartments.
 By, past; besides; over and above.
 By ordinar, more than ordinary.
 Byganes, what is gone by and past.
 Byke, a bee-hive.
 Byre, a cow-house.

Bytime, odd time; interval of leisure; now and then.

C.

Ca', to call; to name; to drive.
 Cadger, a carrier; a huckster.
 Caddie or caddis, a porter or messenger.
 Caff, chaff.
 Caickling, cackling.
 Caimeid, kaimed, combed.
 Caird, tinker.
 Cairts, cards.
 Callan, callant, young lad; a fine fellow.
 Caller, cool; fresh; refreshing.
 Cam, came.
 Camsterie, camstairis, froward; perverse; unmanageable.
 Canny, canie, cannie, gentle; mild; skillful; prudent; safe; trustworthy.
 Canna, cannot.
 Cannilie or cannily, dexterously; gently.
 Cantie or canty, cheerful; merry; lively.
 Cantle, the back part of the head; *also*, a fragment broken off any thing.
 Cantrip, a charm; a spell.
 Cap, wooden vessel for holding food or liquor.
 Cappie, diminutive of cap.
 Capperneity, crabbed; peevish.
 Cap-stane, cope-stone; key-stone.
 Carl or carle, a churl; a gruff old man.
 Carrith, carristhes, a catechism.
 Carse, low and productive land.
 Carvy, carraway. [*bag*]
 Castoe, custoe, the pith of cab.
 Cast out, to fall out; to quarrel.
 Cast up, to appear; *also*, to throw in one's teeth; to reproach with.
 Caudron, a caldron.
 Cauff, chaff.
 Cauld, cold.
 Cauld-kail - het-again, broth served a second day; a sermon preached to the same audience a second time.
 Cauldrife, chilly; susceptible of cold.
 Caup, cap, a cup; a wooden bowl; the shell of a snail.
 Causey, causeway, a raised and paved street.
 Cawie, cawey, a hen-coop.
 Chack, a snack; a luncheon.
 Chaffs, jaws. [*bold*]
 Chaldor, (dry measure) sixteen.
 Chancy, lucky.
 Chap, a blow; a fellow.
 Chappit, struck; pounded; mashed.
 Chaw, chew.
 Cheep, a chirp; to chirp.

Chield, chiel, a young fellow.
Chimla, chimlie, a fire-grate; a fireplace.
Chirme, to be habitually repining and complaining.
Chop, shop.
Choaks, the jaws.
Chow, to shew.
Chuckie, a barn-door fowl.
Chuckie-stanes, pebble-stones.
Chuffie, fat-faced.
Clachan, a small village about a church; a hamlet.
Clagged, slaggit, clogged.
Claise or clase, clothes.
Clath, cloth.
Glaithing, clothing.
Clamjamfrie, a mob; tag-rag and bobtail.
Clarkit, wrote.
Clarty, unclean; very dirty.
Clash, au idle tale; tittle-tattle; scandal.
Clat, claut, to rake together; an instrument for raking together mire, weeds, &c.
Clatter, to tell idle stories; an idle story.
Claut, clutched; snatched at.
Claut, to clean; to scrape.
Clavering, talking idly and foolishly.
Clavens, idle stories.
Claw, to scratch; to scrape.
Cleek, to collect; to bring together; to hatch.
Cleekin, a brood of chickens.
Cleed, to clothe.
Cleedin, apparel; clothing.
Cleek, cleick, to hook; to link; to seize; to snatch up hastily; a hook.
Cleg, the gad-fly.
Cleugh, cliff; also, a ravine.
Clink, a smart stroke; a jingling sound; money.
Clinket, clanked; struck.
Cliah-clash, idle talk.
Cliekin', clocking, clucking; hatching.
Cleish, a sheltering place; the hollow of a rock.
Cloit, a stunning and heavy fall.
Cloet, cleave, cloven hoof.
Clootie, the devil.
Clour, a bump upon the head from a blow; also, indentation in a brass or pewter vessel produced by a blow.
Cluds, clouds.
Cockernonie, cockernomny, the gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet.
Cock-laird, a land proprietor who cultivates his own estate.
Cocky-leakie, leak soup, in which a cock has been boiled.
Cod, pillow; also, pod.
Coft, bought.
Cog, coggie, cogie, a round wooden vessel for holding milk, brose, liquor, &c.
Collie, a shepherd's dog.

Collie-anghie, a quarrel; a confused uproar like that produced when collies fall a-worrying one another.
Communn, command.
Contramaahous, stubborn.
Cood, the cud.
Coof, a blockhead; a ninny.
Cookie, a kind of small sweet bread for eating at tea.
Coost, did east.
Coot, the ankle or foot.
Corbie, raven.
Corn-craik, the land-rail.
Corrie, a hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side.
Cosh, quiet; comfortable; cozie.
Cosy, cozie, warm and comfortable; snug; social.
Couldna, could not.
Coup, to turn over; to barter; to buy horses or cattle.
Couthie, kind; loving.
Cowe, to terrify; to keep under; to lop;—a fright;—a branch of furze.
Cowp, to barter; to tumble over.
Cowrin, cowering.
Cow-sharn, the dung of cows.
Craibit, crabbed; fretful.
Craek, conversation.
Craft or craft, a field near a house.
Craig, rock; neck; throat.
Craika, cries or calls.
Crankous, fretful; captious.
Cranreuch, the hoar-frost.
Crap, a crop; to crop; the top of any thing; the craw of a fowl.
Craw, a crow of a cock; a rook.
Craw-tae, crowfoot; wrinkles in the skin near the eyes.
Cresch, creagh, [Gael.] a high-land furay; a plundering incursion.
Cree, a basket or pannier.
Creeifu', a basketful.
Creechie, greasy.
Creish, creesh, grease; tallow.
Crombie, crummy, a crooked-horned cow.
Crouchie, crook-backed.
Croulin', crawling.
Crouse, briak; full of heart.
Crowdie, crowdy, a composition of oat meal and boiled water, sometimes from the broth of beef, mutton, &c.
Cruds, curds.
Crummeek, a cow with crooked horns.
Crump, hard and brittle.
Crunt, a blow on the head.
Cruppin, crept.
Cuddie, ass.
Cuddie, to fondle, to caress lovingly.
Quif, a blockhead; a ninny.
Quitkina, gaiters.
Quittle, to wheedle.
Quittle, to tickle.

Cummer, midwife; gossip.
Curch, a kerchief; a woman's covering for the head.
Curehie, a courtesy.
Curlie, curled; falling naturally in ringlets.
Curney, round; granulated.
Curpin, the rump of a fowl; buttocks; crupper.
Cushat, the dove or wood-pigeon.
Cusser, cuisser, a stallion.
Cutty, a slut; a worthless girl;—a spoon; tobacco-pipe cut or broken short.
Cutty, short.
Cutty-stool, a short-legged stool; a seat in church where offenders were seated, and publicly rebuked by the minister.

D.

Dabs, small bits or specks stuck upon any thing.
Dacker, to search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.
Daddie, a father.
Daddie, daddie, a child's pinafore.
Daffin, merriment; foolish play.
Daft, merry; giddy; foolish; mad.
Daidlin, daidling, loitering; trifling.
Dalt, foster-child.
Dambrod, the draught-board.
Dammer, a miner; a stun; confusion by striking on the head.
Dandering, sauntering; roaming idly from place to place.
Danders, cinders; refuse of a smith's fire.
Dang, dung, struck; subdued; knocked over.
Darg, dargue, a day's work.
Darklins, darkling.
Daud, to thrash; to beat;—a large piece.
Dauntit, intimidated; subdued.
Daur, to dare.
Daured, daurt, dared.
Dawner, dauner, daunder, a stroll without any particular aim; a ramble.
Dawtit or dawtet, fondled; caressed.
Dead-thraw, the death-throes; last agonies;—lukewarm; neither hot nor cold.
Dearie, diminutive of dear.
Deave, deeve, to deafen; to stupefy with noise.
Deerit, decret, the final sentence given by a judge.
Dee, to die; also, to do.
Deeing, dying; also, doing.
Dee, a stroke with a sharp pointed instrument.
Deil, devil.
Deil's dozen, thirteen.
Deleerit, delieret, delirious; daft.

Dementit, foolish; mad; insane.
 Denner, dinner.
 Denty, dainty; nice.
 Descrive, to describe.
 Dichtin, cleaning slightly.
 Didna, did not.
 Dight, to wipe; to clean corn from chaff.
 Dike, dyke, stone-wall fence.
 Ding, to push; to strike; to beat; to subdue.
 Dink, neat; trim; tidy; also, contemptuous; scornful.
 Dinna, do not.
 Dinnle, a thrill; a vibration; a tremulous motion.
 Dirdum, uproar; tumult.
 Dirl, a slight, tremulous stroke or pain;—to thrill; to tingle.
 Diabina, a drubbing; a thrashing.
 Disjaskit, jaded; worn out.
 Dite, to dictate; to indite.
 Div, do.
 Divot, thin sod for thatching.
 Dizzen or diz'n, a dozen.
 Doch-an-derrach, [Gael.] stirrup-cup; parting-cup.
 Dochter, daughter.
 Doddie, cow without horns.
 Dodrum, a fancy; a whim.
 Doiled, dyed, dazed; stupid.
 Doited, turned to dotage; stupid; confused.
 Donnert, donnard, grossly stupid; in dotage.
 Doo, a dove.
 Doek, doek, to duck; to immerse under water; to bathe.
 Doeket, doucat, dove-cot; pigeon house.
 Dool, sorrow.
 Doon, down.
 Dorty, saucy; nice.
 Douce or douce, quiet; sober; sedate; wise; prudent.
 Douceely, acerbly; prudently.
 Douffe, dull; spiritless.
 Doukit, ducked. [end.
 Doup, backside; bottom; but.
 Dour, doure, hard and impenetrable; sullen; stubborn.
 Dever, to doze; to drowse.
 Dovering, half asleep; dozzled.
 Dow (pronounced as *ow* in *now*), am or are able; can.
 Dow (pronounced as *o* in *do*), dove, a term of endearment.
 Dowf, dowff, pithless; wanting force; hollow; dull.
 Dowie, worn with fatigue, &c.; dull; melancholy; in bad health.
 Downa, dare not.
 Down bye, down the way.
 Draig, draick, dreg; dregs.
 Draigle, to soil or tear by trailing, &c., in walking.
 Drammock, a thick, raw mixture of meal and water.
 Drap, a drop; to drop.
 Drappie, a little drop.
 Drave, drove.

Dree, to suffer; to endure.
 Dreeling, drilling.
 Dreep, to ooze; to drop.
 Dreigh, tedious; long about it; slow.
 Dribble, drizzling; slaver.
 Drift, a drove.
 Dreddum, the breech.
 Droghling, wheezing and blowing. [lary fellow.
 Drone, part of a bagpipe; a Droukit, wet; drenched.
 Drouth, thirst; drought.
 Drouthy, doughty, thirsty.
 Drow, drizzle; mizzling rain.
 Drucken, drunken.
 Drumly, muddy.
 Drunt, pet; sour humour.
 Dub, a small pond.
 Duda, rags; tatters; clothes.
 Duddie, duddy, ragged.
 Dule, dele, sorrow; mourning.
 Dulce, dulce, sea-celery.
 Dung, worsted; pushed; driven.
 Dunniwassal, [Gael.], a Highland gentleman; the cadet of a family of rank.
 Dunahin, dunehin, jogging smartly with the elbow.
 Dunt, a knock, stroke, or blow;—a good sizable portion of any thing. [swoon.
 Dwaum, dwaum, a qualm; a Dwinning, decaying; declining in health.
 Dyester, dyer.
 Dyke, a stone-wall fence.
 Dyvour, a bankrupt; a debtor who cannot pay; an idle fellow.

E.

Ee, the eye. Een, the eyes.
 Ee, as ee, a dearly beloved child; a darling.
 E'emin', evening.
 Eerie, frightened; dreading spirits.
 Eerisome, producing fear.
 Eident, ay-doing; diligent; careful; attentive.
 Eik, eke, addition.
 Eild, old age.
 Eilding, fuel.
 Elback, the elbow.
 Eldritah, gashly; frightful.
 Elahin, an awl.
 En', end.
 Enough, enough.
 Estreen, yestreen, yesterday.
 Etile, to aim; to try; to attempt; to intend.
 Ewest, nearest; contiguous.
 Excambie, to exchange.

F.

Fa', faw, fall; lot;—waterfall;—to befall; to fall.

Fa'rd, favoured.
 Fab, a pocket.
 Fae, a foe.
 Fae, frae, from.
 Faem, foam.
 Fairin, a fairing; a present.
 Faithier, father.
 Fald, fauld, a sheepfold.
 Fame, faim, froth; foam.
 Fan, whan, when.
 Fand, did find.
 Fane, fond;—as a noun, an elf; a fairy.
 Farl, farie, the fourth part of a large cake, originally used for corn or bread.
 Farrant, wise; sagacious.
 Fash, fasherie, trouble.
 Fashing, taking or giving trouble.
 Fashous, troublesome.
 Faster e'en, fastern e'en, Shrove Tuesday.
 Fat, what.
 Fauld, a fold; to fold.
 Faund, found.
 Faur'd, favoured. *Weel-faur'd*, good-looking.
 Fause, false.
 Fause-face, a mask.
 Fant, fault; default; want.
 Feal, faithful; loyal; true.
 Fear't, frightened.
 Feat, neat; spruce.
 Fecht, to fight.
 Feck, many; plenty; substance. *Best feck*, better part. *Mend feck*, greatest part.
 Feckless, powerless; pithless; feeble. [com.
 Fecklessness, weakness; feebleness.
 Feft, put in possession of in a legal manner.
 Feg, a fig.
 Fell, the flesh immediately under the skin; a field pretty level, on the side of a hill.
 Fell, strong and fiery; hot; biting.
 Fen, mud; filth.
 Feand, to live comfortably; to provide against want; to make shift in general.
 Fending, providing; provision.
 Ferlie or ferley, a wonder; a rarity—a term of contempt.
 Fernitickles, freckles on the face.
 Feak, to bring; to teach.
 Fettle, to place in proper order, to tie up.
 Fickle, to puzzle; to perplex; difficult.
 Fie, fey, acting unaccountably.
 Fient, fiend; a petty oath.
 Fient a haet, deuce a bit.
 Pier, sound; healthy;—a brother; a friend.
 Fike, fyke, restless and bawling about trifling matters.
 Fiking, fyking, sedgiting.
 Firlet, fourth part of a boll of corn.
 First-fit, the person who first

enters a house on New Year's Day, supposed to bring luck or misfortune.
Fiale, fassel, to make a rustling noise; to sidget; a bustle.
Fissenless, *fissenless*, fusionless, pithless; weak.
Fit, a foot; a step.
Fitted, the mark left by the foot.
Flaff, to flap; to fan.
Flannen, flannel.
Flanchtering, shining fitfully; flickering.
Flaw, a gust; a blast.
Fleech, to flatter; to wheedle; to supplicate in a flattering manner.
Fleechin', fleeching, supplicating; flattering.
Flees, flies.
Fleg, a kick; a random blow; fright.
Flemmit, frightened.
Flet, a saucer; a floor or story of a house.
Floy, to scare; to frighten.
Flichter, to flutter.
Flinders, shreds; broken pieces.
Fliak, to fret at the yoke.
Flit, to remove; to depart.
Flittering, fluttering; vibrating.
Flud, inundation.
Fluff, flash.
Flyte, fite, to scold.
Foord, a ford.
Forbears, forefathers; ancestors.
For-by, past; beyond; besides; over and above.
Fore. *To the fore*, still in existence; not lost, worn out, spent, &c.; *also*, in front.
Forfaulted, forfeited.
Forfoughten, exhausted with fighting; fatigued and breathless.
Forgather, to meet; to encounter with.
Forgie, to forgive.
Forment, directly opposite.
Forpet, fourth part of a peck.
Forrit, ferret, forward.
Fother, fodder.
Fou', fow, full; drunk.
Foumart, polecat.
Fourhours, the time formerly of taking tea, *viz.*, four afternoon.
Fourth, plenty; enough, or more than enough.
Frae, from.
Fracht, to freight, as a ship.
Freath, froth.
Freits, freats, superstitious observances.
Frem, fremmit, fraim, frem'd, strange; not related; acting like a stranger; keeping at a distance.
Frien', friend.
Fruah, easily broken; brittle.
Fu', full.
Fud, the scut or tail of the hare, cone, &c.

Fuff, to blow intermittently; to puff; to whiff; a puff; a whiff.
Fugie-warrant, a warrant to apprehend a debtor who purposed to escape by flight.
Fule, fool.
Funnie, full of merriment.
Furm, a form; bench.
Fyke, trifling care; to piddle; to be in a fuss about trifles.
Fyle, to soil; to dirty.

G.

Gab, the mouth; to speak boldly or pertly.
Gaberlunzie, a beggar; a mendicant; one who carries a wallet.
Gabstiek, a spoon.
Gadsman, the boy that guides the horses in the plough.
Gae, to go. *Gaed*, went. *Gaen*, gone. [*road*].
Gaet or *gate*, way; manner;
Gaialing, a goaling.
Gaitt, *get*, what is begotten; a child; a brat.
Gang, to go; to walk.
Gar, garr, to make; to compel.
Gar't, forced to.
Garten, a garter.
Gash, wise; sagacious; shrewd; *also*, to converse; *also*, chatter; gossip.
Gausy, jolly; large.
Gauger, an exciseman.
Gaunt, to yawn.
Gawky, half-witted; foolian.
Gawwie, plump; jolly; portly.
Gay, pretty. *Gay gude*, pretty good. *Gay weel*, pretty well; *gay*.
Gear, goods; dress; riches.
Geck, to toss the head in wantonness or scorn; to jeer; to mock.
Ged, *gedd*, the pike.
Geizened, *geissend*, shrunken; warped; leaky.
Gentles, gentlefolks.
Ghaist, a ghost.
Gie, to give. *Gied*, gave. *Gien*, given.
Giff, *gaff*, tit for tat; giving and taking; mutual obligation.
Giffie, diminutive of *gift*.
Gillie, a man-servant in the Highlands.
Gimmer, a ewe from one to two years old.
Gin, gifan, if; suppose.
Girdle, an iron plate for frying cakes on.
Girn, to grin like an ill-natured dog; to twist the features in rage.
Girnal, *girnal*, a meal-chest.
Glaiks, deception; delusion.
Glaikit, *glauk*, light-headed; idle; inattentive; foolish.

Glaive, a sword.
Glaizie, glittering; smooth, like glass. [*sight*].
Glamour, magical deception of
Glar, glaur, mud.
Gleek, sharp; ready.
Gled, a kite.
Gleed, flame; a burning coal.
Gleed, *gleid*, *gleyed*, aquinting; *also*, oblique; awry.
Gleesing, aquinting.
Gleg, sharp; keen; on the alert.
Gley, a squirt; to squirt; on one side; aquint.
Gliff, a glimpse; a short time.
Glint, to glance; to gleam.
Gliak, a glimpse.
Gloamin, gloaming, the twilight.
Glour, glowr, to stare; to look; a stare; a look.
Gomeril, a fool; a blockhead.
Goustie, gousty, waste; desolate; ghostly; dreary.
Gowan, the flower of the daisy, hawk-weed, &c.
Gowany, glens, daisied dales.
Gowd, gold.
Gowff, golf; to strike the ball at golf.
Gowk, the cuckoo; a fool.
Gowkit, foolish; stupid; giddy.
Gowpen, *gowpin*, as much as both hands held together, in a circular form, can contain.
Gowpenfu', the fill of the *gowpen*.
Graining, graning, groaning.
Graip, a pronged instrument for cleaning stables.
Graith, accoutrements; furniture; dress; gear.
Gran', grand; fine.
Grane or *grain*, a groan; to groan.
Grannie, grandmother.
Grape, to grope.
Grat, wept; shed tears; cried.
Great, intimate; familiar.
Gree, to agree; to live in amity.
To bear the gree, to be victor.
Gree, a step; a degree; superiority; fame; reputation.
Greecance, agreement.
Greeschoch, *griesoch*, hot embers—properly peat fire piled on the hearth.
Greet, to shed tears; to weep.
Greetin, greeting, crying; weeping. [*shiver*].
Grew, *grus*, to shudder; to grow some, gruesome, horrible.
Grippie, *grippy*, avaricious.
Grippet, *grippit*, caught; seized.
Grosset, a gooseberry.
Grus, shudder.
Grumph, a grunt; to grunt.
Grumphie, a sow.
Grun', *grund*, ground; bottom.
Grunstone, a grindstone.
Gruntle, a snout; the phiz, a grunting noise.
Gude, *guid*, the Supreme being; good.

Guffaw, gaffaw, a loud burst of laughter.

Guid-man and guid-wife, the master and mistress of the house.

Guizards, gysarts, disguised persons; mummers who volunteered music for money about Christmas and New Year's day.

Guse, goose.

Gusing - iron, a laundress's smoothing iron.

Gusty, tasteful [gant].

Gyte, crazy; ecstatic; extra-

plaid, &c.; to wrap; to cover; to hop.

Happit, happed, covered for warmth or security.

Harkit, hearkened.

Harn, very coarse linen.

Harna, brains.

Hashrie, ruin from carelessness.

Haud, to hold.

Haunding, support; dependence.

Haugs, low-lying rich lands; valleys.

Hauri, to drag; to peel.

Haver, haiver, to talk foolishly or without method.

Havers, haivers, idle talk.

Havrel, haivrel, a half-witted person.

Hawkie, a cow; properly, one with a white face.

Headstane, a tombstone.

Healsome, healthful; wholly.

Heapit, heaped.

Heartsome, cheerful.

Hech! oh! strange.

Hecht, promised; foretold; offered. [holst].

Heeze, to elevate; to raise; to Heich, a slight elevation.

Heid-geir, dress for the head.

Hempie, a rogue; one for whom hemp grows.

Hereawa', in this quarter or district; thereawa', in that quarter. [report].

Heretell, to learn by common

Herrin', herring.

Herry, to plunder; properly to plunder birds' nests.

Herse, hearse, hoarse.

Heep, a hank of yarn; a hook or hasp.

Het, hot.

Het-akin, a thorough beating.

Heuck, heuk, a reaping hook.

Heugh, a precipitous acclivity; a hollow dell; a ravine.

Hiecht, height.

Hidilns, secret; concealed.

Hilch, a hobble; to halt.

Hilchin, halting.

Himsel, himself.

Hinderlans, back parts.

Hinny, hinny, honey. Ny hinny, my darling.

Hing, to hang.

Hippen, cloth for wrapping the hips of an infant.

Hirdie-girdie, topsy-turvy; in confusion.

Hirdum-dirdum, noisy mirth or revelry.

Hirple, to walk lamely; to creep; to halt.

Hirsel, to move with a rustling noise along a rough surface; to move sideways in a sitting or lying posture by means of the hands.

Hizzy, a huzzy; a young girl.

Hoddin-gray, coarse cloth made from wool in its natural state without being dyed.

Hoddle, to waddle.

Hoggie, a two-year-old sheep.

Hogmanay, the last day of the year.

Hogscore, a distance line in curling, drawn across the course.

Hool, hull, a husk; a hull; a covering; a slough.

Hoolie, take leisure; stop.

Hoolie, hooly, slowly; leisurely.

Hoord, a hoard; to hoard.

Hornie, the devil.

Hoshens, stockings without feet.

Host or hoast, to cough.

Houdie, a midwife.

Houlet, an owl.

Housie, diminutive of house.

Houts, touts, tut!

Houtfie, hout awa', pahaw! nonsense!

Hove, to heave; to swell.

Howf, a place of resort.

Howk, to dig.

Hay, to urge; to incite.

Huddy-craw, the carrion crow.

Humble, humble, without horns.

Humlock-know, hemlock knoll.

Humplock, a small knoll.

Hurcheon, a hedgehog.

Hurdies, the loins; the buttocks.

Hure, a whore.

Huribarrow, a wheelbarrow.

Hushion, cushion.

I.

I, in.

Icker, an ear of corn.

Ieroe, a great-grandchild.

Ilk or ilka, each; every. *Of the day* ilk, of the same.

Ilka-days, every day; week.

Ill-aff, in poverty.

Ill-faard, ill-far'd, ill-fard ugly; unbecoming; mean.

Ill-willie, ill-natured; malicious; niggardly.

Ingaan, entrance.

Ingangs, onions.

Ingine, genius; ingenuity

Ille, fire; fire-place.

I'ee, I shall or will.

Ither, other; another.

J.

Jagg, a prick, as of a pin or thorn.

Jaud, jadd, a jade; a mare.

Jauze, poddler's wallet.

Jauk, to dally; to trifle.

Jaw, a wave;—petulant loquacity; coarse railery;—to pour out; to jerk; to dash, as water.

Jaw-hole, a sink; a place into which dirty water is thrown.

Jee, to move; to stir; to bode.

Jeest, joint of a house.

H.

Ha', hall; manor-house.

Habble, difficulty; squabble.

Ha'd, to hold.

Hadden, holden.

Haddows, haddies, haddockes.

Hae, possession; property.

Hae, ha'e, to have; to offer any thing.

Haet, thing. Fient haet, a petty oath of negation.

Haffets, haffits, half-heads; the sides of the head; the temples.

Haffin, haffins, half; half-long; partly; not fully grown; a half-witted person.

Hagg, brushwood.

Haggies, haggis, the pluck, &c., of a cow or sheep, minced with suet, onions, &c., boiled in its paunch. [purpose].

Haik, to wander about to little.

Hail, hale, whole; healthy; tight.

Haimert, homeward.

Hainch, the haunch.

Hairst, harvest.

Hallan, a partition between the door and the fire-place; also, a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage.

Hallanshaker, a sturdy, beggarly scamp. [lows].

Hallions, rogues; worthless fellows.

Halloween, the evening before All-hallows.

Halse, hanse, throat; neck.

Halse, hailsie, hail; salute; embrace.

Haly, holy. Haly be his cast, happy be his fate.

Hame, home. [Hlar].

Hamely, homely; affable; familiar. Hamshackie, to tie the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore legs.

Han' or haun, hand. Ahint the han', behind; in debt.

Hand-fast, to betroth by joining hands; to bind solemnly.

Hane, hain, to spare; not to give away.

Hantle, a great many; a great deal.

Hap, an outer garment, mantle,

Jump, to jump :—slender in the waist ; handsome ; barely ; scarcely ; hardly.

Jink, a quick turn : a sudden turning a corner :—to cheat ; to make a quick turn ; to avoid.

Jirbling, pouring out ; spilling any liquid by making it move from one side to the other in the vessel.

Jirg, to jar ; to creak.

Joes, sweethearts.

Jougs, an iron collar formerly used to surround the neck of a criminal, and fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.

Jeuk, **jowk**, to stoop ; to bow the head.

Jummie, to make dirty ; to foul.

Jundie, to juggle ; to jog.

K.

Kae, a daw.

Kail, colewort ; colewort soup.

Kail through the reek, a good scolding.

Kail-runt, the stem of colewort.

Kail-yard, cabbage-garden.

Kaim, a fortified station ; a low ridge.

Kame, a comb :—honey-comb.

Keb, to cast lamb, as a ewe.

Kebback, **kebbuck**, a cheese.

Kebbie, a cudgel ; a club.

Keek, a peep ; to peep.

Keeking-glass, a looking-glass.

Keel, ruddle ; red chalk for marking sheep.

Keelpies, mischievous spirits, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms.

Keltie, **kelty**, fine of a bumper.

Ken, to know. *Ken'd* or *ken't*, knew.

Kenin', **kenning**, knowing ; also, a small portion ; a little.

Kenspeckle, having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognized.

Kent, a cudgel ; a walking-stick.

Ket, matted ; hairy ; a fleece of wool.

Kilt, the philabeg or short petticoat of a Highlander. *To kilt*, to tuck up or truss up.

Kiltie, one who is arrayed in a kilt.

Kimmer, **cummer**, a gossip ; an idle, gossiping girl.

Kin, kindred.

Kin, kind.

Kinkhoast, the hooping-cough.

Kintra, **Kintray**, country.

Kipper, salmon fasted and smoke-dried.

Kipple, to join ; to fasten.

Kirk, church. *Ye may mak a kirk an mill o't*, you may build a church or mill out of it, that

is, do what you like with the property.

Kirk-ladle, an instrument carried round the pews of the church for collecting poor's money.

Kirkin, the first appearance of a newly-wedded pair at church.

Kirn, the harvest supper ; a churn.

Kirsen, **kirsten**, to baptize.

Kirtle, gown, mantle, or petticoat.

Kist, a chest ; a trunk ; a coffin.

Kitchen, any thing eaten with bread, such as butter, cheese, &c., to give it a relish.

Kith, kindred ; acquaintance.

Kittle, to tickle ; ticklish.

Kittled, having brought forth young—applied only to cats.

Kittlie, itchy.

Knowe, **knoll**, rising ground ; hillock.

Knurl, a dwarf.

Kye, cow.

Kyloes, Highland cattle.

Kyte, the belly.

Kythe, to discover ; to show one's self ; to appear.

L.

Lad-bairn, **lad-wean**, a male child.

Laddie, diminutive of *lad*.

Laft, the gallery of a church.

Laid, load.

Laif, a loaf.

Laign, low.

Lair, a grave or burying place.

Lair, **lear**, learning ; education.

Laird, lord of a manor ; squire.

Lairdie, diminutive of *laird*.

Laith, loath ; reluctant.

Laive, **lave**, the rest ; what is left.

Lambie, diminutive of *lamb*.

Lamiter, a lame person ; a cripple.

Lampit, a kind of shell-fish.

Lan', land ; estate.

Lane, lone. *My lane*, myself alone. *By their lane*, themselves alone.

Lanely, lonely.

Lang, long. *To think lang*, to long ; to weary.

Langsum, tedious ; long in coming.

Langsyne, long since ; long ago.

Lap, did leap ; leaped.

Lapper, to coagulate ; to curdle.

Lash, a heavy rain.

Lassie, **lassock**, little girl.

Lauch, custom ; usage ; — to laugh. [others.]

Lave, the remainder ; the Laverock, the lark.

Lawing, **lawin**, reckoning ; bill.

Lawlan, lowland.

Le, **lee**, a lie ; a fib.

Lea, to leave.

Leddy, a lady.

Led-farm, a farm on which the tenant does not reside.

Leelane, **leela'lane**, all alone ; quite solitary.

Lee-lang, live-long.

Leesome, pleasant.

Leevin', **leeving**, living.

Leeze-me, a phrase of congratulatory endearment : I am happy in thee, or proud of thee.

Leggins, milk-pails.

Leif, leave.

Leifsum, pleasant ; desirable.

Let on, to seem to observe or acknowledge any thing.

Let that flea stick to the wa', let that alone.

Lethering, tanning the hide ; a thrashing.

Leugh, laughed.

Leuk, a look ; to look.

Leven, **levin**, lightning ; the light of the sun.

Libbet, gelded.

Lift, the sky.

Lightly, to sneer at ; to slight ; —also *lichtlie*.

Lilt, a ballad ; a tune ; to sing.

Limmer, a kept mistress ; a strumpet.

Lin, **linn**, a waterfall.

Link, to trip along ; to do any thing smartly and quickly.

Links, flat, sandy ground on the sea-shore. [to.]

Lippen, to rely upon ; to trust

Lippy, the fourth part of a peck.

Lith, a joint.

Loan, a lane ; an inclosed road.

Loanin, **loaning**, the green sward on which cows are milked.

Lo'e, **lee**, **love** ; to love.

Loof, **luif**, the palm of the hand.

Loofie, a school punishment by striking the open palm with the lash.

Loosome, lovely.

Loot, did let.

Loun, a fellow ; a ragamuffin ; a woman of easy virtue.

Loun, **lound**, calm ; low and sheltered ; still ; tranquil.

Lounder, a severe, stunning blow ; to beat with severe strokes.

Loup, a leap ; a jump ; — to leap ; to spring ; to run or move quickly.

Louping - on - stane, a horse-block ; the step-stone by which one gets to the saddle.

Low, **lowe**, a flame.

Lowie, a fox.

Lowse, to loose.

Luckie, an old grandam.

Luck-penny, a small sum given back to the payer by one who receives money under a bargain.

Lug, the ear ; a handle.
 Luggie, a small wooden dish with a handle.
 Lum, the chimney.
 Lunt, smoke :—to smoke.
 Lyart, of a mixed colour ; gray.

M.

Ma, mee, more.
 Maichless, destitute of bodily vigour.
 Maiden, an instrument for decapitation similar to the *guillotine*.
 Maik, equal : *He hasna his maik in the hale parish*.
 Mail, payable rent. *Black-mail*, an impost paid by landholders to free-booters for protection of their property.
 Mailen, mailing, a farm.
 Maillie, a pet sheep.
 Maining, bemoaning.
 Mair, more.
 Maist, most ; almost.
 Maister, a master ; a landlord.
 Maisterfu', imperious ; violent.
 Maistery, power.
 Maistlins, for the most part.
 Maistly, mostly.
 Mak, to make.
 Makin, making.
 Mane, a moan ; to moan.
 Mang, among.
 Manna, must not.
 Mannie, a little man.
 Mant, to stutter in speech.
 Manty, mantua silk ; a mantle.
 Mare, a mason's trough ; support for a scaffold.
 Marrow, to match ;—a mate ; one of a pair.
 Mart, the fatted animal slaughtered at Martinmas for winter provision.
 Mash, to mash, as malt, &c. ; to infuse ; to be in a state of infusion.
 Mauchy, foul ; dirty.
 Mawkin, mawkin, a hare.
 Maun, must. Maunna, must not.
 Maut, malt.
 Maw, to mow.
 Mawaie, strapping ; sonsie.
 Near, meer, mare.
 Meikle, much ; great ; large.
 Meiths, meaths, eggs of the blow-fly upon meat ; magots.
 Melt, to meddle ;—also, a mallet for pounding.
 Melt, the spleen.
 Men', to mend.
 Mend, amends ; atonement.
 Mense, good manners ; decorum.
 Mensetu', mannerly ; modest.
 Menseseless, ill-bred ; rude.
 Merk, an old Scottish coin value 18s. 4d.
 Merie, the blackbird.

Michtie, strong ; of high rank.
 Midden, a dunghill.
 Mim, prim ; prudish ; precise.
 Min', mind ; resemblance.
 Mind't, resolved ; intending.
 Minnie, mother ; dam.
 Mint, to aim ; to attempt.
 Mirk, mirkest, dark ; darkest.
 Mirkness, darkness.
 Misca', to abuse ; to call names.
 Mishanter, misfortune ; ill-luck.
 Mislippen, to neglect ; to suspect.
 Misteuk, mistook.
 Mither, mother.
 Mittans, worsted gloves.
 Monipplies, the tripe of an animal which consists of many folds.
 Mony or monie, many.
 Moo, the mouth. [moors.
 Moorlan', of or belonging to
 Mornin', morning dram.
 Mou', the mouth.
 Moudiwarp, moudiwart, moudiwart, mouldwarp, a mole.
 Mools or mools, earth ; the grave.
 Mountain - dew, Highland whisky.
 Muck, dung.
 Muls, mools, moulds ; cloth or list shoes.
 Mutch, a woman's linen or muslin cap.
 Mutchkin, an English pint.
 Mysell, ma'sell, myself.

N.

Na', no ; not ; nor.
 Nab, a smart stroke.
 Nabbit, caught suddenly and unexpectedly.
 Nae, no ; not any.
 Naething or naithing, nothing.
 Naig, a nag ; a horse.
 Nain, own. Nainsell, oneself.
 Nakit, naked ; unclothed.
 Nane, none.
 Napery, table-linen.
 Nar, near.
 Nebbit, having a beak or nose.
 Neebor, a neighbour.
 Needna, need not.
 Neeps, turnips.
 Neeve, the closed hand ; the fist ;—also *nieve*.
 Neist, nearest ; next.
 Neuk, a nook ; a corner.
 Nevoy, nephew.
 Niecher (*ch* guttural), to neigh ; to laugh in a loud and ridiculous manner.
 Nicht-cowl, a night-cap.
 Nievefu', a handful.
 Niffer, an exchange ;—to exchange ; to barter.
 Nippit, miserly ; niggardly.
 Nit, a nut.
 Nocht, nothing. [a luggie.
 Noggie, a small wooden dish ;
 Norland, northland ; belonging to the north country.

Nourice, a nurse.
 Nout, nowt, nowte, black cattle

O.

O', of.
 Odds an' ens, scraps ; remnants.
 Oe, oy, oye, grandchild.
 O'erby, over ; at no great distance.
 O'ercome, the overplus ; the burden of a song.
 Onding, Onfa', a fall of rain or snow ; a falling on ; an attack.
 Onslaught, an inroad ; a hostile incursion ; an attack.
 Onstead, a farmstead ; the buildings on a farm.
 Ony, onie, any.
 Oo, wool.
 Or, ere ; before. [usual.
 Ordinar', ordinary ; common.
 Orra, odd ; not matched ; what may be spared ; unemployed.
 petty
 Oughtlins, in any or the least degree.
 Ourie, shivering ; drooping.
 Oursel or oursels, ourselves.
 Out-by, without ; a little way out ; at some distance.
 Outreik, outfit for a journey.
 Outwall, refuse. [pure.
 Overman, an overseer ; an underman.
 Ower, over ; above ; too ; too much.
 Ower-bye, over the way.
 Ower-tan, overtaken.
 Owsen, oxen.

P.

Paidle, pettle, a paddle ; a staff.
 Paidle, to tramp, as clothes in a tub ; to walk with short steps ; to play in the water, as children.
 Paik, to beat.
 Paika, blows ; a beating.
 Painch, a paunch.
 Paip, the pope.
 Pang, to cram ; stuff.
 Paraffie, ostentatious display.
 Parritch, parritch, porridge.
 oat-meal pudding.
 Partan, the common sea-crab.
 Pat, did put ; a pot.
 Patrick, pae-trick, pair-trick, a partridge. [haughty
 Pauchty, paughty, proud.
 Pauk, wile.
 Pauky, pawkie, or pawkie, cunning ; sly ; wily ; artful with gentleness and good-humour.
 cautiously insinuating with pleasantry.
 Paumie, a stroke on the hand with the ferula or tawse at school.

Paut, a stroke with the foot.
Peat-reek, the smoke from peats:—*Highland whisky*, from its flavour as distilled by means of peats.
Peek, *pegh*, to fetch the breath short, as in asthma.
Peekan, the crop; the stomach.
Peel, a pool; a place of strength or fortification; in the border counties, a small square tower.
Peenge, to complain; to whine.
Pear, poor:—a pear.
Peerie, a boy's spinning top;—curious; suspicious.
Peery, to look sharply into.
Peghing, peehing, puffing and panting; breathing hard.
Pellack, pellock, a porpoise; a bullet.
Perfite, exact; perfect.
Pettle, to cherish; to indulge; to treat as a pet; a plough-staff.
Philabeg, the Highland kilt.
Phraise, fair speeches; flattery;—to flatter; to cajole.
Pibroch, *peebroch*, a Highland war-song adapted to the bagpipe.
Pick, a pick-axe; *also*, pitch.
Pickle, a grain of corn; a small quantity of any thing.
Pifer, *peifer*, to cry whiningly; to whimper.
Pig, an earthen pot, vessel, or pitcher; a can for a chimney-top.
Pike, to pick; to cull; to select.
Pincers, *pincers*; a tool for drawing nails.
Pinging, uttering feeble, frequent, and peevish complaints.
Plot, *pyot*, piebald.
Pirn, a bobbin; the hobbin of a spinning wheel; the reed in a weaver's shuttle; the wheel of a fishing-rod.
Pirnie, a woollen nightcap.
Pit, to put.
Plaak, an old copper coin, equal to the third of an English penny.
Plainstones, the pavement.
Plet, plaited; folded.
Plow or *plough*, a plough.
Flickie, a mischievous trick.
Plet, to scald; to make scalding hot.
Plottie, mulled wine.
Pley, employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting.
Pluff, a puff; to puff.
Pluffy, chubby; flabby.
Peek, *peke*, a pouch; a bag.
Poind, to distrain; to seize on cattle, or take the goods, for rent.
Poo, to pull.
Poerfu, powerful.
Poerthith, poverty.
Pootry, *powtry*, poultry.
Pose, a deposit; a hoard of money.

Peak, to pluck; to pull; a slight, quick pull, or sportive snatch.
Poussie, *poosie*, a hare or cat.
Pout, a poult; a chick; a child; a young partridge, turkey, &c.
Pou't, did pull.
Powthered, powdered; slightly salted.
Pow, the poll; the head.
Pownie, *powny*, a little horse.
Powtering, *poekering*, groping; poking; rummaging in the dark.
Powther or *pouther*, powder.
Prap, to support.
Pratty, pretty.
Precesely, *precisely*.
Freek, to be spruce or gay.
Preen, a pin.
Preen-cod, a pin-cushion.
Prent, printing.
Pridefu, proud.
Frie, to taste; to prove by tasting.
Prief, proof.
Frig, to cheapen; to haggle; entreat earnestly; plead hard.
Propale, to publish; to disclose.
Propine, a present; a gift; drink-money.
Propone, to lay down; to propose.
Puddock, a frog.
Pun, *pund*, pound, pounds.
Puir, poor.
Pupit, a pulpit.
Put, throw or cast of a stone.
Put-on, clothed; dressed.
Pyat, *pyot*, a magpie.
Pyket, *piket*, picked; made bare.

Q.

Queen, *quean*, a young woman.
Quaich, *quaigh*, a drinking-cup with two ears for handles.
Quaif, a head-dress; coiff.
Quak, to quake.
Quat, to quit.
Queecie, *queasmiah*; disordered after being drunk.
Quern, a handmill.
Quern, *corn*, a grain.
Quey, a heifer; a young cow.
Quirkie, tricky.

R.

Rabble, *raible*, to talk or rattle nonsense.
Rachlin, hairbrained; noisy.
Rade, rode.
Rae, *roe*.
Raff, a person of worthless character.
Raid, a hostile or plundering incursion.

Raik, an idle or indolent person; a tool.
Raip, *rape*; a rope; a rood or six ells in length.
Rair, to roar; a roar; an outcry.
Raise, *rose*; arose.
Raise, to madden; to inflame.
Rampagious, furious.
Rampauge, to rage and storm; to prance about with fury.
Ram-stam, forward; rash.
Randy, riotous; disorderly.
Ranty, merry.
Rath, ready; quick; early.
Ratten, *ratton*, a rat.
Raule, *rauh*; stout; fearless.
Raught, reached.
Raun, *rawn*, the roe of fish.
Rave, tore.
Ravelled, entangled; confused.
Raw, a row.
Rax, to stretch.
Ream, cream;—to cream.
Reamin, brimful; frothing.
Reave, rove.
Reaving, *reeving*, *rieving*, open violent thieving.
Reck, to heed.
Red, to separate, as two people fighting; to disentangle. **Redd up**, to put in order.
Redding-kame, a large-toothed comb. [*advised*].
Rede, counsel; to counsel; to **Reek**, smoke.
Reekie, *reekin*, smoky. *Auld Reekie*, Edinburgh.
Reise, *ryse*, brushwood; shrubs.
Reist, to arrest; to stop; to stick fast in the middle.
Reisted, stopped; stuck fast; *also*, roasted; smoke-dried.
Remead, *remaid*, remedy.
Reetit, stood; stunted; withered.
Rew, repentance.
Right, in health; right.
Right, to correct; to mend.
Rickle, a shook of corn; a stook; a heap of stones or peats, &c.
Rief, *reef*, plenty; robbery.
Rievers, robbers.
Rig, a ridge of land; the back of an animal; course; path.
Rigging, back; ridge; roof.
Rin, to run; to melt. *Rinnin*, running.
Rink, the course of the stones in curling on ice.
Ripe, to grope; to search.
Ritt, to make an incision as a line of direction in digging; to rip;—a slight incision in the ground; a scratch made on a board, &c.
Rive, to rift; to split; to rend; to tear.
Riven, *rent*; torn.
Risser'd, half-salted and half-dried, as fish.
Rone, a spout for carrying off rain-water from a house.
Roof-tree, a house or dwelling including the family.

Roun', round ; in the circle of neighbourhood.
Round, roun', a whisper.
Roup, auction.
Roupet, roopit, hoarse, as with a cold.
Rouping, auctioning.
Roupit, roused, sold by auction.
Roused, roosted, rusted.
Routh, plenty.
Routing, rowting, roaring ; bel-lowing ; snoring.
Row, to roll ; to wrap ;—a roll ; a list ; a roll of bread.
Rowt, rowte, to low ; to bellow.
Rozet, rozin.
Rozet, to prepare with rozin.
Ruction, the act of belching ; a quarrel ; noisy or disorderly strife.
Rue or rew, to repent.
Ruffing, applauding by stamping with the feet or clapping of the hands.
Rug, to pull ; a dog-cheap bargain. (hauling.
Ruggin an' rivin, tearing and Rungumtion, or rummilgumtion, good, sound common sense.
Rung, a cudgel ; a rough staff.
Runkled, wrinkled.
Runt, the stem of colewort or cabbage ; an old cow.
Ruse, to commend ; to extol.
Ruahie, a broil ; a tumult.
Ruakie, stout ; strong ; vigorous.

S.

Sa, see, so.
Sack and fork, pit and gallows ; the power of drowning and hanging.
Sackless, saikless, sakeless, innocent. (day.
Saft, wet. A saft day, a rainy day.
Safty, softly.
Sain, to bless against evil influence ; to sign with the cross.
Sair, sore ; painful ;—a sore ;—sorely ; very much.
Sair, to serve ; to give alms.
Sang, a song.
Sap, a sop ; a ninny ; a heavy-headed fellow.
Sappy, juicy ; savoury ;—plump ; sornie ;—also, smart ; keen.
Sark, a shirt.
Sarkfu'-o'-sair-banes, a sound drubbing. (ing.
Sarkin, cloth for shirts ; shirt-saugh, the broad-leaved willow.
Saul, soul ; mettle.
Saumont, a salmon.
Saunt, a saint.
Saut, salt ; to salt ; to put in pickle.
Saw, to sow seed.
Sawin', sawing, sowing.
Sax, six. Saxpence, sixpence.

Scath, to damage ; to injure ;—injury ; harm.
Scathless, unharmed ; uninjured.
Scald, scould, akaud, to scold ; to rate ; to burn ;—a scold ; a shrew.
Scantling, a rude sketch ; a scroll of a deed. Scantlinge, rafters.
Scart, to scratch ; to scrape ; a scratch ; a niggard.
Scaum, a slight burn.
Scaup, the scalp ; the skull.
Scaur, to scare ; to frighten ;—a precipitous bank of earth overhanging a river ; a cliff.
Scaury, apt to be scared ; timorous.
Sclate, a slate ; to cover with slates, as a roof.
Scomfice, to suffocate by bad air ; to disgust ; to nauseate : scomfsh.
Soone, a kind of bread ; a small cake ; a slap ;—to beat ; to spank.
Scotch collops, scotched collops ; beef-steaks broiled with onions.
Scoup, skelp, to move hastily from one place to another ; to scamper. [to beat.
Scour, to urge forward ; to whip ;
Scoother, to scorch.
Scoraich, scaigh, to scream as a hen, partridge, &c.
Scranky, thin ; lean ; lank.
Scraughing, scaighing, screaming hoarsely.
Screed, to tear ; a rent ; a long strip of cloth hastily torn off ; a lengthy part of a sermon or address ; a long extract or quotation ; a list.
Screeded, torn ; rent.
Scrimp, to scant ; scant ; short.
Scrimpie, niggardly ; illiberal.
Scroggie, covered with under-wood.
Scorunt, a niggardly person.
Scud, a smart blow ; a smart shower ; to beat ; to skelp.
Scoulduddery, grossness ; obscenity in act or word ; fornication.
Sounner, disgust ; to disgust.
Seannachie, a Highland bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the clans.
Beer, sure.
Selled, strained through a sieve.
Seiped, oozed.
Sel, sell, self. A body's sel, one's self alone.
Bell't, did sell ; sold.
Semple, of low birth—opposed to gentle.
Sen', to send.
Se'ring, sairing, serving ; as much as serves the turn ; enough.
Set, to fit ; to become ; to suit.
Setlin, settling. To get a set-tilin, to be frightened into quietness.

Settins, the dregs of liquor.
Sey, the opening in a gown or shift through which the arms pass.
Shaird, a shred ; a shard.
Shank aff, to set off quickly and without ceremony.
Shanks, legs. Riding on shanks naigie, travelling on foot.
Sharn, thin cow-dung.
Shaughling, shaughling, shaughling, shambling. Shaughling shoon, shoes trodden down on one side. (to
Shave, a slice of bread, cheese,
Shaver, a humorous wag ; a barber. (trick.
Shavie, to do an ill turn ;—
Shaw, to show ; a small wood in a hollow place.
Shaws, stems and leaves of potatoes, turnips, &c.
Shealing, a temporary summer house ; a hut ; a shelter.
Sheltie, a pony.
Shenagh, a ditch ; a trench.
Shiel, a shed ; to shell ; to take out of the husk.
Shilpit, weak ; washy and insipid.
Shinty, an inferior species of golf ; also, the club or stick used in playing the game.
Shog, a push off at one side.
Shool, a shovel ; to shovel.
Shoon, shoes.
Shooster, a seamster.
Shore, to offer ; to threaten.
Shouldna, sudna, should not.
Shoulther, shoulder.
Shute, to push ; to shoot.
Sibb, sib, related to by blood.
Sic, siccan, such.
Siccar, sicker, sure ; steady ; secure ; safe ; cautious.
Sicht, sight.
Sidle, long ; hanging low—said of garments.
Sidelins, sidelong ; slanting.
Siller, silver ; money.
Simmer, summer.
Sin', since.
Sindry, sundry ; in a state of disjunction.
Sinayne, since such a time.
Skailin, dispersion ; dismissal.
Skath, injury ; harm ; scath.
Skart, a scratch ; to scratch.
Skeeg, to whip.
Skeely, skeelfu', skilful ; cunning ; intelligent.
Skeem, a knife ; a dirk. Skeedhu, a black knife, the Highlander's "dernier resort."
Skelloch, a shrill cry ; a squall ; wild mustard ; wild radish.
Skelp, to strike ; to slap ; to walk with a smart tripping step ; a smart stroke ; a heavy fall of rain.
Skep, a bee-hive.
Sketchers, skitchers, skata.
Shift, a passing shower.

Skilly, wise; intelligent.
Skink, to pour out; *also*, soup made of the shin or hough of beef.
Skirl, to shriek; a shrill cry.
Skivie, out of the proper direction; deranged.
Skient, slant; to run a-slant; to deviate from the truth.
Skreigh, **screegh**, to scream; to screech; a loud, shrill cry.
Skyte, to slide rapidly off; a worthless fellow.
Slade, did slide; slipped along.
Slae, **sloe**.
Slaistering, doing any thing in an awkward and untidy way.
Slaisters, dirty slops.
Slake, to smear; a small quantity of that with which any thing is bedaubed.
Slap, a breach in a fence.
Slaw, slow.
Slee, **sly**. *Sleest*, *slyest*.
Sleekit, sleeky; sly.
Sliddery, slippery.
Slink, little worth; not to be depended upon; a sneaking fellow; a cheat.
Slockened, **slaked**; quenched.
Slogan, a war-cry or gathering word.
Slot—**hounds**, **alsuth**—**hounds**, blood-hounds who follow the scent.
Slype, to fall over, as a wet furrow from the plough.
Sma', small.
Smeddum, mettle; sense.
Smeek, to send forth smoke; to smiddy, a smithy. [*smoke*.]
Smoor, to smother.
Smoutie, smutty; ugly.
Snaps, gingerbread nuts.
Snaw, snow; to snow.
Sneek, the latch of a door.
Snecket, secured by a latch; notched.
Sned, to lop; to cut off.
Sneeshing, snuff.
Sneeshing-mill, a snuff-box.
Snell, bitter; biting; severe.
Sniggering, tittering sneeringly.
Snod, neat; well-trimmed.
Snood, a fillet for tying round the hair, worn only by maidens.
Snovee, to go smoothly; to sneak.
Snuffy, sulky; angry; vexed.
Somagate, somehow; somewhere.
Sonie, having sweet, engaging looks; plump; jolly; fat.
Soom, to swim.
Soor-dook, butter-milk.
Sootie, black with soot.
Sorners, sojourners; sturdy beggars claiming bed and board.
Sorning, claiming, as a beggar, bed and board for a night; obstructing on the hospitality of another; spunging.

Sough, the noise of wind; a sigh; a sound dying on the ear; a rumour.
Souk, **sook**, to suck.
Souple, the striking part of a flail; the swiple; a cudgel.
Souple, supple; flexible; swift.
Souter, **soutor**, a shoemaker.
Southron, a south-countryman; an Englishman.
Sowk, to drench, as with rain.
Sowp, a spoonful; a small quantity of any thing liquid.
Sowther, solder; to solder; to cement.
Spae, to prophesy; to foretell.
Spae-wife, a female fortune-teller. [*spring*.]
Spang, a bound or spring; to **Spat**, spot; place.
Spate, a swell in a river; a torrent after rain or thaw.
Spaul, a limb.
Speel, to climb.
Speerings, askings; answers to questions asked; information.
Spence, interior apartment of a country house. [*speer*.]
Spier, to ask; to inquire; also, **Spit**, to rain slightly.
Spleuchan, **splenghan**, a tobacco-pouch.
Splore, a frolic; noise; riot.
Sporrán, [*Gael.*] a purse.
Spreegh, prey; booty.
Speckled, spotted; speckled.
Sprug, a sparrow.
Spulzie, spoil.
Spune, a spoon.
Sputtle, a stick used in making oat-meal porridge.
Stacher, to stagger.
Staig, a young horse not yet broken in; a stallion.
Staik, steak.
Stamach, stomach.
Stance, standing-place; station; position; site.
Stane, **staine**, stone.
Stang, a sting; to sting; *also*, a long pole; a branch of a tree.
Stank, pool of standing water.
Stap, stop; to stop; a step.
Stauin, to stand.
Staw, did steal; stole; to surfeit; to put to a stand.
Steele, to shut; a stitch.
Steer, to molest; to stir.
Steery, bustle; stir; quandary.
Steeve, stiff; strong; firm.
Stell, a covert; a shelter; an inclosure for cattle; a still.
Stents, tribute; dues of any kind.
Sterns, **starns**, stars.
Stey, steep.
Stibble, stubble.
Stiekit, stuck; stabbed; bungled and spoiled in the making.
Stirk, a young steer or heifer between one and two years old.
Stock, a plant or root of colwort, cabbage, &c.

Stookin', stocking.
Stooked, made up in shocks, as corn.
Stoop and roop, **stoup and roup**, stump and rump; altogether.
Stot, a bullock between two and three years old.
Stoup or stowp, a kind of jug or dish with a handle.
Stour, **stoor**, stern; gruff; large and strong; tall.
Stour, **stoure**, dust; particularly, dust in motion; skirmish.
Stouth and routh, plenty.
Stouthrief, robbery.
Stowline, by stealth.
Stown, stolen.
Stoyte, stumblie; stoit.
Strack, did strike; struck.
Strae, straw.
Stralk, did strike; struck; a stroke.
Stramash, a crash; a tumult.
Strappan, tall and handsome.
Stracht, straight, straight; to make straight; to stretch.
Stravagin, wandering.
Streack, stretch; to stretch; to lay out a corpse.
Stroan, **strone**, to spout; to send forth, as a water-pipe; to stale.
Strunt, spirituous liquor of any kind; to walk sturdily.
Stuffe, stout and strong.
Stumpie, diminutive of *stump*.
Sud, **suld**, should.
Sugh, the noise of wind.
Sune, soon.
Sute, soot.
Swank, stately; jolly.
Swanking, supple; active.
Swarf, swoon.
Swat, did sweat.
Swatch, a sample.
Swate, drink; good ale; wort.
Sweer, lazy; averse; also, *excar*, *sweir*. [*meats*.]
Sweeties, sugar-plums; sweet.
Swirl, a curve; an eddying blast or pool; a knot in wood.
Swither, to hesitate in choice; doubt; hesitation.
Swoor, **swuir**, swore.
Syke, **aike**, a small rill, commonly running out of a quagmire.
Syn, **syne**, since; then; afterwards; in that case.
Synd, to rinse.
Syndings, rinsings; slops.

T.

Tack, a lease, as of a farm;—an addition; a slight hold or fastening.
Tacketa, a kind of nails for driving into the heels and soles of shoes.
Tae, to.

Tae, a toe. *Three tae'd*, having three prongs.
Tae. *The tae*, the one.
 Taid, taid, a toad.
 Taillie, a deed of entail.
 Tainge, a target; — to rate severely.
 Tak, to take; *tatin'*, taking.
 Tale-piet, a tale-teller or tale-bearer.
 Tanga, tonga.
 Tap, the top.
 Tauld or tald, told.
 Tausie, a foolish, thoughtless young woman; a slut.
 Tauted or tautie, matted together; — said of hair or wool.
 Tawm, a fit of sullenness and ill temper.
 Tawse, a leather strap cut at the end into thongs, used for chastisement.
 Tent, a field pulpit; attention; heed; to take heed.
 Tentie, heedful; cautious.
 Tough, touch, tough.
 Thack, thatch.
 Thae, these.
 Thairm, small gut; catgut; a fiddle-string.
 Thankit, thanked.
 Theek, theik, thatch; to thatch.
 Thegither, together.
 Themsel, themselves.
 Thick, intimate; familiar.
 Thir, these.
 Thirled, thrilled; vibrated.
 Thole, to suffer; to endure.
 Thoom, thumb.
 Thowe, a thaw; to thaw.
 Thowless, thowless, slack; lazy; sluggish.
 Thrang, a throng; a crowd; busy.
 Thrapple, the throat; the wind-pipe.
 Thraw, to sprain; to twist; to writhe; to contradict.
 Thrawin, throwing, twisting; thwarting.
 Thrawn, sprained; twisted; perverse; crabbed.
 Threave, 24 sheaves, or two stooks of grain.
 Threep, accusation; threat.
 Threshin, thrashing.
 Thristle, a thistle.
 Thretty, thirty.
 Throughgum, clever; active.
 Through ither, pell-mell; confusedly.
 Thumpit, thumped.
 Tig, a twitch; a tap; a pet; a fit of sullen humour; to twitch.
 Till, to.
 Timmer, timber.
 Tinkler, a tinker.
 Tip, toop, a ram; tup.
 Tippence, twopence.
 Tither, the other.
 Tittle, to whisper.
 Tocher, a marriage portion.
 Tocherless, portionless.

Tod, a fox.
 Toddlin, toddling, tottering.
 Toom, empty.
 Touchie, ready to take offence.
 Toun, a hamlet; a farm-house.
 Tousle, to treat roughly.
 Tout, a pet; a fit of ill-humour; a copious draught; *also*, the blast of a horn; to blow a horn, &c.
 Touxled, in disorder; rumpled.
 Tow, substance of which ropes are made; *also*, a rope.
 Towmond, a twelvemonth.
 Towzie, tousie, rough; shaggy.
 Toyte, to totter like old age.
 Trachie, to throw up dirt with the feet; to draggle.
 Traiking, lounging; dangling.
 Transe, a passage.
 Trews, trousers.
 Trickie, full of tricks.
 Trocker, a mean and low trader.
 Trocking, troggin, trucking; bartering.
 Trone, tron, a weighing machine used for heavy wares.
 Trowan, a trowel.
 Tryste, tryst, appointment; rendezvous; to make an appointment.
 Trysted, appointed; met.
 Tug, raw hide, of which in old times plough-traces were made.
 Tulkis, a quarrel; to fight.
 Twa, twae, two.
 'Twad, it would.
 Twa-faced, false; deceitful.
 Twal, twall, twelve.
 Twa-three, a few.
 Tweal, verily; truly.
 Tyke, a dog of the larger kind.
 Tyne, to lose; to forfeit; to be lost; to perish. *Tint*, lost.

U.

Ug, to feel disgust at.
 Ugeome, disgusting.
 Ulsie, oil.
 Umquhille, whilom; sometime; lately; at times; former; late.
 Unceanny, dangerous; imprudent; supernatural; severe.
 Unce, an ounce.
 Unchancy, unlucky; dangerous.
 Unco, uncouth; strange; unknown. It is also used intensively, as *unco little*, very little.
 Uncoes, news.
 Unkenn'd, unknown.
 Unsaieker, unsure; unsafe; unsteady.
 Unakaith'd, undamaged; unhurt.
 Unweel, unwell; a state of ill health.
 Up-bye, a little way farther on; up the way.
 Uphaud, to uphold; to maintain.

Uphanden, supported; laid under obligation.
 Upo', upon.
 Upsetting, assuming; conceited.
 Upsides with, even with; quit with.
 Up-tak, apprehension; conception or notion; — power of the understanding in acquiring a learning.

V.

Valk, to be or become vacant.
 Vane, a vein.
 Vap'rin, vapouring.
 Vantia, haughty; boastful.
 Vera, very.
 Viri, a ring round a column, &c.
 Vision, emaciated bodily form; skeleton appearance.
 Visnomy, visage.
 Vivers, food; eatables.
 Vogie, joyous; merry.

W.

Wa', wall. *Wa's*, walls.
 Waal, well.
 Waal-head, well-head; spring; fountain.
 Wab, a web. *Wabster*, a weaver.
 Wad, would; to bet; a bet; a wager; a pledge; a hostage.
 Wadna, would not.
 Wae, wee; sorrowful.
 Waeome, woful; melancholy.
 Waff, shabby; a blast; a hasty motion; act of waving.
 Waive, waive, to lead; to direct.
 Wakerife, waukrife, vigilant.
 Wale, choice; to choose.
 Wallie, ample; large; jolly; *also*, an interjection of distress.
 Walise, saddle-bags; a portmanteau; a valise.
 Walth, plenty; wealth.
 Wamble, to move backward and forward.
 Wame, womb; belly.
 Wample, wriggle.
 Wan, got; won. *Wan o'er*, got over.
 Wan-thriven, stunted; decayed. in a state of decline.
 Wanworth, undeserving; unworthy; of little value.
 Wap, a throw; a quick smart stroke; to throw quickly; to flap.
 Ware, wair, to expend; to lay out.
 Warl or world, world.
 Warlock, a wizard.
 Warl's-gear, money; wealth.

Warly, worldly; eager to amass wealth.
Warran, a warrant; to warrant.
Warse, worse.
Warrah, warrah, not salted; tasteless; insipid.
Waraler, a wrestler.
Warstle, wrestle, a wrestle; a struggle; to wrestle; to strive.
Wasna, was not.
Wastrie, wastry, waste; imprudent expense.
Wastrife, prodigal; wasteful.
Wat, weet, to know.
Water-broo, water-brose, brose made of meal and water without milk, butter, &c.
Wather, weather.
Wattle, a twig; a wand.
Wauble, to swing; to reel.
Wauch, waugh, waff; nauseous; bad; shabby.
Waufl, to wave; to flap.
Wauht, a hearty draught of liquor.
Wauken, to rouse from sleep.
Waur, worse; also, to put to the worse; to get the better of.
Waws, wells, and swelchies, waves, whirlpools, and gulfs.
Wean, little one; child.
Wearifu, painful; distressing.
Weasand, weason, the wind-pipe.
Weather-gaws, signs of an approaching storm.
Wee, little.
Weel, well. *Weelfare*, welfare.
Weel, well, weal; prosperity; advantage.
Weel a weel, well, well!
Weet, rain; wetness.
Weety, rainy.
Weigh-banks, the beam of a balance for weighing.
Weight, wecht, a sieve without holes for winnowing corn.
Weird, fate; destiny.
Welked, waulkit, fulled, as cloth.
Wern, a scar.
Werena, were not.
We'se, we shall.
Westland, westlin, western.
Westlins, westwards.
Wha, who.
Whaap, whap, the curlew.
Whalpit, whelped.
Whamle, the state of being overturned, or turned upside down.

Whample, a stroke; a blow; a slash; to stroke; to slash.
Whang, leather; a leathern string; a piece of cheese, bread, &c.
Whar, whaur, where.
Whase, whose.
Whaen, a parcel; a number of persons or things.
Wheep, to fly nimbly; to jerk.
Wheeah, be silent.
Wheezie, a blaze with a whizzing noise.
Whid, the motion of a hare running, but not frightened.
Whidding, scudding; moving nimbly.
Whiles, whyles, sometimes.
Whilly, to wheedle; to gull.
Whilk, which.
Whinge, to whine; to fawn like a dog; complain; fret.
Whinger, a sort of hanger used as a knife, and as a sword.
Whina, furze; gorse.
Whisale, a whistle; to whistle.
Whiaht, silence.
Whittret, a weasel—so called from its white throat.
Whomling, whelming; overturning.
Whummle, whummel, to overwhelm; to turn over or upside down.
Whun-stane, whin-stone.
Whurr, to make a whirring sound.
Wiel, a small whirlpool.
Wife, a diminutive or endearing term for *wife*.
Willyard, wild; strange; shy.
Wimble, a winding turn; to meander.
Wimplin, waving; meandering.
Win, to winnow; to get; to arrive at.
Windles, a turning frame upon which yarn is put to be wound off.
Winna, wunna, will not.
Wincock, a window.
Winsome, gainly; lovely; pretty; of engaging appearance.
Wintle, a staggering motion; to stagger; to reel; to roll.
Winse, an oath.
Wiss, to wish.
Withoutten, without.
Witters, barbs of a fishing-spear, or of a fish-hook, &c.
Wizen'd, hide-bound; dried; shrunk.
Wenner, a wonder.

Wons, dwells.
Woo', wool.
Woodie, a gallows; also, a withie or rope of twisted wands.
Wordy, worthy.
Worretting, contention; wrangling.
Worrieow, wirrieow, a hobgoblin; a bugbear; a scarecrow; the devil.
Wow, an exclamation of pleasure or wonder.
Wowf, wayward; wild.
Wrack, to tease; to vex.
Wrang, wrong; to wrong.
Wricht, a joiner.
Wud, mad; furious.
Wull, will.
Wun, to win; to get, in all its senses.
Wunna, winna, will not.
Wurr, to snarl like a dog.
Wuss, to wish.
Wyle, to beguile; to select; to cull.
Wyte, blame; to blame.

Y.

Yabble, to gabble.
Yagger, a hunter; a ranger about the country; a peddler.
Yald, yauld, supple; active.
Yammer, to complain peevishly.
Yarp, to carp; to find fault.
Yaud, a jade; a mare.
Yauld, alert; athletic.
Yaup, hungry.
Yaup, the cry of a bird or of a child.
Yearn, to coagulate, as milk.
Yelloch, a shrill cry; a yell.
Yenoe, at this moment.
Yer, your.
Yard, yird, earth.
Yerk, to lash; to jerk.
Yerl, an earl.
Yestreen, yester even; last night.
Yett, a gate at the entrance into a farm-yard or field.
Yill, ale.
Yin, one. *Yince*, once.
Yokin, yoking, the ploughing that is done at one putting-to of the horses.
Yont, beyond.
Yook, yeuk, itch.
Youf, to bark.
Yowe, a ewe.
Yule, Christmas.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

Abaris. A Scythian priest of Apollo, said to have ridden through the air on an arrow.

Acæstes. A king of Sicily who entertained Æneas and Anchises.

Achæus. Son of Xuthus, from whom the Achæans were descended.

Achates. A trusty friend and companion of Æneas.

Acheron. Son of Sol and Terra, transformed into a river in the infernal regions.

Achilles. A Grecian hero distinguished for his warlike prowess, and invulnerable, except in his right heel; but at length slain by Paris in the Trojan war. He was the son of Peleus and Thetis.

Acis. The son of Faunus, a Sicilian shepherd, who was killed by Polyphemus, because he had obtained the affections of Galatea.

Actæon. A celebrated hunter who, having seen Diana bathing, was changed into a stag, and hunted down by his own dogs.

Admetus. A king of Phææ, in Thessaly, and husband of Alceste.

Adonis. A Cyprian youth famed for his beauty and beloved by Venus; he was gored to death by a wild boar. Venus bewailed his death, and changed the blood which flowed from the wound into the flower *anemone*.

Æacus. Son of Jupiter and Ægina, famed for his justice and piety. After his death he was made one of the judges in the infernal regions.

Ægeus. A king of Athens, who gave the name to the Ægean sea, from his having been drowned in it.

Æneas. A Trojan warrior, son of Venus and Anchises. He is distinguished for his pious care of his father at the capture of Troy; his adventures form the subject of Virgil's *Æneid*.

Æolus. The god or ruler of the winds, who resided in the islands between Italy and Sicily.

Æsculapius. Son of Apollo, and god of the healing art.

Agamemnon. Brother of Menelaus, and commander of the Grecian forces against Troy. He was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra, with the aid of Ægisthus, her paramour.

Aganippe. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses;—hence, they were called Aganippides.

Ajax. A son of Telamon, and one of the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Alceste. Wife of Admetus, to preserve whose life she resigned her own. She was afterward, however, brought back from the lower world by Hercules.

Alcides. A name of Hercules.

Alcmena. Wife of Amphytrion, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

Aloyone. A daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself in grief for the loss of her husband, and was turned into a king-fisher.

Allecto. One of the Furies.

Ammon. A title of Jupiter.

Amphion. A Theban prince who cultivated the art of music with such success that, at the sound of his lyre, stones came together, and formed the walls of Thebes.

Amphitrite. Daughter of Nereus and Doris, and wife of Neptune.

Anceus. A king of the Samians, who, leaving a cup of wine untasted to pursue a boar by which he was killed, gave rise to the proverb, "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip."

Anchises. The father of Æneas by Venus.

Andromache. The wife of Hector the Trojan warrior, distinguished for her domestic virtues.

Andromeda. Daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus. Her mother, Cassiope, having boasted herself fairer than Juno, Andromeda was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who married her.

Antæus. A monarch of Libya, of gigantic size and strength, being sixty-four cubits in height. He was slain by Hercules.

Anteros. The god who avenges alighted love.

Antigone. A daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, famous for her filial piety.

Aphrodite. The Greek name of Venus.

Apollo. A deity of the Greeks and Romans, worshipped as the sun god. He was also god of medicine, divination, archery, and poetry, and presided over the Muses.

Arachne. A Lydian maiden who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in embroidery, and was changed into a spider as a punishment for her presumption.

Arethusa. Daughter of Nereus, a nymph of great beauty, in the train of Diana, in Ægea changed into a fountain when pursued by the river-god Alpheus. It was believed that this fountain flowed under the sea with the Alpheus, and appeared again in Sicily.

Argonauts. Companions of Jason, who went to Colchis, in the ship Argo, in search of the golden fleece.

Argus. The son of Arestor; said to have had a hundred eyes, two of which in their turns slept. Being sent by Juno to watch Io, he was slain by Mercury, whereupon Juno, to make amends for his death, turned him into a peacock, and scattered the eyes on the tail of the bird.

Ariadne. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who,

for the love she bore to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread, which guided him safely out of the labyrinth of Crete.

Ariën. A famous musician and lyric poet of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin, who was charmed with the sweetness of his music.

Aristæus. A rural god, son of Apollo and Cyrene, who discovered the use of honey, oil, &c., and who first taught men the management of bees.

Artemis. The Greek name of Diana.

Ascalaphus. A son of Acheron, who, having asserted that Proserpine had eaten a pomegranate-seed in the kingdom of Pluto, was turned into an owl for mischief-making.

Astræa. The goddess of justice. During the Golden Age she lived on earth, but when that passed away she abandoned it and returned to heaven.

Astyanax. Son of Hector and Andromache, killed by Ulysses at the destruction of Troy.

Atalanta. A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry any one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes by casting three golden apples at different distances on the course, which Atalanta stopped to lift, was the successful competitor.

Atë. The goddess of revenge.

Atlas. A Titan, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders.

Atropos. One of the three Parcs or Fates. Her duty is to cut the thread of life.

Augeas. One of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis. His stables were the scene of the fifth labour of Hercules, who cleaned them from the accumulated filth of thirty years by turning a river through them.

Aurora. The goddess of morning.

B.

Bacchanalia. Feasts in honour of Bacchus.

Bacchantes. Priestesses of Bacchus.

Bacchus. Son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine.

Bellerophon. Son of Glaucus, and grandson of Sisyphus, distinguished for his chastity. Having caught Pegasus by the help of Neptune, he attacked the Chimæra and slew him, for which Jobates gave him his daughter in marriage. This success so transported Bellerophon that he endeavoured to fly upon Pegasus to heaven, for which Jupiter struck him with madness.

Bellona. The goddess of war and sister of Mars.

Belus. A king of Assyria, the first to whom an idol was set up and worshipped; also, a name of Jupiter.

Berenice. Sister and wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. Her beautiful hair was placed in the heavens as a constellation.

Bona Dea. Among the Romans, the goddess of chastity. It was unlawful for any man to enter her temple.

Briareus. A famous giant, feigned to have a hundred hands and fifty heads. He made war against the gods, but Jupiter dashed him down, bound him with chains, and thrust him under Mount Ætna; where, as often as he moves, the mountain sends forth great flames of fire.

Briëia. A beautiful slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.

Brontes. One of the Cyclops who forged Jupiter's thunderbolts.

Bustiris. A king of Egypt, who, in consequence of an oracle, sacrificed strangers on the altar of Jupiter. Hercules sacrificed both him and his son on the same altar.

Byblis. The daughter of Miletus, who loved her brother, and being avoided by him, wept herself into a fountain.

C.

Cacus. A noted giant and robber, fabled to have had three heads. He stole the oxen of Geryon from Hercules, who on that account slew him.

Cadmus. Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, and the inventor of alphabetic writing.

Caduceus. Mercury's winged rod, which had two serpents twined round it.

Calchas. A famous soothsayer of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Calliope. Mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muses. She presided over epic poetry.

Callisto. Daughter of Lycaon, an Arcadian king. She was changed by Juno, on account of jealousy, into a bear, and was placed by Jupiter among the stars.

Calypso. A nymph who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained Ulysses for eight years. [in the war with Æneas.]

Camilla. A warlike queen of the Volscians, slain

Capaneus. One of the seven heroes who led an expedition from Argos against Thebes. He was struck with lightning by Jupiter.

Cassandra. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, whose prophecies of evil and woe the Trojans refused to believe.

Castalia. A celebrated fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Cecrops. The founder and first king of Athens, who instituted marriage and the interment of the dead.

Centaur. A Thessalian race, fabled to have been half men and half horses. They were the first who tamed horses and used them in war.

Cepheus. A king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, and father of Andromeda.

Cerberus. The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades. It was subdued by Hercules, and brought up to the earth.

Ceres. The goddess of grain, fruits, and agriculture. She was the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter, Pluto, and Neptune, and mother of Proserpine.

Charon. The son of Erebus and Nox, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Hades.

Charybdis. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to the rocks called Scylla.

Chimæra. A fabulous monster in Lycia which vomited fire, and was slain by Bellerophon.

Chryseis. A daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo. Having been captured by the Greeks, and given to Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, whereupon she was restored to her father.

Circæ. A sea-nymph and sorceress, who, by means of an enchanted cup, turned men into beasts; she entertained Ulysses, but he was proof against all her assaults.

Clio. The Muse who presided over history ; represented with a half-opened roll.
Cloacina. A Roman goddess who presided over the sewers.
Clotho. The youngest of the three Fates ; her office was to spin the thread of life.
Clytemnestra. The faithless wife of Agamemnon, whom she, with her paramour, Ægisthus, murdered on his return from Troy, for which crime she was killed by her son Orestes.
Cocytus. A river in the lower world.
Cosus. One of the earlier deities, the spouse of Terra, and father of Saturn.
Comus. The god of festivals and merriment.
Corybantes. Priests of Cybele.
Creon. A king of Thebes who promised his sister Jocasta in marriage to any one who would expound the riddle of the Sphinx. [riches].
Croesus. A king of Lydia celebrated for his great wealth.
Cupid. The god of love, son of Mars and Venus ; he is represented naked, with wings, and bearing a bow and quiver. [the gods].
Cybele. The wife of Saturn, called the mother of Cyclopes. A class of savage giants of enormous strength who worked for Vulcan ; they had but one eye—in the middle of the forehead.
Cynthia. Diana, so called from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, where she was born.
Cynthius. Apollo.
Cyparissus. A youth beloved by Apollo. Having by accident slain a favourite stag belonging to the god, he besought that he might be changed into a cypress.

D.

Dædalus. A famous Athenian artificer, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth ; he is said to have constructed wings with which he fled across the Ægean sea to avoid the resentment of Minos.
Damon. A Pythagorean of Syracuse, celebrated for his friendship for Pythias.
Danae. Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, her father having shut her up in a tower.
Danaides. The fifty daughters of Danaus, all of whom, with the exception of Hypermnestra, slew their husbands on their wedding night ; for which crime they were doomed eternally to fill with water a tub pierced with holes.
Daphne. A nymph beloved by Apollo, who chose rather to be changed into a laurel than yield to his wishes.
Dardanus. Son of Jupiter and Electra, the Pleiad. Having slain his brother Iasius he fled into Asia, where he founded the city of Troy.
Deidamia. Daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.
Dejanira. The wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she had sent to her husband a shirt dipped in the blood of the centaur Nessus, to escape the agony occasioned by which, he burned himself on Mount Ceta.
Delia and Delius. Diana and Apollo, so called from Delos where they were born.
Delphi. A city of Phocis, on the hill of Parnassus, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.
Deucalion. Son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was pre-

served in a small boat from a flood which drowned the rest of Greece, and, landing on Mount Parnassus, repopulated the country.

Diana. The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the twin sister of Apollo. She was regarded as the virgin moon goddess, the protector of virginity, of women in labour, and the patroness of the chase.

Dido. The foundress and queen of Carthage, the site of which she obtained by purchasing as much land as could be encompassed with a bullock's hide, which she cut into small shreds. She fell in love with Æneas, and killed herself because he slighted her.

Diomed. A king of Thrace who fed his horses on human flesh : he was overcome by Hercules, and thrown to be eaten by his own horses ;—also, a famous Grecian hero who assisted Ulysses to carry off the Palladium from Troy.

Dione. A sea-nymph and mother of Venus.

Dis. Pluto.

Discordia. The goddess of discord, banished from heaven for exciting divisions among the gods.

Doria. A nymph of the sea.

Dryads, Dryades. Nymphs who presided over the woods.

E.

Echo. A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but being slighted by him, pined away, until nothing was left but her voice.

Egeria. A nymph of Aricia, in Italy, the spouse and instructress of Numa.

Electra. One of the seven Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter ;—a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes.

Elysium. The place assigned for the residence of good men after death.

Enceladus. The strongest of the giants who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven. Jupiter hurled Mount Ætna upon him.

Endymion. A beautiful young shepherd of Mount Latmos, condemned by Jupiter to eternal sleep. Diana, or the moon, from time to time, came down from heaven to awake him.

Epeus. Son of Panopeus, and fabricator of the wooden horse, by means of which Troy was taken.

Ephialtes. A giant who, with his brother Otus, waged war with heaven, and was killed by Apollo.

Erato. The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

Erebus. An infernal deity, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox ; also, a dark and gloomy cavern through which the shades pass on their way from earth to Hades.

Eriochonius. A son of Vulcan, and the inventor of chariots.

Erinyes. A Fury.

Eumenides. The benevolent or gracious ones, euphemistically applied to the Furies.

Euphorbus. A brave Trojan, son of Panthous or Panthus.

Euphrosyne. One of the three Graces.

Europa. Daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, and mother of Minos and Sarpædon by Jupiter, who, under the form of a white bull, carried her off into Crete.

Euryale. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of Orion ;—also, one of the three Gorgons.
Eurydice. Wife of Orpheus, to regain whom he

descended into the lower world. Pluto yielded to his prayer on condition that he should not look back at her until they reached the light, which condition he failed to fulfil, and was obliged to return without her.

Euryomea. Daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the Graces.

Eurystheus. A king of Mycenæ, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules, his cousin and junior, twelve difficult labours.

Euterpe. The Muse who presided over music.

F.

Fates. Goddesses who presided over human life;—they were called by Greeks, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*; the first spun the thread; the second held or extended it; the third cut it off.

Fauna. A prophetic goddess of the Latins, called also *Bona Dea*.

Fauna. Sylvan deities with horns and goats' feet; the offspring of Faunus.

Faunus. A mythical king of Latium, worshipped after death as the god of agriculture and shepherd.

Feronia. An Italian deity, the goddess of plants, and the patroness of freedmen.

Flora. The goddess of flowers and gardens.

Fortuna. The goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery—represented as blind.

Fulminator. The thunderer; Jupiter.

Furies. The goddesses who avenge in the next world the sins committed in this; they are represented armed with snakes and lighted torches.

G.

Galatea. A sea-nymph passionately loved by Polyphemus.

Gallus. A youth beloved by Mars, and by him changed into a cock.

Ganymede. The son of Tros, a youth of surpassing beauty, carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, where he became cup-bearer to the gods in place of Hebe.

Genii. Tutelar deities or guardian spirits of persons or places.

Geryon. A king of Spain whose oxen Hercules carried off into Greece after he had killed their master.

Gordius. A Phrygian king who tied in the harness of his chariot an inextricable knot, of which it was foretold that whoever untied it should become king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, being unable to disentangle it, cut the rope with his sword.

Gorgons. Three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, of hideous appearance, who had power to change men into stone by simply looking at them. Their names were Euryale, Sthenio, and Medusa.

Graces. Three beautiful virgin goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Euryomea, constantly in attendance on Venus.

Gyges. A king of Lydia, famous for having a ring, by means of which he could make himself invisible;—also, a giant with a hundred arms.

H.

Hades. The place of departed spirits, comprehending both Elysium and Tartarus.

Hamadryads. Nymphs who lived in the woods, and presided over trees.

Harpies. Rapacious monsters, having the faces of women, and the bodies, wings, and claws of birds of prey.

Harpocrates. The Egyptian god of silence, represented with his finger on his mouth.

Hebe. The goddess of youth and cupbearer to the gods, until superseded by Ganymede.

Hecate. A goddess who presided over enchantments, conjurations, &c.

Hector. Son of Priam and Hecuba, and the bravest of the Trojans, but slain at last by Achilles, who dragged his body three times round the walls of Troy.

Hecuba. The wife of Priam. She tore out her eyes for the loss of her children.

Helena. Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman of her age. By eloping with Paris she occasioned the Trojan war.

Helenus. The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks on account of his skill in divination. [and the Muses.]

Hellion. A mountain of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo.

Helle. Daughter of Athamus and Nephele. She fled from her step-mother Ino, and was drowned in the Pontic Sea, thence called the Hellespont.

Heraclids. The descendants of Hercules.

Hercules. The son of Jupiter and Alcmena, celebrated for great strength, and his twelve labours.

Hermes. Mercury.

Hermione. Daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, changed into a serpent;—also, a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, and wife of Orestes.

Hero. A beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, in Thrace, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim over the Hellespont every night to see her. Leander being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself in despair into the sea.

Hesiôn. Daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea-monster by Hercules, who gave her in marriage to Telamon.

Hesperides. The daughters of Hesperus, who had orchards on an island beyond Mount Atlas producing golden apples, which were carried away by Hercules.

Hesperus or Vesper. Son of Japetus and Asia, and brother to Atlas, changed into the evening star. [to Theseus.]

Hippolyte. Queen of the Amazons, married

Hippolytus. Son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who was torn to pieces by his own horses, but was restored to life by Æsculapius at the request of Diana.

Hippomedon. Son of Nesimachus, and one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.

Hippomenes. A Grecian prince who beat Atalanta in a race by throwing golden apples before her, and thus obtained her as his wife. They were both changed by Cybele into lions.

Hyacinthus. A beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo. Having accidentally killed

him while playing with the discus or quoit, Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the hyacinth.

Hyades. Nymphs whose names, parentage, and number are differently stated; but the number commonly given is seven. They were placed among the stars, and were thought to threaten rain when they rose with the sun.

Hydra. A celebrated water-serpent with seven heads, which infested lake Lerna. As fast as one head was cut off, two sprung up in its stead. Hercules however succeeded in killing it.

Hygeia. Daughter of Æsculapius, and the goddess of health.

Hyas. A beautiful son of Theodamus, passionately loved by Hercules—he was lost on the coast of Mysia, and was long sought for by Hercules, but in vain.

Hymenæus and Hymen. Son of Bacchus and Venus, or, as some say, of Apollo and one of the Muses. He was the god of marriage.

I.

Icarus. A son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, fell into the sea, since called the Icarian Sea.

Idomeneus. A king of Crete, and leader of the Cretans against Troy.

Ilius. A son of Tros and Callirrhœ, and the founder of Troy, which was called after him *Ilium*.

Io. Daughter of Inachus and Ismene, beloved by Jupiter, who, through fear of Juno, turned her into a cow. She wandered into Egypt, was restored to her former shape, married King Osiris, and after her death was worshipped by the Egyptians under the name of Isis.

Iphigenia. Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Her father sought to offer her as a sacrifice to Diana, whose resentment he had incurred; but the goddess put a hart in her place, and she became a priestess in the temple of her preserver.

Iris. Daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and messenger of Juno, who changed her into a rainbow.

Ixion. A king of the Lapithæ, in Thessaly, and the father of the Centaurs, by an image of cloud which he supposed to be Juno. Having boasted of his intimacy with the goddess, he was punished by being fastened in hell to a fiery wheel perpetually turning round.

J.

Janus. An ancient Italian deity. He entertained Saturn on his arrival in Italy, and introduced the use of wines, altars, and temples. He is represented with two faces, looking backward and forward, to denote the past and the future. His temple at Rome was always open in time of war, and closed in time of peace.

Jason. A prince of Thessaly, who, with the aid of Medea, brought away from Colchis the golden fleece which was guarded by a sleepless dragon.

Juno. Daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister and wife of Jupiter. She was the queen of heaven, the guardian deity of women and of marriage.

Jupiter. The supreme god of the Romans, identical with the Grecian *Zeus*. He was the son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, and brother and husband of Juno.

L.

Lachesis. One of the three Fates. Her office was to hold or extend the thread of human life.

Laius. King of Thebes, and father of Œdipus, who unwittingly killed him.

Lamæ. Female spectres who assumed the most seductive forms to ensnare young persons, whom they devoured.

Laocoon. Son of Priam and Hecuba, a Trojan priest, who, having offended Pallas, was destroyed by serpents, together with his two sons.

Laomedon. A king of Troy, and father of Priam and Ganymede; killed by Hercules for refusing to give him Hesione in marriage, after he had delivered her from a sea monster.

Lares. Tutelar deities who presided over houses and families.

Latinus. A king of the Laurentians, in Italy, who gave Æneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.

Latona. The mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the floating island of Delos.

Laverna. The goddess of thieves. Her image was a head without a body.

Leda. Daughter of Thestius and wife of Tyndarus, beloved by Jupiter—said to have laid two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helena, and from the other, Castor and Clytemnestra. [Cules slew the Hydra.]

Lerna. A famous marsh near Argos, where Her-Lethe. A river of the lower world, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of the past.

Ligeia. One of the three Sirens.

Limnides. Nymphs of the lakes and ponds.

Lucina. The goddess of childbirth.

Lucifer. The planet Venus when seen in the morning; called Vesper, Vesperugo, Hesperus, when seen after sunset. [Terra]

Luna. The moon, daughter of Hyperion and Lupercaleia. Festivals in honour of Pan.

Luperci. The priests of Pan.

Lycæon. A king of Arcadia, who, having offended Jupiter by his monstrous impiety, was struck by lightning, and turned into a wolf.

Lycomedes. A king of the island of Scyros, among whose daughters Achilles for a time concealed himself, disguised in female attire, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

M.

Machaon. Son of Æsculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.

Menades. Female companions of Bacchus.

Maia. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.

Mars. The son of Jupiter and Juno, the god of war; in Greek, Ares.

Marsyas. A satyr who, having challenged Apollo

to a trial of skill in music, was defeated and flayed alive by him.

Mausolus. A king of Caria, and husband of Artemisia, who erected to his memory a magnificent monument, the *Mausoleum*, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

Medea. A celebrated sorceress, daughter of *Eetes*, king of Colchis. Through her assistance Jason secured the golden fleece.

Medusa. One of the Gorgons, slain by Perseus.

Megara. One of the Furies.

Meleager. Son of *Ceneus*, king of Calydon, and *Althaea*. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand, and this his mother burned out of revenge for the death of her brothers whom he had slain.

Melpomene. The Muse who presided over tragic and lyric poetry.

Memnon. A king of Ethiopia, son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*. Hewent to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by *Achilles*. His statue near Thebes gave forth a sound like that of a harp-string whenever the first beams of the rising sun fell on it.

Menelaus. King of Sparta, and husband of *Helen*, whose elopement from him with *Paris* caused the Trojan war.

Mentor. A faithful friend of *Ulysses*, and left in charge by him of his domestic affairs, and particularly of his son *Telemachus*. He was regarded as the wisest man of his time.

Mercury. Son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, messenger of the gods, the inventor of letters, and the god of eloquence, merchants, and thieves.

Metope. A daughter of *Atlas*, one of the *Pleiades*, and married to *Sisyphus*.

Midas. A foolish king of Phrygia who entreated *Bacchus* that every thing he touched might be turned into gold. *Apollo* changed his ears into those of an ass, because he decided a musical contest in favour of *Pan*.

Milo. A celebrated athlete of *Crotona*.

Minerva. The goddess of wisdom, of the liberal arts, and of spinning and weaving. She was not born like others, but sprang full armed from the head of *Jupiter*.

Minos. A king and lawgiver of *Crete*, son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, and brother of *Rhadamanthus*. After death he was made a judge in the lower regions on account of the prudence and wisdom he had manifested on earth.

Minotaur. A famous monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man; he was kept in the *Cretan labyrinth*, and fed on human flesh. He was slain by *Theseus*.

Mnemosyne. The mother of the *Muses*, and the goddess of memory. [Nox.]

Momus. The god of ridicule and satire, a son of *Mercurius*. The son of *Somnus*, and god of dreams.

Mors. A deified personification of death.

Muses. Nine goddesses who presided over poetry, music, and the liberal arts and sciences; they were daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne*. Their names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Euterpe*, *Melpomene*, *Polyhymnia*, *Terpsichore*, *Thalia*, and *Urania*. [to the war against Troy.]

Myrmidons. Troops who accompanied *Achilles*

Napææ. Nymphs of the groves and valleys.

Narcissus. A beautiful youth, son of *Cepheus* and the nymph *Liriope*. Beholding his own image in a fountain, he fell so violently in love with it, that he wasted away with desire, and was changed into the flower of the same name.

Nemesis. The goddess of retributive justice.

Neptune. The god of the sea and of other waters; son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, brother to *Jupiter*, and husband of *Amphitrite*; he is represented as bearing a trident for a sceptre.

Nereids. Nymphs of the sea, daughters of *Nereus*.

Nereus. A sea-god, son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, husband of *Doris*, and father of the *Nereids*.

Nessus. A centaur slain with a poisoned arrow by *Hercules*, for offering violence to *Dejanira*.

Nestor. Son of *Neleus* and *Chloris*, eminent among the Grecian heroes before *Troy* for his eloquence and wisdom. He is said to have out-lived three generations of men.

Ninus. The first king of *Assyria*, husband of *Semiramis*, and founder of *Nineveh*.

Niobe. The daughter of *Tantalus*, and wife of *Amphion*, king of *Thebes*. Her pride in her children provoked *Apollo* and *Diana*, who slew them all; on which *Niobe*, was struck dumb with grief, or was turned into stone.

Nox. One of the most ancient deities, and goddess of night.

O.

Oceanides. Sea-nymphs, three hundred in number, daughters of *Oceanus*.

Oceanus. Son of *Coslus* and *Terra*, the most ancient god of the sea, and father of the nymphs presiding over springs and rivers.

Edipus. A king of *Thebes* who solved the riddle of the *Sphinx*, unwittingly killed his father *Laius*, and married his mother *Jocasta*, on discovering which he went mad, and tore out his own eyes.

Olympius. *Jupiter*; so called from *Mount Olympus* the seat of his throne.

Omphale. A queen of *Lydia*, for love of whom *Hercules* became a slave, exchanged his club for a spindle and distaff, and suffered himself to be beaten with her slipper.

Ops. *Cybele*. [panied *Diana* in hunting.]

Oreads. Nymphs of the mountains, who accompanied *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*.

Orestes. Son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*, and the firm friend of *Pylades*. He avenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and her paramour *Ægisthus*, and was in consequence pursued and tormented by the *Furies*.

Orion. A mighty giant who was made a constellation.

Orpheus. A poet and musician, whose skill in music was such, that the very rocks and trees followed him.

Ossa. A lofty mountain of *Thessaly*, which the giants in their war against the gods, piled upon *Mount Pelion*, in their attempt to scale heaven. [heaven.]

Otus. One of the giants who warred against

N.

Naiads. Nymphs of fountains and streams

P.

Pactolus. A celebrated river in *Lydia* in which

Midas washed himself, when his touch turned every thing to gold, from which cause it ever after rolled golden sands.

Palamedes. A king of Eubœa, and one of the Greeks before Troy, where he lost his life through the machinations of Ulysses, whose feigned madness (feigned that he might avoid going to the war) he had discovered.

Pales. The goddess of husbandry and cattle.

Palinurus. The pilot of Æneas, who fell asleep at the helm, and tumbled into the sea.

Palladium. A wooden image of Pallas, on the possession of which the security of Troy was supposed to depend. It was stolen from Troy by Ulysses and Diomedes.

Pallas. Minerva.

Pan. The god of shepherds, guardian of bees, and patron of fishing and fowling; he is represented as combining the form of a man with horns upon his head, and the legs, tail, and feet of a goat.

Pandora. The first woman, made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, and endowed by Venus with great beauty. Jupiter gave her a box containing all kinds of misfortunes; curiosity tempted her to open it, and they all flew out; but *Hope* remained at the bottom.

Parces. The goddesses of fate; the Fates.

Paris. Son of Priam, king of Troy, and of Hecuba. He decided a contest of beauty between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favour of the last, who in return promised him Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and the most beautiful of women. By carrying her off to Troy, he brought on the Trojan war.

Parthenope. One of the three Sirens. She fell in love with Ulysses, and not winning him, cast herself into the sea, and was thrown by the waves on the shore where Naples afterwards stood.

Patroclus. One of the Greeks before Troy, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.

Pax. The goddess of peace, represented in the form of a matron, holding forth ears of corn, and crowned with olives or laurel.

Pegasus. A winged steed belonging to Apollo and the Muses. He sprang from the blood of Medusa, one of the Gorgons, when she was slain by Perseus.

Pelops. A king of Phrygia and son of Tantalus. When a child he was served up to the gods by his father, but was restored to life by Jupiter, who gave him a shoulder of ivory in place of the one eaten by Ceres.

Penates. Old Latin guardian gods of the household and of the state, as being formed of a union of households.

Penelope. The wife of Ulysses, who, being pressed by suitors during his absence, made them promise to delay until she had finished a web which she was then weaving, and of which she unravelled at night what she wove by day.

Perdix. The nephew of Daedalus, thrown from a tower by his uncle, and changed by Minerva into a partridge.

Perseus. Son of Jupiter and Danaë, who was made a constellation. He vanquished the Gorgons, and performed many wondrous deeds by means of Medusa's head.

Phaeton. The son of Phœbus and Clymene, who obtained permission from his father to drive his chariot for a single day; but being

unable to manage the fiery steeds, he was hurled by Jupiter into the river Eridanus to prevent a general conflagration.

Philoctetes. Son of Poeas, of Thessaly, and a celebrated archer. Hercules, at his death, gave him some poisoned arrows, without which Troy could not be taken.

Philomela. Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.

Phineus. A soothsaying king of Thrace, who, having blinded and imprisoned his children on a false accusation, was himself struck blind and tormented by the Harpies.

Phlegethon. A river in Hades which ran with fire instead of water.

Phlegyas. A king of the Lapithæ, who, having burned the temple of Apollo, was placed in hell under a great stone, apparently about to fall at every moment.

Phœbe. Diana, as goddess of the moon.

Phœbus. Apollo, as god of the sun.

Phoenix. A fabulous bird, which, according to Herodotus, visited Heliopolis, in Egypt, once in every five hundred years. It had no mate, but when about to die, made a nest and burned itself to ashes, from which a young phoenix arose.

Pierides. The Muses; so called from Mount Pierus;—also, the daughters of Pierus, whom the Muses changed into magpies for challenging them to sing.

Pirithous. Son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and intimate friend of Theseus.

Pleiades. The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed into the constellation of the same name.

Pluto. The god of Hades, or the lower world, son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and husband of Proserpine.

Plutus. The god of wealth, represented as lame in his approach, but winged in his departure.

Pollux. Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Leda. Jupiter was the father of Pollux, and Tyndarus, her husband, father of Castor. They were transformed into the constellation Gemini or the Twins.

Polydamas. A famous athlete.

Polydorus. A son of Priam and Hecuba, killed for his riches by the Thracian king Polymnestor.

Polyhymnia. The Muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.

Polyphemus. A cruel giant who had but one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses burned out with a firebrand, having first made him drunk. He was one of the Cyclops, and a son of Neptune.

Pomona. The goddess of orchards and fruits.

Priam. Son of Lamedon, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, &c. He was the last king of Troy, the city being taken during his reign.

Priapus. The god of gardens and vineyards, and of procreation.

Procrustes. A savage highwayman of Attica, who placed his captives on a couch, and, if too short, stretched them out to fit it, but if they were too long he cut off their legs;—whence the metaphorical phrase, *the bed of Procrustes*.

Progne. Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, wife of Terens, and sister of Philomela. Endeavouring to escape from her cruel husband, she was changed into a swallow.

Prometheus. The son of Japetus, one of the Titans, and Clymene, fabled by the poets to have surpassed all mankind in knowledge, and to have formed men of clay, to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from heaven; at which Jupiter being offended, sent Mercury to bind him on Mount Caucasus, and placed a vulture to torment him by continually preying on his liver.

Proserpine. Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of the lower regions.

Proteus. A sea-god who foretold future events, and possessed the power of transforming himself into any shape he pleased.

Psyche. A nymph beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

Pygmies. A nation of dwarfs in Africa, only a span high. Every spring they were attacked by the cranes and defeated; others say they inhabited Thrace, and were destroyed by the cranes.

Pygmalion. Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido, whose husband, Sichoens, he slew for his money;—a great-grandson of Belus, who made a statue of which he became so enamoured that Venus at his entreaty gave it life, and which he afterwards married.

Pyllades. A true and faithful friend of Orestes.

Pyramus. A Babylonian, the lover of Thisbe. On account of her supposed death, he stabbed himself under a mulberry tree, and she, finding his corpse, put an end to her life on the same spot and with the same weapon.

Pyrrhus. Son of Achilles and Deidamia. He distinguished himself at the siege of Troy by his cruelty and vindictiveness as well as bravery. At the request of his wife he was slain by Orestes.

Python. A huge serpent killed near Delphi by Apollo, who instituted the Pythian games in commemoration of the event.

Q.

Quirinus. A name given to Romulus after his death and deification;—also, a title of Jupiter and Mars. [people.]

Quirites. A name given to the ancient Roman

R.

Ramus. The twin brother of Romulus, slain by him for leaping in scorn over the walls of Rome when they were being built.

Rhadamanthus. A lawgiver of Crete, son of Jupiter, and brother of Minos. He was famous for his justice and equity, and was on that account, after death, made one of the judges in the lower world.

Rhea. A name of Cybele.

Romulus. A son of Mars and Rhea Silvia. His uncle threw him as soon as he was born into the river Tiber, but he was saved and brought up by a shepherd, and finally became the founder and first king of Rome.

S.

Salii. Priests of Mars

Salmones. A king of Elis, struck by lightning for imitating the thunderbolts of Jove.

Sarpedon. A son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

Saturn. Son of Coelus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. Having been banished from the throne of heaven by his son, he fled for safety into Italy, and taught the people agriculture and the useful arts. The time in which he did this is called *The Golden Age*.

Satyrs. Lascivious sylvan deities with horns and goats' feet.

Saturnalia. Festivals in honour of Saturn.

Seylla. A daughter of Phorceys, changed by Circe, out of jealousy, into a sea monster, and placed on a rock on the Italian coast, opposite Charybdis on the coast of Sicily;—also, a daughter of Nisus of Megara, beloved by Minos, for whom she cut off from her father's head a purple lock on which his life depended; for which crime she was changed into a lark.

Semele. Daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.

Silenus. The foster-father of Bacchus; lascivious and addicted to drunkenness, but regarded as the god of abstruse mysteries and knowledge. He is represented as bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, and as riding on an ass.

Sirens. Three birds, with the faces of virgins, on the southern coast of Italy, where with their sweet voices they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them. Their names were *Leucasia*, *Ligiea*, and *Parthenope*.

Sisyphus. Son of Æolus, king of Corinth, and a noted robber, killed by Theseus. For his crimes he was condemned in hell to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly fell back again to the bottom.

Sol. Apollo.

[of sleep.]

Somnus. A son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.

Sphinx. A fabulous monster near Thebes, with the head of a woman, the body of a lion, and the wings of a bird, which put forth riddles to passers by, and devoured all who were unable to solve them. Œdipus solved one proposed to him, whereupon she destroyed herself.

Stentor. A herald mentioned by Homer; his voice is said to have been as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Styx. A river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths.

Sylvanus. A Roman deity who presided over woods and all places planted with trees.

T.

Tacita. The goddess of silence.

Tantalus. A king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Niobe and Pelops. For his misdeeds he was placed in a lake of water which receded whenever he attempted to drink, and under a tree laden with all manner of delicious fruits, which always eluded his grasp.

Tartarus. The place of punishment in Hades, or the lower world.

Telamon. One of the Argonauts, son of Æacus brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer. He was king of Salamis, and first scaled the walls when Hercules took the city of Troy in the reign of Laomedon.

Telemachus. The only son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in search of his father after the siege of Troy.

Tellus. The earth personified, the most ancient of all the deities after Chaos. She is represented as a woman with many breasts distended with milk.

Tempe. A vale of Thessaly through which ran the river Peneus, between Ossa and Pelion—described by the poets as the most delightful spot on earth.

Terminus. A divinity at Rome who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish usurpations of land.

Terpsichore. The Muse who presided over dancing.

Tethys. Wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.

Thalia. One of the Muses; the Muse of comedy. One of the three Graces.

Themis. Daughter of Coelus and Terra, and goddess of justice, who rewarded virtue and punished vice.

Theseus. King of Athens, and one of the most famous heroes of antiquity. He was the son of Ægeus and Æthra, husband of Ariadne and afterward of Phædra, and father of Hippolytus by the Amazonian Hippolyte. He was especially noted for slaying the Minotaur and conquering the Centaurs, and for his friendship for Pirithous.

Tisiphone. One of the three Furies.

Titan. Son of Coelus and Terra, elder brother of Saturn, and father of a race of giants, called Titans, who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, until Jupiter cast them by his thunderbolts into Tartarus. A grandson of the above, and son of Hyperion; the sun-god. A name given to Prometheus, as grandson of Titan.

Tithonus. Son of Laomedon, and father of Memnon by Aurora, who endowed him with immortality, and when he had become very old and decrepit turned him into a grasshopper.

Tityus. A son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo for an attempt on the chastity of Latona, and condemned in the infernal regions to have a vulture for ever feeding on his liver, which was perpetually renewed. He was a giant of size so huge, that his body, when stretched out, covered nine acres of land.

Triptolemus. A king of Eleusis, who was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the lower world.

Triton. Son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia; a sea-god and Neptune's trumpeter.

Troilus. Son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles.

Trophenus. A deity who imparted oracles in

a cave near Lebadia, in Boeotia. He was the builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

Turanus. A king of the Rutuli, in Italy killed by Æneas.

Tydeus. A king of Calydon, son of Æneus, and father of Diomedes; celebrated for his victory over Eteocles, king of Thebes.

Typhom. A famous giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna.

U.

Ulysses. Son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, and king of Ithaca; the most eloquent, wise, and politic of the Grecian heroes in the Trojan war.

Urania. The Muse who presided over astronomy.

Uranus. The most ancient of the gods, husband of Tellus or Terra, and father of Saturn. He was called Coelus by the Romans.

V.

Venus. The goddess of love, gracefulness, beauty, and pleasure, wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid, Æneas, &c.

Vertumnus. A Roman deity who presided over the seasons (particularly spring), and their productions. He was the lover of Pomona.

Vesta. The goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general; daughter of Saturn and sister of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, and Ceres. Her temple contained a sacred fire, tended by virgins, and never permitted to go out.

Vulcan. Son of Jupiter and Juno, and husband of Venus. He was the god of fire, and presided over workers in metal. His workshop was supposed to be under Mount Ætna, where, assisted by the Cyclops, he forged thunderbolts for Jove.

Z.

Zephyrus. The west wind, son of Æolus and Aurora, and the passionate lover of the goddess Flora.

Zetes. One of the Argonauts, son of Boreas and Orithia, and brother to Calais, together with whom he pursued the Harpies, and drove them from Thrace; he is generally described as a winged being.

Zethus. Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin brother of Amphion; very expert in music.

Zeus. The Greek name of Jupiter.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

PROPER NAMES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

WITH THE

MEANING OF THE WORDS IN THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGES,

Aa'ron, a teacher, or lofty.
A-bad'don, the destroyer.
A-bag'tha, father of the wine-press.
A-ba'na, made of stone, a building.
Ab'a-rim, passages, or passengers.
Ab'da, a servant, or servitude.
Ab'di, my servant.
Ab-di'el, the servant of God.
Ab'don, a servant, or cloud of judgment.
A-bed'ne-go, servant of light.
Ab'el, vanity, breath, vapour.
Ab'el, (a city) mourning.
A-bel-beth-ma'a-chah, mourning to the house of Maachah.
A-bel-ma'im, mourning of waters.
A-bel-me-ho'lah, sorrow or mourning of weakness or sickness.
A-bel-mis-ra'ima, the mourning of the Egyptians.
A-bel-shit'tim, mourning of thorns.
A'bez, an egg, or muddy.
A'bi, my father.
A-bi'ah, **A-bi'jah**, the Lord my father.
A-bi-al'bon, most intelligent father.
A-bi'a-thar, excellent father.
A'bib, green fruits, or ears of corn.
A-bi'dah, the father of knowledge.
A-bi'dan, father of judgment.
A-bi'el, God my father.
A-bi-e'zer, father of help.
Abi-gail, the father's joy.
Abi-hail, the father of strength.
A-bi'hu, he is my father.
A-bi'jam, father of the sea.
Ab-i-le'na, the father of mourning.
A-bi-ma'el, a father sent from God.
A-bim'e-lech, father of the king.
A-bin'a-dab, father of willingness.
A-bi-no'am, father of beauty.
A-bi'ram, a high father.
Ag'i-shab, ignorance of the father.
A-bi-sha'i, the present of my father.
A-hah'al-om, **Ab'a-lom**, the father of peace.
A-bi-shu'a, father of salvation.
A-bi-shur, the father of the wall, or father of uprightness.
A-bi'tal, the father of the dew.
A-bi'tub, father of goodness.
A-bi'ud, father of praise.
Ab'ner, father of light.
A'bra, high father.
A'bra-ham, the father of a multitude.
Ac'cad, a vessel, pitcher, or sparkle.
Ac'cho, close, pressed together.

A-cel'da-ma, the field of blood.
A-chai'a, grief, or trouble.
A-cha'i-cus, a native of Achaia.
A'chan, or **A'char**, he that troubleth.
Ach'bor, a rat, or inclosing the well.
A'chim, preparing, or revenging.
A'chish, thus it is, or how is this?
A'cher, trouble.
Ach'sah, adorned; bursting the veil.
Ach'shaph, poison, tricks.
Ach'zib, liar, lying, or that runs.
A'da-dah, the witness of the assembly.
A'dah, an assembly.
Ad-a-i'ah, the witness of the Lord.
Ad-a-li'ah, one that draws water.
Ad'am, earthy man, red.
Ad'a-mah, red earth, or of blood.
Ad'a-mi, my red, earthy, man, human.
A'dar, high, or eminent.
Ad-be'el, a vapour, a cloud of God.
Ad'di, my witness, adorned, prey.
Ad'den, basis, foundation, the Lord.
Ad-di-el, the witness of the Lord.
A'din, adorned, voluptuous, dainty.
Ad-i-tha'im, assemblies, testimonies.
Ad'lai, my witness, my ornament.
Ad'mah, earthy, red, or bloody.
Ad-ma'tha, a cloud of death, a mortal vapour.
Ad'nah, rest, or testimony eternal.
A-don-i-be'zek, the lightning of the Lord, or the Lord of lightning.
A-do-ni'jah, the Lord my master.
A-do-ni'kam, the Lord raised.
A-do-ni'ram, my Lord most high, or Lord of might and elevation.
A-don-i-ze'dek, justice of the Lord.
A-do'ram, their beauty, their power.
A-do-ra'im, strength of the sea.
A-dram'me-lech, the cloak, glory, grandeur, or power of a king.
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um, the court of death.
A-du'l'am, their testimony, their prey, or their ornament.
Ag'a-bus, a locust, feast of the father.
Ag'ag, roof, floor.
Ag'ur, stranger, gathered together.
A'hab, uncle, or father's brother.
A-has-u-e'rus, prince, head, or chief.
A-ha'va, essence, or generation.
A'has, one that takes and possesses.
A-ha-x'ah, seizure; vision of the Lord.
A-hi'ah, **A-hi'jah**, brother of the Lord.
A-hi-e'zer, brother of assistance.

A-hi'kam, a brother who raises up.
 A-hi'lud, a brother born.
 A-him'a-as, brother of the council.
 A-hi-man, brother of the right hand.
 A-him'e-lech, brother a king.
 A-hi'moth, brother of death.
 A-hi-no'am, the beauty of the brother, or brother of motion.
 A-hi'o, his brother, his brethren.
 A-hi'ra, brother of iniquity, or brother of the shepherd.
 A-his'a-mach, brother of strength.
 A-hi'ahar, brother of a prince, or brother of a song.
 A-hith'o-phel, brother of ruin or folly.
 A-hi'tub, brother of goodness.
 A-hi'ud, brother of praise.
 Ah'lab, which is of milk, or of fat.
 A-ho'lah, his tabernacle, his tent.
 A-ho-li'ab, the tent or tabernacle of the father.
 A-ho-li-bah, tent or tabernacle in her.
 A-hol-i-be'mah, tabernacle is exalted.
 A'i, or Hai, A-i'ath, mass, or heap.
 A-ja'lon, a chain, strength, a stag.
 A-lam'me-lech, God is king.
 Al-ex-an'der, one who assists men.
 Al-le-lui'a, praise the Lord.
 Al'lon, an oak, or strong.
 Al'lon-bach'uth, oak of weeping.
 Al-mo'dad, measure of God.
 Al'pheus, a thousand, learned, chief.
 Am'a-lek, a people that licks up.
 A-ma'na, integrity and truth.
 Am-a-ri'ah, the Lord says, or the excellency of the Lord.
 A-ma'sa, sparing the people.
 Am-a-zi'ah, strength of the Lord.
 Am'mah, my people.
 Am'mi, the same with Ammah.
 Am-min'a-dib, my people is liberal.
 Am-mi'hud, people of praise.
 Am-mi-ahad'da-i, the people of the Almighty, the Almighty is with me.
 Am'mon, a people, son of my people.
 Am'non, faithful and true, or tutor.
 A'mon, faithful, true.
 Am'o-rite, bitter, a rebel, a babler.
 A'mos, loading, weighty.
 A'moz, strong, robust.
 Am'pli-as, large, extensive.
 Am'ram, an exalted people; their sheaves, or handfuls of corn.
 Am-ra-phel, speaker of secrets.
 A'nab, answerer, or afflicted.
 A'nak, a collar, or ornament.
 A-nam'me-lech, answer, song of the king.
 An-a-ni'as, the cloud of the Lord.
 An'a-thoth, answer, song, poverty.
 An'drew, a stout and strong man.
 An-dron'i-cus, one who excels.
 A'ner, answer, song, affliction.
 An'na, gracious, or one who gives.
 An'nas, one who answers.
 An'ti-christ, adversary to Christ.
 An'ti-och, speedy as a chariot.
 An'ti-pas, for or against all.
 An'ti-pa'tris, for or against the father.
 A-pe'l'es, exclusion, separation.
 A'phek, a stream, a rapid torrent.
 A-pol-lo'ni-a, perdition, destruction.
 A-pol'los, who destroys or wastes.
 A-pol'ly-on, one who exterminates.
 Ap-phi'a, productive, fruitful.

A-quil'a, an eagle.
 A-ra'bi-a, evening; wild, desert.
 A'ram, highness, magnificence, one that deceives, or their curse.
 A-ra-rat, the curse of trembling.
 A-ran'nah, ark, song, joyful cry.
 Ar'ba, city of the four.
 Ar-che-la'us, prince of the people.
 Ar-chip'pus, chief of the horses.
 Aro-turus, a gathering together.
 A-re'li, the light or vision of God.
 A-re-op'a-gus, the hill of Mars.
 A-re'tus, agreeable or virtuous.
 Ar'gob, a turf, or fat land.
 A'ri-el, altar, light, or lion of God.
 A-ri-ma-the'a, lion dead to the Lord.
 A'ri-och, long, great, tall.
 Ar-ia-tar'chus, a good prince, or the best price.
 Ar-is-tob'u-lus, a good counsellor.
 Ar-ma-ged'don, mountain of the Gospel, or of Megiddo.
 Ar'non, rejoicing, leaping for joy.
 A-ro'er, heath, tamarisk.
 Ar'ped, the light of redemption.
 Ar-phar'ad, one that heals.
 Ar-tax-er'xes, the silence of light.
 Ar'te-mas, whole, sound.
 A'sa, physician, or cure.
 A'sa-hel, work or creature of God.
 As-a-i'ah, the Lord hath wrought.
 A'saph, one who assembles.
 As'e-nath, peril, or misfortune.
 Ash'dod, effusion, inclination, theft.
 Ash'er, happiness.
 A-shi'ma, crime, position.
 Ash'ke-naz, a fire that spreads.
 Ash'ta-roth, flocks, sheep, or riches.
 A'shur, who is happy, walks, looks.
 A'si-a, muddy, boggy.
 As'ke-lon, weight, balance, or fire of infamy.
 As-nap'per, unhappiness, increase of danger.
 As'sir, prisoner, fettered.
 As'sos, approaching, coming near.
 A-syn'eri-tus, incomparable.
 A'tad, a thorn.
 Ath-a-li'ah, the time of the Lord.
 At-ta-li-a, that increases or sends.
 A'ven, iniquity, force, riches.
 Au-gustus, increased, exalted.
 As-a-ri'ah, he that hears the Lord.
 A-ze'kah, strength of walls.
 Az'gad, a strong army, strength of fortune, or a gang of robbers.
 Az'noth-ta'ber, ears of Tabor, or ears of parity, or contrition.
 A-so'tus, the same as Aahdod.
 A'sor, he that assists or is assisted.

B.

Ba'al, who rules and subdues.
 Ba'al-ah, her idol, or she that is governed or subdued, a spouse.
 Ba'al-be'ri'th, idol of the covenant.
 Ba'al-gad, idol of fortune or felicity.
 Ba'al-ha'mon, who rules a crowd.
 Ba'al-her'mon, possessor of destruction or of a thing cursed.
 Ba'a-li, my idol, or lord over me.
 Ba'al-lim, idols, masters, false gods.
 Ba'al-is, a rejoicing, or proud lord.

Ba'al-me'on, idol, or master of the house.
Ba'al-pe'or, master of the opening.
Ba'al-per'a-sim, god of divisions.
Ba'al-shal'i-sha, the god that presides over three, the third idol.
Ba'al-ta'mar, master of the palm-tree.
Ba'al-ze'phon, the idol or possession of the north : hidden, secret.
Ba'a-nah, in the answer, in affliction.
Ba'a-shah, he that seeks, or lays waste.
Ba'bel, confusion, or mixture.
Bab'y-lon, see Babel.
Ba'ca, a mulberry-tree.
Ba-hu'rim, choice, warlike, valiant.
Ba'jith, a house.
Ba'laam, the ancient of the people.
Balak, who lays waste, or destroys.
Ba'mah, an eminence, or high place.
Ba-rab'bas, son of shame, confusion.
Bar'a-chel, **Bar-a-chi'as**, who bows before God.
Be'arak, thunder, or in vain.
Bar-je'sus, son of Jesus or Joshua.
Bar-jo'na, son of Jona, or of a dove.
Bar-na-bas, son of the prophet, or of consolation.
Bar'sa-bas, son of return, son of rest.
Bar-thol'o-mew, a son that suspends the waters.
Bar-ti-me'us, son of the honourable.
Bar'uch, who is blessed.
Bar-zil'a-i, son of contempt.
Ba'shan, in the tooth or in ivory.
Bash'e-math, perfumed ; confusion of death, or in desolation.
Bath'she-ba, the seventh daughter, or the daughter of satiety.
Be'dad, alone, solitary.
Be'dan, according to judgment.
Be-el'ze-bub, god of the fly.
Be'er, a well.
Be-er-la-hai'roi, the well of him that liveth and seeth me.
Be-er'she-ba, the well of an oath.
Be'kah, half a shekel.
Bel, ancient or nothing.
Be'li-al, wicked, of no account.
Bel-shaz'zar, master of the treasure.
Bel-te-ahaz'zar, who lays up treasures in secret.
Be-na'iah, son of the Lord.
Ben-am'mi, son of my people.
Ben-ha'dad, son of Hadad, or noise.
Ben'ja-min, son of the right hand.
Ben-e'ni, son of my sorrow, or pain.
Be'or, burning, foolish, mad.
Be'a-chah, blessing, bending the knee.
Be-re'a, heavy, weighty.
Be'rith, covenant.
Be-r'nee, one that brings victory.
Be'sor, glad news or incarnation.
Be'tah, confidence.
Beth-ab'a-ra, the house of passage.
Beth-a'ny, the house of song or of affliction.
Beth-a'ven, the house of vanity, of iniquity, of trouble.
Beth-be'rai, the house of my Creator; the house of my health.
Beth'car, the house of the lamb.
Beth-da'gon, the house of corn.
Beth-dib-la-tha'im, house of dry figs.
Beth'el, the house of God.
Be'ther, division, or in the trial.
Be-the'sda, house of pity or mercy.
Beth-e'zel, a neighbour's house.

Beth-ga'mul, the house of recompense.
Beth-ha'se'lem, the house of the vineyard.
Beth-he'ron, the house of wrath.
Beth'le-hem, the house of bread.
Beth-pe'or, house of gaping or opening.
Beth'pha-ge, the house of the mouth.
Beth-sai'da, house of fruits, or of food, or of snares.
Beth'shan, house of the tooth.
Beth-she'meah, house of the sun.
Be-thu'el, filiation of God.
Be-u'lah, married.
Bez-a'le-el, in the shadow of God.
Be'zek, lightning, or in the chains.
Bich'ri, first-born, first-fruits.
Bid'kar, in compunction, or sharp pain.
Big'than, in the press.
Bil'dad, old friendship, old motion.
Bil'hah, who is old or confused.
Bir'sha, in evil.
Bi-thi'ah, daughter of the Lord.
Bith'ron, division, or of anger.
Bi-thyn'i-a, violent precipitation.
Blas'tus, that buds and brings forth.
Bo-a-ner'ges, sons of thunder.
Bo'az or **Boos**, in strength.
Bo'chim, the place of weeping.
Bo'ses, mud, bog.
Boz'rah, in tribulation or distress.
Bul, old age, perishing.
Buz, despised or plundered.
Bu'zi, my contempt.

C.

Ca'bul, displeasing or dirty.
Cain, possession, or possessed.
Ca'leb, a dog, a crow, a basket.
Cal'va-ry, the place of a skull.
Ca'na, zeal, jealousy, or possession.
Ca'naan, trader ; that humbles.
Can'da-ee, who possesses contrition.
Ca-per'na-um, the field of repentance, or city of comfort.
Caph'tor, a sphere ; buckle ; a hand.
Carmel, circumcised lamb ; harvest ; full of ears of corn.
Car'mi, my vineyard.
Car'pus, fruit or fruitful.
Cen'chre-a, millet ; small pulse.
Ce'phas, a rock or stone.
Ce'sar, cut out of the womb.
Chal'ool, who nourishes, or consumes the whole.
Chal'de-a, as demons ; or as robbers.
Char'ran, a singing or calling out.
Che'bar, force ; strength.
Che-dor-la'o-mer, roundness of a sheaf.
Che'moah, handling ; taking away.
Che'rith, cutting ; piercing ; slaying.
Chil'ton, finished ; complete.
Chi'oa, open or opening.
Chit'tim, those that bruise.
Chlo'e, green herb.
Cho-ra'zin, the secret ; or here is a mystery.
Chu'za, the seer or prophet.
Ci'lic'i-a, which rolls or overturns.
Cle'ment, mild ; good ; merciful.
Cle'o-phas, the whole glory.
Co-loe'se, punishment ; correction.
Co-n'ah, the strength of the Lord.

Cor'inth, which is satisfied, or ornament, or beauty.
 Cor-ne'li-us, of an horn.
 Crete, carnal; fleshy.
 Cu'ahan, Cu'ahi, blackness; heat.
 Cy'prus, fair or fairness.

D.

Dab'ba-sheth, flowing with honey.
 Da'gon, corn; or a fish.
 Da-mas'cus, a sack full of blood.
 Dan, judgment; or he that judges.
 Dan'i-el, judgment of God.
 Da'ra, generation.
 Da'than, laws or rites.
 Da'vid, well-beloved; dear.
 Deb'o-rah, word; thing; or a bee.
 De'dan, their breasts; or friendship.
 De-li'lah, poor; small.
 Di-a'na, luminous or perfect.
 Did'y-mus, a twin or double.
 Di'nah, judgment; or who judges.
 Der, Du'ra, generation or habitation.
 Do'than, the law or custom.
 Du'mah, silence or resemblance.

E.

E'bal, heap; a mass that disperses.
 E'bed, a servant or labourer.
 Eb-en-e'ser, the stone of help.
 E'ber, one that passes; or anger.
 Ed, witness.
 E'den, pleasure or delights.
 E'dom, red; earthy; or of blood.
 Eg'lah, Eg'lon, heifer; chariot; round.
 E'gypt, that troubles or oppresses.
 Ekron, barrenness; tore away.
 E'lah, an oak; a curse; perjury.
 E'lam, a young man; a virgin.
 E'lah, a hind; strength; an oak.
 El-e-a-leh, burnt offering of God.
 E-le-a'sar, help of God.
 El-ha'nan, gift; mercy of God.
 E'li, the offering or lifting up.
 E'li, my God.
 E-li'ah, God my father.
 E-li'a-kim, resurrection of God.
 E-li'a-shib, the God of conversion.
 E-li-e'zer, help, or court of my God.
 E-li'hu, my God himself.
 E-li'jah, God the strong Lord.
 E'lim, the rams; the strong.
 El-iph'a-let, the God of deliverance.
 El'i-phaz, the endeavour of God.
 E-li'a-beth, the oath of God.
 E-liah'ah, it is God; God gives help.
 E-liah'u-a, God my salvation.
 E-li'hud, God my praise.
 E-li'zur, God my rock; rock of God.
 El-ha'nan, God the zealous; or the reed of God.
 El-na'than, the gift of God.
 E'lon, oak; grove; or strong.
 E'tul, cry or outcry.
 Em'ma-us, people despised or obscure.
 Em'mor, an ass.
 En'dor, fountain; or habitation.

E-ne'as, laudable.
 En-ge'di, eye of the goat; or of happiness.
 E'noch, dedicated or disciplined.
 E'non, cloud or mass of darkness.
 E'nos, mortal; sick; forgetful.
 E-paph-ro-di'tus, agreeable; handsome.
 E-pe-ne'tus, laudable; of praise.
 E'phah, weary; tired.
 Eph'e-sus, desire.
 Eph'pha-tha, be opened.
 Eph'ra-tah, Eph'rah, abundance; or bears; fruit.
 Ep-i-cu-re'ans, who gives assistance.
 Er, watch; or enemy.
 E'rech, length; health; or physic.
 E'sau, he that acts or finishes.
 E'sek, contention.
 Esh'col, bunch of grapes.
 Es'ther, secret, hidden.
 F'tham, their strength, their sign.
 Eu-bu'tus, prudent, good counsellor.
 Eve, living, enlivening.
 Eu'ni-ce, good victory.
 Eu-phra'tes, that makes fruitful.
 Euty'chus, happy, fortunate.
 E-ze'ki-el, the strength of God.
 E'zel, going abroad, or walk.
 E'ra, help, or court.

F.

Felix, happy or prosperous.
 Fe'stus, festival, or joyful.
 For-tu-na'tus, lucky, or fortunate.

G.

Ga'al, contempt or abomination.
 Ga'ash, tempest, commotion.
 Ga'bri-el, God my strength.
 Gad, a band, happy.
 Gai'us, lord, an earthy man.
 Ga-la'ti'a, white, the colour of milk.
 Gal'i-lee, wheel, revolution, heap.
 Ga-ma'li-el, recompense of God.
 Gath-rim'mon, the exalted press.
 Ga'za, strong, or a goat.
 Ge'bal, bound, or limit.
 Ge-da-li'ah, God my greatness.
 Ge-ha'zi, valley of sight.
 Gen-ne'sa-ret, garden of the prince.
 Ge'ra, Ge'rer, pilgrimage, dispute.
 Ge'rah, twentieth part of a shekel.
 Ger'i-zim, cutters.
 Ger'ahon, his banishment.
 Geth-sem'a-ne, a very fat vale.
 Gib'e-ah, a hill.
 Gid'e-on, he that bruises and breaks.
 Gil'e-ad, heap or mass of testimony.
 Gil'gal, wheel, revolution, heap.
 Gil'oh, that rejoices, overturns.
 Geb, cistern or grasshopper.
 Gog, roof, or covering.
 Ge'lan, passage, or revolution.
 Gol-go'tha, heap of skulls.
 Go-li'ath, passage, revolution, heap.
 Go'mer, to finish, complete.
 Go-mor'rah, rebellious people.
 Go'shen, approaching, drawing near.

Gur, the young of a beast.

H.

Ha-bak'kuk, he that embraces.
 Ha'dad, joy, noise, clamour.
 Ha'drach, point, joy of tenderness.
 Ha'gar, a stranger, or that fears.
 Hag'ga-i, our feast, solemnity.
 Hal-le-lu'jah, praise the Lord.
 Ham, hot, heat, brown.
 Ha'man, noise, tumult.
 Han-a-ni'ah, grace, gift of the Lord.
 Han'nah, gracious; he that gives.
 Ha'ran, mountainous country.
 Har-bo'nah, his destruction.
 Ha'rod, astonishment, fear.
 Ha-tach, he that strikes.
 Ha-vi'lah, that suffers pain, that brings forth.
 Ha-za'el, that sees God.
 Ha'zor, court, or hay.
 He'ber, one that passes, or anger.
 He'bron, society, friendship.
 Heg'a-i or Hege, meditation, word, separation, or groaning.
 He'lam, their army, their trouble.
 Hel'bon, milk, or fatness.
 He'li, ascending, or climbing up.
 He'man, their trouble or tumult.
 Hen, grace, quiet, or rest.
 Heph'zi-bah, my delight in her.
 Her'mes, Mercury, gain, or refuge.
 Her'od, the glory of the skin.
 Heah'bon, invention, industry.
 Heth, trembling or fear.
 Hez-e-ki'ah, strength of the Lord.
 Hid'de-kel, sharp voice or sound.
 Hi'el, God lives, the life of God.
 Hig'-ga'im, meditation.
 Hil-ki'ah, God my portion.
 Hil'lal, he that praises.
 Ho'bah, love, friendship, or secrecy.
 Hoph'ni, he that covers, or my fist.
 Hor, who conceives or shows.
 Ho'reb, desert, solitude, destruction.
 Ho-se'a and Ho'shea, saviour or safety.
 Hul, pain, infirmity.
 Hul'dah, the world.
 Hur, liberty, whiteness.
 Hu'shai, their haste, their silence.

I.

Ib'har, election, or he that is chosen.
 I'cha-bed, where is the glory?
 Id'do, his hand, power, or praise.
 Id'u-me'a, red, earthy, bloody.
 I'jon, look, eye, fountain.
 Im'lah, plentitude, or circumcision.
 Im-man'u-el, God with us.
 In'di-a, praise, law.
 I'ra, city, watch, or spoil.
 I'saac, laughter.
 I-sai'ah, the salvation of the Lord.
 Is'cah, he that anoints.
 Ish-bosh'eth, a man of shame.
 Ish'ma-el, God that hears.
 Is'ra-el, who prevails with God.
 Is'sa-char, reward or recompense.

Ith'a-mar, island of the palm-tree.
 Ith'e-il, sign, or coming of God.
 Ith're-am, excellence of the people.
 I'vah, iniquity.

J.

Ja'a-lam, who is hidden.
 Ja'bal, which glides away.
 Jab'bak, evacuation or dissipation.
 Ja'beah, dryness, confusion, shame.
 Ja'bez, sorrow, or trouble.
 Ja'cob, that supplants.
 Ja'el, he that ascends, or a kid.
 Jah, living, everlasting.
 Ja'har, quarrel, dispute.
 Ja'ir, Ja'ir'us, light, who diffuses light.
 Jan'na, Jan'nes, who speaks or answers.
 Japh'eth, he that persuades.
 Ja'rad, he that descends or rules.
 Ja'shar, righteous.
 Ja'van, he that deceives, or makes sorrowful.
 Ja'zar, assistance, or he that helps.
 Je'bus, which treads under foot.
 Je-co-ni'ah, preparation of the Lord.
 Je-di-di'ah, beloved of the Lord.
 Je-ho'sah, the fire of the Lord.
 Je-hoi'a-chim, strength of the Lord.
 Je-hoi'a-da, knowledge of the Lord.
 Je-hoi'a-kim, resurrection, or confirmation of the Lord.
 Je-ho'ram, exaltation of the Lord.
 Je-hosh'a-phat, God judges.
 Je-ho'vah, living, everlasting.
 Je-ho'vah-j'i'rah, the Lord will see, or provide.
 Je-ho'vah-ni'sai, the Lord my banner.
 Je-ho'vah-sha'lon, the Lord send peace.
 Je-ho'vah-sham'mah, the Lord is there.
 Je-ho'vah-taid'ke-nu, the Lord our righteousness.
 Je'hu, himself, or who exists.
 Je-mi'ma, handsome as the day.
 Jeph'tah, he that opens.
 Je-phun'neh, he that beholds.
 Je'rah, the moon or month.
 Je-re-mi'ah, exaltation of the Lord.
 Je'ri-cho, his moon or month.
 Je-ro-bo'am, he that opposes the people.
 Je-rub-ba'al, he that defends Baal.
 Je-ru'sa-lem, vision of peace.
 Je-ru'sha, exiled or banished.
 Je-shu'run, upright or righteous.
 Jee'se, to be, or who is.
 Je'sus, Saviour.
 Jeth'ro, his excellence or posterity.
 Jer'e-bel, island of the habitation.
 Jer'e-el, seed of God, the brightness of the Lord.
 Je'ah, fraternity, brother of the Lord.
 Je-an'na, grace or gift of the Lord.
 Je'aah, who despairs or burns.
 Job, he that weeps or cries.
 Joeh'e-bed, glorious, honourable.
 Jo'el, he that wills or commands.
 John, the grace or mercy of the Lord.
 Jok'tan, small, dispute, contention.
 Jo'nah, or Jonas, a dove, or he that oppresses.
 Jon'a-than, given of God.
 Joppa, beauty, or comeliness.
 Jo'ram, to cast, elevated.
 Jor'dan, the river of judgment.
 Jo'se, Jo'ses, raised, or who pardons.
 Jo'seph, increase, or addition.

Joah'u-a, the Lord, the Saviour.
 Jo-si'ah, the Lord burns, the fire of the Lord.
 Jo'tham, the perfection of the Lord.
 Ju'bal, he that runs.
 Ju'dah, Ju'das, the praise of the Lord.

K.

Ke'deah, holy, or holiness.
 Ke'dar, blackness, sorrow.
 Ke'de-moth, antiquity, old age.
 Ke'naz, this nest, this lamentation.
 Ke'ri-oth, the cities, the callings.
 Ke-tu'rah, incense.
 Ke-si'a, cassia.
 Ke-sis, end, extremity.
 Kir, a city, wall, or meeting.
 Kir'jath, city, vocation, lesson.
 Kish, hard, difficult: straw.
 Kit'tim, they that bruise: or gold.
 Ko'hath, congregation, wrinkle.
 Ko'rah, bald, frozen, icy.

L.

La'ban, white, or a brick.
 La'chiah, she walks, she goes.
 Lah'mi, my bread, or my war.
 La'mech, poor, made low.
 Le'ah, weary, or tired.
 Leb'a-non, white, or incense.
 Lem'u-el, God with them or him.
 Le'vi, who is tied and associated.
 Lib'nah, Lib'ni, white, whiteness.
 Lo-am'mi, not my people.
 Lo-ru-ha'mah, not having obtained mercy, not pitied.
 Lot, wrapped up, hidden, covered.
 Luz, separation, departure.

M.

Ma'a-chah, to squeeze.
 Ma-ce-do'ni-a, adoration, prostration.
 Mach-pe'lah, double.
 Mag'da-la, tower, or greatness.
 Mag'da-len, elevated, magnifolent.
 Ma'gog, roof, or that covers.
 Ma'ha-lath, melodious song.
 Ma-ha-na'im, two fields or armies.
 Mah'lah, Mah'lon, song or infirmity.
 Mal'ohus, king or kingdom.
 Mam'mon, riches.
 Mam're, rebellious, or bitter.
 Ma-na'an, a comforter.
 Ma-na'sseh, forgetfulness, forgotten.
 Ma-no'ah, rest: or a present.
 Ma'on, house, habitation.
 Ma'ra, Ma'rah, bitter, bitterness.
 Mar'cus, Mark, polite, shining.
 Ma'tri, rain or prison.
 Mat'tan, Mat'that, Mat'thew, gift.
 Me'dan, judgment, process.
 Me'di-a, measure, habit, covering.
 Me-gid'do, his precious fruit.
 Mel-chir'e-dek, king of justice.
 Mel'it-a, affording honey.

Me'ne, who reckons or is counted.
 Meph-ib'o-sheth, out of my mouth proceed reproach.
 Mer-ou'ri-us, an orator, an interpreter.
 Mer-i-bah, dispute, quarrel.
 Me'rom, eminences, elevations.
 Me'ros, secret, or leanings.
 Me'shach, that draws with force.
 Me'shech, who is drawn by force.
 Mes-si'ah, anointed.
 Me-thu'sel-ah, he has sent death.
 Mi'cah, poor, humble.
 Mi-cai'ah, Mi-chai'ah, Michael, who is like to God?
 Mid'i-an, judgment, habit, covering.
 Mig'ron, fear, farm, throat.
 Mi'le, fulness, repletion.
 Mir'i-am, exalted.
 Miah'a-el, who is asked for, or lent.
 Mit-y-le-ne, purity, cleansing, or press.
 Mi'zar, little.
 Mix'pah, Mix'pah, a sentinel, looking round.
 Miz-ra'im, tribulations.
 Mna'son, a diligent seeker, an exhorter.
 Me'ab, of his father.
 Me'leah or Meleah, king.
 Mor-de-cai, contrition, bitter bruising.
 Mo-ri'ah, bitterness of the Lord.
 Mo'ses, taken out of the water.
 Mu'ahi, he that touches or that takes away.

N.

Na'a-man, beautiful, agreeable.
 Na'bal, fool, or senseless.
 Na'both, words, prophecies.
 Na'hor, hoarse, dry, hot.
 Na'hum, comforter, penitent.
 Na'joth, beauties, or habitations.
 Na-o'mi, beautiful, agreeable.
 Naph'ish, the soul, he that rests.
 Naph'ta-li, that struggles or fights.
 Nar-cis'sus, astonishment, stupidity.
 Na'than, who gives, or is given.
 Na-than-a'el, the gift of God.
 Naz'ar-eth, guarded, flourishing.
 Ne-ap'o-lis, the new city.
 Ne'bo, that speaks or prophesies.
 Ne'cho, lame, beaten.
 Ne-he-mi'ah, consolation, repentance of the Lord.
 Ne-hush'ta, snake, soothsayer.
 Ner, lamp or new tilled land.
 Ne-ri'ah, light: land of the Lord.
 Ni-ca'nor, a conqueror, victorious.
 Nic-o-de'mus, conqueror of the people.
 Ni-cop'o-lis, the city of victory.
 Nim'rim, leopard, bitterness.
 Nim'rod, rebellion, him that rules.
 Nim'shi, rescue from danger.
 Nin'e-veh, handsome, agreeable.
 Ni'san, fight or standard: proof.
 No'ah, repose, rest, consolation.
 Nob, discourse, prophecy.
 Nod, wandering.
 Noph, honeycomb or sieve, or that drops.
 Nun, son, durable and eternal.

O.

O-ba-di'ah, servant of the Lord.

O'bed, a servant:
O'hil, that weeps.
O'ded, to sustain, hold, or lift up.
Og, a cake, bread baked in ashes.
O'hel, tent, tabernacle, brightness.
O'mar, he that speaks, or bitter.
Om'ri, sheaf or bundle of corn.
On, O'nan, pain, power.
O-nes'i-mus, profitable, useful.
O'phel, a tower or elevated place.
O'phir, Oph'rah, ashes, dust.
O'reb, a raven, sweet, or evening.
O'r'pah, the neck or skull.
Oth'ni, my time, my hour.
Oth'ni-el, the hour of God.
O'zem, that fasts, their eagerness.
O-z'as, strength from the Lord.

P.

Pa'a-rai, opening.
Pa'dan-a'ram, land of two, because between two rivers.
Pa'gi-el, prevention, prayer of God.
Pal-ee-t'na, which is covered, watered, or brings and causes ruin.
Pal'ti, deliverance, flight.
Pam-phy'li-a, made up of every tribe.
Pa'phes, which boils, or which is hot.
Pa'ran, beauty, glory, ornament.
Par-me-nas, that abides or is permanent.
Pa'roah, a flea, the fruit of a moth.
Par-u-ah, flourishing or that flies away.
Pa'a-ra, which is trod under foot.
Pa'three, monthful of dew, persuasion.
Pa'tmos, mortal.
Pau, that cries aloud, that appears.
Paal, Paal'us, small, little.
Pe-dai'ah, redemption of the Lord.
Pe'kah, he that opens, or liberty.
Pe-la-t'ah, deliverance of the Lord.
Pe'leg, division.
Pe-n'el, face of God, that sees God.
Pe-n'nah, pearl, precious stone.
Pe'or, hole, or opening.
Pe'ga, very earthy.
Pe'ga-mes, height, elevation.
Pe'si-a, Pe'sis, that cuts, or divides, or nail, or horseman.
Pe'ter, a rock or stone.
Pe-thu'el, mouth of God, persuasion.
Phal'ti, deliverance, flight.
Pha'raah, that disperses, that spoils.
Pha'raz, division, rupture.
Phar'par, that produces fruit.
Phe'be, shining, pure.
Phe-n'ice, red, purple.
Phil-a-delphi-a, love of a brother.
Phi-le'tus, amiable, who is beloved.
Philip, warlike, a lover of horses.
Phi-li'stines, those that dwell in villages.
Phin'o-has, aspect, face of trust.
Phie'gon, zealous, burning.
Phry'gi-a, dry, barren.
Phu'rah, that bears fruit, or grows.
Phy-gel'us, fugitive.
Pi-late, who is armed with a dart.
Pi'nea, pearl, gem; that beholds.
Pi-ra'them, his deprivation, rupture.
Pis'gah, hill, eminence, fortress.
Pi-adi-a, pitch, pitchy.

Pi'them, his mouth, his persuasion.
Pon'ti-us, marine, belonging to the sea.
Pont'us, the sea.
Pot'i-phar, bull of Africa, a fat bull.
Pris'ca, P'ris-cil'la, ancient.
Pul, bean, or destruction.
Pu'non, precious stone, or that beholds.
Pur, lot.

R.

Ra'a-mah, greatness, thunder, evil.
Rab'bah, great, powerful, contentious.
Rab'mag, who destroys a multitude.
Rab-aha'kah, cup-bearer of the prince.
Ra'chal, injurious; or perfumer.
Ra'chel, ewe.
Ra'gan, a friend, a neighbour.
Ra'hab, proud, quarrelsome.
Rak'kath, empty, temple of the head.
Rak'kon, vain, void, mountain of tears.
Ram, Ra'mah, Ra'math, raised, lofty.
Ra'mo-ses, thunder.
Ra'moth, eminences, high places.
Raph'a, relaxation, or physic.
Raph'u, cured, comforted.
Re'ba, the fourth, a square.
Re-bek'ah, fat, a quarrel appeased.
Re'chab, square, chariot; a team.
Re'hob, breadth, space, extent.
Re-ho-be'am, who sets the people at liberty.
Re'hum, merciful, compassionate.
Re-ma-li'ah, the exaltation of the Lord.
Rem'mon, greatness, elevation or a pomegranate tree.
Re-pha'im, giant, physician, relaxed.
Re-phi'dim, beds, or places of rest.
Re'sen, a bridle or bit.
Reu, his friend, his shepherd.
Reu'ben, who sees the sun.
Reu'el, the shepherd or friend of God.
Re'zin, voluntary, good-will.
Re'zon, lean, small, secret, prince.
Rhe'gi-um, rupture, fracture.
Rho'da, Rhodes, a rose.
Rib'lah, quarrel; greatness to him.
Rim'mon, exalted, pomegranate.
Ri'phath, remedy, release, pardon.
Ri'sah, watering, distillation.
Ris'pah, bed, extension, coal, firestone.
Reme, strength, power.
Roah, the head, top or beginning.
Ru'fus, red.
Ru-ha'mah, having obtained mercy.
Ru'mah, exalted, sublime, rejected.
Ruth, drunk, satisfied, fullness, beauty.

S.

Sa-be'ans, captivity, conversion, old age.
Sa'doc, just, justified.
Sa'lah, mission, sending.
Sa'a-mis, shaken, tossed, beaten.
Sa'lem, complete, perfect, peace.
Sa'l'mon, peaceable, perfect.
Sa-ma'ri-a, his lees, his prison, his throne, his diamond.
Sam'lah, raiment; his left hand.
Sa'mes, full of gravel.

Sam'son, his sun; his service.
 Sam'u-el, heard of God, asked of God.
 San-bal'lat, bush, enemy in secret.
 Saph, rushes, sea-moss.
 Sap-phi'ra, that relates or tells.
 Sa'rah, lady, princesses.
 Sa'rai, my lady, my princesses.
 Sar'dis, prince of joy.
 Sa-rep'ta, a goldsmith's shop.
 Sar'gon, who takes away protection.
 Sa'ruch, branch, layer, twining.
 Sa'tan, adversary, enemy, accuser.
 Saul, demanded, lent, ditch, hell.
 Sce'va, disposed, prepared.
 Se'bat, twig, sceptre, tribe.
 Se'gub, fortified, raised.
 Se'ir, hairy, goat, demon, tempest.
 Se-leu'ci-a, shaken or beaten by the waves.
 Sem'e-i, hearing, obeying.
 Sen'eh, bush.
 Seph-ar-va'im, the two books, the two scribes.
 Se'rah, lady of ascent; the song, the morning, the morning-star.
 Se'rug, branch, layer, twining.
 Seth, put, or who puts.
 Sha-al'bim, that beholds the heart.
 Sha-ar-a'im, gates, valuations, hairs.
 Sha-ash'gaz, he that shears the sheep.
 Sha'im, fox, flat, path.
 Shall'um, Sha'l'man, peaceable, perfect.
 Sham'gar, here a stranger.
 Sham-mu'ah, he that is heard.
 Sham'huth, desolation, destruction.
 Sham'ir, prison, bush, lees, thorn.
 Sham'mah, desolation, astonishment.
 Sha'phan, rabbit, wild rat; their lip, their brink.
 Sha'phat, that judges.
 Sha'ron, his plain; his song.
 Sha'shak, a bag of linen, or the sixth bag.
 Sha'veh, the plain; that makes equal.
 She-al'ti-el, I have asked of God.
 She-ar-ja'ahub, the remnant shall return.
 She-a-ri'ah, gate of the Lord.
 She'ba, captivity; conversion; old age.
 Sheb'na, who rests himself; captive.
 She'chem, part; portion; back.
 Shed'e-ur, field; pap.
 She'lah, that breaks; that unties.
 She'leph, who draws out.
 She-lu-mi'el, peace of God; God is my happiness.
 Shem, name; renown.
 She-ma-i'ah, that hears the Lord.
 She'mar, guardian; thorn.
 She-ma-ri'ah, God is my guard.
 She-mi'da, name of knowledge; that puts knowledge.
 Shem'i-nith, the eighth.
 Shen, tooth; ivory; change.
 She'nir, lantern; light that sleeps.
 She'shach, bag of flax or linen.
 She'va, vanity; fame; tumult.
 Shib'bo-leth, burden; ear of corn.
 Shig-gai'on, a song of trouble or comfort.
 Shi'loh, sent; peace, abundance.
 Shim'e'ah, that hears; that obeys.
 Shim'e-i, my reputation; my fame.
 Shi'nar, watch of him that sleeps.
 Shiph'rah, handsome; trumpet.
 Shit'tim, that turn away or divert.
 Sho'bach, your bonds; your chains.
 Shu'ah, pit; that swims; humiliation.
 Shu'al, fox; hand; fist.

Shu'la-mite, peaceable; perfect.
 Shu'nem, their change; their sleep.
 Shur, wall; ox; or that beholds.
 Shu'ahan, lily; rose; joy.
 Sib'mah, conversion; captivity.
 Si'don, hunting; fishing; venison.
 Si-gi'o-noth, variable songs or tunes.
 Si'hon, rooting out; conclusion.
 Si'hor, black; trouble.
 Si'las, three, or the third.
 Si-lo'ah or Si-le'am, sent; a dart or branch; whatever is sent.
 Sil-va'nus, who loves the forests.
 Sim'e-on, that hears; that is heard.
 Si'mon, that hears; that obeys.
 Si'nai, a bush; enmity.
 Si'on, noise; tumult.
 Sis'e-ra, that sees a horse or a swallow.
 Sir'i-on, a breastplate; or deliverance.
 Si'van, a bush or thorn.
 Smy'na, myrrh.
 So'oth, tents; tabernacles.
 Sod'om, their secret; their cement.
 Sol'o-mon, peaceable; perfect.
 So-sip'a-ter, who defends the father.
 So'rek, vine; hissing.
 Sos'the-nes, savour; strong; powerful.
 Steph'a-nas, crown; crowned.
 Suo'oth, tents; tabernacles.
 Su-san'na, lily; rose; joy.
 Su'ei, horse; swallow; moth.
 Sur, that withdraws or departs.
 Syra-cuse, that draws violently.
 Syri'a, Aram; sublime; that deceives.

T.

Ta'a-nah, who humbles thee or who answers thee.
 Tab'bath, good; goodness.
 Tab'e-rah, burning.
 Tab'i'tha, clear-sighted.
 Ta'bor, choice; purity.
 Tab-rim'on, good pomegranate; or the navel; the middle.
 Tad'mor, the palm-tree; bitterness.
 Ta-ha-pa'nes, Tah-pe'nes, standard; fight; temptation.
 Tal'ith-a-cu'mi, young woman, arise!
 Tal'mai, my furrow; heaps of waters.
 Ta'mar, palm; palm-tree.
 Tam'muz, abstruse; concealed.
 Tat'nai, that gives; the overseer of gifts.
 Tar'abiah, contemplation.
 Tar'sus, winged; feathered.
 Tar'tak, chained; bound; shut up.
 Te'bah, murder; butchery; guarding of the body; a cook.
 Te'beth, the tenth month.
 Te'kel, weight.
 Te-ko'a, trumpet; that is confirmed.
 Tel-me'lah, heap of salt; or of mariners.
 Te'ma, admiration; perfection.
 Te'man, the south; Africa; perfect.
 Te'rah, to breathe, scent, or blow.
 Ter'a-phim, an image; an idol.
 Ter'ti-us, the third.
 Te'trarah, governor of a fourth part.
 Ter-tul'lus, a liar; an impostor.
 Thad'deus, that praises and confesses.
 Tha'hah, that makes haste.

The'mah, that blots out.
 The'baz, muddy ; eggs ; fine linen.
 The-oph'i-lus, friend of God.
 Thee-sa-le-n'ice, victory against the Thessa-
 lians.
 The'mas, a twin.
 Thy-e-ty'ra, perfume ; sacrifice.
 Ti-be'ri-as, good vision ; the navel.
 Tib'ni, straw ; hay.
 Tig'lath-pi-le'ser, that binds or takes away
 captivity.
 Tim'aath, image ; figure.
 Tiph'sah, passage ; leap ; step.
 Tir'sah, benevolent ; well-pleasing.
 Tiah'bite, that makes captives.
 Teh, good ; goodness.
 To'hu, that lives ; that declares.
 To'i, who wanders.
 To'la, worm ; grub ; or scarlet.
 To'phel, ruin ; folly ; foolish.
 To'phet, a drum ; betraying.
 Tro'as, penetrated.
 Trep'h'i-mus, well brought up.
 Tu'bal, the earth ; the world.
 Tyre, Ty'rus, strength, rock, sharp.

U.

U'eal, power, prevalency.
 U'lai, strength, fool, senseless.
 Un'ni, poor, afflicted, that answers.
 Ur, fire, light ; a valley.
 U-r'i'ah, Urijah, U-r'i'el, God my light or fire.
 Urim and Thummim, light and perfection.
 Uz, counsel, wood.
 Uz'zah, strength, goat.
 Uz-z'i'ah, Uz-z'i'el, strength of God.

V.

Vaah'ni, the second.
 Vaah'ti, that drinks ; or thread.
 Veph'si, fragment, diminution.

Z.

Zab'di, portion, dowry.
 Zac-ch'e-us, pure, clean, just.
 Zach-a-ri'ah, memory of the Lord.
 Za'dok, just, justified.
 Ze'hun, crime, impurity.
 Zal-mo'nah, Zal-mun'na, shadow, image.
 Za-no'ah, forgetfulness, desertion.
 Ze'rah, Ze'rah, east, brightness.
 Zeb-a-di'ah, portion of the Lord.
 Ze'bah, victim, sacrifice.
 Zeb'e-dee, abundant portion.
 Ze-bo'im, deer, goats.
 Ze'bul, Zeb'u-lun, habitation.
 Zed-e-ki'ah, the Lord my justice.
 Ze'eb, wolf.
 Ze-lo'tes, jealous, full of zeal.
 Zeph-a-ni'ah, the Lord is my secret.
 Ze'phath, which beholds, or covers.
 Ze'ror, root, that straitens or binds.
 Ze-z'rah, leprous, wasp, hornet.
 Ze-rub'ba-bel, a stranger at Babylon, dispersion
 or confusion.
 Zer-u-i'ah, pain, tribulation.
 Ze'thar, he that examines or beholds.
 Zi'ba, army, fight, strength.
 Zich'ri, that remembers, a male.
 Zi'don, hunting, fishing, venison.
 Zik'lag, measure pressed down.
 Zil'pah, distillation.
 Zim'ran, song, singer, or vine.
 Zin, buckler, coldness.
 Zi'on, monument raised up, dryness.
 Ziph, mouth, or mouthful.
 Zip-pe'rah, beauty, trumpet.
 Zith'ri, hidden, demolished.
 Ziz, flower, branch, or a lock of hair.
 Ze'ar, Zu'ar, little, small.
 Zo'bah, an army, or warring.
 Zo'phar, white, shining, dryness.
 Ze'rah, leprosy, scab.
 Zuph, that beholds, roof, covering.
 Zur, stone, rock, or that besieges.

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A, [A.-S.] on or in : as abed, ashore, afield.

A, an, [G.] without, denoting privation : as apathy, without feeling ; anarchy, without government. [abstain, abstract.]

A, ab, abs, [L.] from or away : as avert, abhor,

Ad, [L.] with its different forms a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at ; as adhere, ascend, accept, affect, aggravate, allot, announce, appear, arrest, ascent, attend. [amputate.]

Am, [L.] round, about ; as ambient, ambition,

Ambi, [L.] both ; as ambidexter.

Amphi, [G.] both, round, about ; as amphibious, amphitheatre.

Ana, [G.] through or up : as anatomy.

Ante, [L.] before ; as antecedent.

Anti, [G.] opposite to, against ; as antipathy, antipodes, antagonist.

Apo, [G.] from : as apostasy, apostate.

B.

Be, [A.-S.] by, before, beside ; as bystander, bespatter, bespeak, besprinkle.

C.

Cata, [G.] down, downwards, according to ; as cataract, catechism.

Circum, [L.] round about ; as circumscribe, circuit, circumfluent, circumspect.

Cis, [L.] on this side ; as cisalpine.

Coe, [L.] with its forms co, cog, eol, eom, cor, together, with ; as cohere, collect, correct, convene, compose.

Contra, [L.] against ; as contradict, controvert.

Counter, [F. *contre*.] against ; as counteract.

D.

De, [L.] down, from, or off ; as deject, deter.

Dia, [G.] through ; as diameter, diaphonous.

Dis, [L.] with its forms dif and di, off, asunder,

away, out ; as dispel, disarm, dishonest, diffuse.

Dys, [G.] ill, difficult ; as dysentery.

E.

En, **em**, or **im**, [F. and G.] in or on, also to make ; as encircle, embark, encaustic, enfeeble.

Epi, [G.] upon ; as epitaph, ephemeral.

Ex, [L.] with its forms e, ec, ef, out from ; as exclaim, evade, effuse, effulgence.

Ex, [G.] from, out of ; as exodus, extasy.

Exo, [G.] without ; as exotic.

Extra, [L.] on the outside, beyond ; as extramural, extraordinary, extradition.

F.

For, [A.-S.] from, away, against ; as forswear, forbid.

Fore, [A.-S.] before ; as forerun, foretell.

G.

Gain, [A.-S.] against ; as gainsay.

H.

Hyper, [G.] over, above ; as hypercritical, hyperborean.

Hypo, [G.] under ; as hypotenuse, hypocrite.

I.

In, [L.] with its forms ig, il, im, ir, in, into, upon ; as inter, illumine, impend, irrigate ; before an adjective it means not, as inactive, ignorant.

In, [A.-S.] in, on ; as inwrap, inward ; to make, as imbitter.

Inter, [L.] between ; as intercept, interpose.

Intro, [L.] into, within ; as introduce.

Intra, [L.] in the inside of, within ; as intramural.

J.

Juxta, [L.] close to, near ; as juxtaposition.

M.

Meta, [G.] change ; as metamorphose ; method.

Mis, [A.-S.] error ; misdeed, misconduct ; not, mistrust, misbelieve ; ill, mischance, mishap.

N.

Ne, [L.] not ; as nefarious, neuter.

Ne, [G.] not ; as nepentha.

Nec, [L.] not ; as neglect, negative.

Nen, [L.] not ; as nonsense, nonage ; a doubling of ne, or from ne *nam*, not one.

O.

Ob, [L.] with its forms oc, of, op, against, in front ; in or on ; as obloquy, occur, oppose, offer.

Out, [A.-S.] beyond ; as outdo, outrun.

Over, [A.-S.] eminence or excess ; as overtop, overthrow.

P.

Para, [G.] alongside, beyond, against ; as parallel, parody.

Pene, [L.] almost ; as peninsula.

Per, [L.] through, thoroughly ; as perfect, perambulate, permit, pellucid. [peried.]

Pari, [G.] round ; as perimeter, periphony.

Pel, **por**, **pour**, **pur**, [F.] other forms of *L. pre* ; as pollute, portend, pourtray, purvey.

Post, [L.] after, behind ; as postpone.

Pro, [L.] before; as predict, precede, prevail.
Preter, [L.] beyond; as preternatural.
Pro, [L.] forth, forward, for; as proceed, proconsul, provoke, pronoun.

R.

Re, [L.] back; as retract, resound, redeem, reflux, revive, repeat, reanimation.
Retro, [L.] going backwards; as retrograde, retrospect.

S.

Se, [L.] literally by itself, without, aside; as separate, secure, seduce, seclude.
Sine, [L.] without; as sinecure, simple, sincere; from *se* and *ne*, not.
Sub, [L.] with its forms *su*, *suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sup*, *sus*, under or after; as subject, succeed, suffuse, suggest, suppose, sustain.
Subter, [L.] under; as subterfuge, subterraneous.
Super, [L.] over, above, beyond; as superstructure, superfine, superadd.
Supra, [L.] over, above; as superabundance, supernumerary, supramundane.
Sur, [F., L. *super*.] as surmount, surprise.

Syn, [G.] with its forms *sy*, *syl*, *sym*, together, with; as syntax, system, syllogism, sympathy, synonym.

T.

Trans, [L.] beyond, over, through; as transit, translucent, transport.

U.

Ultra, [L.] beyond; as ultramarine.
Un, [A.-S., L. *in*.] not; as unable, unseen; before a verb, to do the opposite; as unloose, untie, unfetter.
Under, [A.-S.] under, below; as underprop, undersell.
Up, [A.-S.] high, over; as uplift, upland, upset.

V.

Ve, [L.] no, not; as vehement.

W.

With, [A.-S.] against, back; as withstand, withdraw.

AFFIXES.

Able, [L. *abilis*.] fit to be; as portable.
Ac, [G. *akos*.] pertaining to; as elegiac.
Acuous, [L. *acus*.] having the qualities of; as herbaceous.
Acious, [L. *ax*, *acis*.] full of; as audacious.
Acity, [L. *acitas*.] power, abundance; as capacity, loquacity. [celibacy.
Acy, [L.] act of doing, as conspiracy; state, as
Ade, [F.] one who, act of; as comrade, escalate.
Age, [F.] act of doing or thing done, state, sum; as passage, parentage, postage.
Al, [L. *alis*.] belonging to; as bridal, criminal, nuptial.
An, [L. *anus*.] belonging or pertaining to, one who; as guardian, human, librarian.
Ana, [L.] things belonging to, sayings; as Johnsoniana.
Ance, **ancy**, [L. *antia*.] state or being; as ignorance, abundance, constancy, occupancy.
Ant, [L. *ans*.] agent or doer of a thing; as assistant, aidant.
Ar, [L. *aris*.] of or belonging to; as globular, angular; one who, as beggar.
Ard, [A.-S.] one who; as drunkard.
Ary, [L. *arius*.] agent or doer, one who; as secretary, missionary, lapidary.
Ata, [L. *atum*.] to make; as regulate, deliberate; one who; as delegate, potentate; office, thing; as consulate, duplicate; having, full; as animate, adequate.
Active, [L. *ativus*.] having power; as vegetative, creative.
Atory, [L. *atorius*.] relating to, being; as predatory, transitory.
Ature, [L. *atura*.] state, form; as creature.

C.

Cy, [L. *tia*.] being or state of being; as clemency, delicacy, intimacy, infancy.

D.

Dom, [A.-S.] state, power; as kingdom, earldom, dukedom, popedom, freedom.

E.

Ed, [Eng.] having, action done; as landed.
Ee, [F.] one who; as lessee, trustee, referee.
Eer, [F.] one who, agent or doer; as muleteer, charioteer, mutineer, engineer.
El, [A.-S.] instrument; as shovel.
En, [A.-S.] made of or belonging to; as wooden, golden; to make, as lengthen, strengthen.
Ency, **ency**, [L. *entia*.] action, state or being; as leniency, consistence, tendency, indolence, complacency.
Ent, [L. *ens*.] being; as president, opponent.
Eous, [F. *eux*.] as righteous, courteous.
Er, [A.-S. *wer*, L. *vir*.] one who; as maker, robber, gambler, ruler.
Erel, [A.-S.] little; as mackerel, from *er* and *el* diminutives.
Ern, [A.-S.] direction to or from; as eastern, western; or belonging to; as modern.
Ery, [F. *erie*.] place, act, state; as brewery, bribery, waggery.
Eryl, [A.-S.] direction to or from; as southerly, easterly.
Escent, [L. *escens*.] growing, becoming; as convalescent.
Esa, [F.] as tigress, lioness.
Et, [G. *etia*.] one who; as poet, prophet;—[A.-S.] little; as casket, tablet, floweret, rivulet.
Etic, [G. *etikos*.] relating to; as pathetic.
Ette, [F.] little; as coquette.
Ety, [F. *etc.*] state of; as sobriety, anxiety.
Ever, [A.-S.] every, any; as whichever, whoever.
Ey, [Eng.] consisting of; as clayey.

F.

Ful, [A.-S.] full of; as joyful, useful, painful.
Fy, [F. *fer*, L. *facere*.] to make; as, purify.

H.

Hood, [A.-S.] state or being; as manhood, priesthood, neighbourhood.

I.

Ible, [F., L. *ibilis*.] able to be; as flexible.
Io, [L. and G.] belong to; as gigantic.
Ioe, [L. *itium*.] thing done; as service, notice.
Ioity, [L. *icitas*.] state; as rusticity, elasticity.
Iole, [L. *iculus*.] diminutive; as particle, icicle.
Ics, [G.] what belongs to a science; as pneumatics, mathematics.

Id, [L.] belonging to; as rabid, fervid.
Ile, [L.] belonging to; as juvenile, mercantile.
Ine, [L. *inus*.] belonging to; as divine, genuine.
Ion, [L. *io*.] being or state of being; as creation.
Ior, [L.] more; as superior, inferior.
Iah, [A.-S.] like; as childish, girlish, foolish; little, as brownish;—[F. *ir*, L. *ire*.] to make; as establish, finish.

Ism, [G. *ismos*.] act, being or state of being; as patriotism, baptism, heroism, paganism.
Ist, [G. *istes*.] one who; as druggist, duellist, Calvinist, chemist, annalist, cabalist.

Ite, [L. *itus*, *ita*.] belonging to, one who; as satellite, parasite, hypocrite, favourite.

Ition, [L. *itio*.] act, state of; as opposition.

Itive, [L. *itivus*.] having power; as nutritive.

Itory, [F. *itoire*.] state; as dormitory.

Ity, [L.] being or state; as ability, capability.

Ive, [L.] belonging to, having the power to; as native, active, expansive, persuasive.

Ix, [L.] as executrix, testatrix.

Ize, [G. *idō*.] to make; as fertilize, realize, equalize, canonize, epitomize.

K.

Kin, [A.-S.] little; as lambkin, manikin.

Kind, [A.-S.] race, sort; as womankind, human-kind, mankind.

L.

Le, [A.-S.] little; as needle, settle; often, as sparkle.

Lent, [L. *lentus*.] full of; as benevolent, redolent, violent, virulent, corpulent.

Less, [A.-S.] without; as useless, worthless.

Let, [A.-S.] diminution, little; as, eagle.

Like, [A.-S. *lic*.] like; as warlike, saintlike.

Ling, [A.-S.] little, young; as duckling, codling.

Ly, [A.-S. *lic*.] like; as lordly, friendly, kingly.

M.

Ment, [F., L. *mentum*.] act or state of; as treatment, excitement, advancement.

Momy, [F. *monie*, L. *monia*.] act or state of; as parsimony, testimony, matrimony.

Most, [A.-S.] greatest; as uppermost, endmost.

N.

Ness, [A.-S.] being or state of being; as madness, blindness, kindness, tenderness.

O.

Ook, [A.-S.] little; as hillock.

Om, [A.-S.] that which; as bottom.

On, [It.] large; as million, billion.

Or, [L.] one who; as imitator, persecutor, author, factor.

Ory, [L. *orius*.] belonging to or place where; as olfactory, purgatory, prefatory, piscatory.

Ose, [L. *osus*.] full of; as verbose, jocose.

Osity, [L. *ositas*.] abundance, state; as verbosity, curiosity. [as patriot, zealot]

Ot, [A.-S.] little; as ballot;—[G. *otea*.] one who.

Our, [A.-S.] state of being; as honour, dishonour, favour.

Ous, [L. *us*.] full of; as prosperous, lustrous, nervous, dubious, fibrous, igneous.

R.

Re, [A.-S.] place; as here, there.

Red, [A.-S.] state, those who; as kindred.

Ric, [A.-S.] dominion, region; as bishopric.

Ry, [F. *rie*.] art, place; as masonry, foundry.

S.

Se, [A.-S.] to make; as cleanse.

Ship, [A.-S.] state or quality; as hardship, friendship, stewardship, penmanship.

Some, [A.-S.] full of; as tiresome, quarrelsome, gladsome. [spinster, punster, gamster]

Ster, [A.-S.] agent or doer, one who; as malster, [pleurisy]

Stress, [A.-S.] as songstress.

Sy, [F. *sic*, G. *sia*.] state; as ecstasy, courtesy,

T.

Teen, [A.-S.] ten to be added; as fifteen, sixteen.

Ter, [G.] that which; as character.

Th or **T**, [A.-S.] state or thing; as birth, mirth, gift, loft.

Ther, [A.-S.] towards; as whither, thither, hither.

Tude, [L. *tudo*.] being or state of being, as solitude, altitude, gratitude.

Ty, [F. *te*, L. *tas*.] being or state of being; as captivity, poverty, rapidity, dignity, honesty.

U.

Ult, [L. *ultus*.] state or act; as tumult, insult, difficult, occult. [virulent]

Ulet, [L. *olentus*.] full, containing; as corpulent,

Ume, [L. *umen*.] act or state of; as volume.

Ure, [L.] act or state; as verdure, mixture, capture, exposure. [acute, dispute]

Ute, [L.] belonging to; as prosecute, persecute,

W.

Ward, [A.-S.] in the direction of; as hitherward, homeward, eastward. [ways, wrong-ways]

Ways, [A.-S.] way, manner; as side-ways, by-ways, [A.-S.] way, manner; as likewise.

Y.

Y, [A.-S.] full of, having; as windy, clayey; [L. *ia*.] state, act, or place; as rectory, victory, archery.

Yer, [A.-S.] one who, as lawyer.

Yte, [G. *utea*.] one who; as neophyte troglodyte.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. Adjective; in *commerce*, accepted; in *music*, alto; after-noon.

a. or aa. [*Ana, G. 'and.*] In *medicine*, of each the same quantity.

A.A.G. Assistant Adjutant-General.

A.A.S. [*Academia Americana Socius.*] Fellow of the American Academy.

A.B. [*Artium Baccalaureus.*] Bachelor of Arts.

Abbr. Abbreviated.

Abl. Ablative.

Abp. Archbishop.

Ab. Abridged.

Acc. or Aect. Account.

Acc. Accusative.

A.D. [*Anno Domini.*] In the year of our Lord.

Ad. or adv. Adverb.

AdHb. [*Ad libitum.*] At pleasure.

Adm. Admiralty; Admiral.

Admr. Administrator.

Admx. Administratrix.

Adv. Advent; Advocate.

Æ, Æt. [*Ætatis.*] Of age; aged.

Agr. or Agric. Agriculture.

Agt. Agent.

Alg. Algebra.

Alt. Altitude.

A.M. [*Artium Magister*] Master of Arts; [*Anie Meridiem*] before noon; [*Anno Mundi*] in the year of the world.

Amer. American.

Amt. Amount.

An. [*Anno.*] In the year.

Anal. Analysis.

Anat. Anatomy.

Anon. Anonymous.

Ans. Answer.

Ant. or Antiq. Antiquities.

Ap. Apostle.

Apo. Apogee.

Apoc. Apocalypse.

Aq. [*Aqua.*] Water.

A.R. [*Anno Regni.*] Year of the reign; Arabic.

Arch. Architect.

Arith. Arithmetic.

Art. Article.

Ass. Assistant.

Att. Attorney.

Att.-Gen. Attorney-General.

A.U.C. [*Ab Urbe Condita.*] In the year from the building of Rome.

Avoir. Avowirupoia.

B.

b. born.

B.A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.

Bal. Balance.

Bart. or Bt. Baronet.

Bar. Barrel.

B.C. Before Christ.

B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.

B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.

Bd. Bond; bound.

Bds. Bound in boards.

Bib. Bible; biblical.

Biog. Biography; biographical.

Bk. Bank; book.

B.L. Bachelor of Laws.

Bot. Botany; botanical.

Bp. Bishop.

Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.

Bro. Brother.

B.V. [*Beata Virgo.*] Blessed Virgin; — [*Bene Vale.*] Farewell.

C.

C. Carbon; Consul; Caesar; — [*Centum.*] A hundred; cent; centime.

C. or Cap. [*Caput.*] Chapter.

C.A. Chartered Accountant; controller of accounts.

Cal. Calendar; [*Calendæ.*] Calends.

Cam. Cambridge.

Cant. Canticles.

Cap. Capital.

Caps. Capitula.

Capt. Captain.

Cat. Catalogue.

Cath. Catholic.

C.B. Companion of the Bath.

C.C. County Commissioners;

County Court.

C.C.P. Court of Common Pleas.

C.E. Canada East; — Civil

Engineer.

Cent. [*Centum.*] A hundred.

C.H. Court House; Custom House.

Ch. Church; chapter.

Chal. Chaldron.

Chap. Chapter.

Chem. Chemistry.

Chr. Christian.

Chron. Chronicles; Chronology.

Cit. Citation; citizen.

Civ. Civil.

C.J. Chief Justice.

Cl. Clergyman; clerk.

C.M. Common Metre.

Co. Company; county.

C. O. D. Cash or collect on delivery.

Col. Colonel; Colossiana.

Coll. College; collector; colleague.

Com. Commissioner; Commo-
dore; committee; commentary;
commerce.

Comp. Compare; compound.

Conch. Conchology.

Con. or Cr. Contra; against
in opposition; credit.

Cong. Congress.

Conj. Conjunction.

Const. Constable; Constitution.

Cor. Corinthians. [ber.

Cor. Mem. Corresponding Mem-

Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secre-

tary.

Coa. Cosine. [mon Pleas.

C. P. Court of Probate; Com-

C.P.S. [*Custos Privati Sigilli.*]

Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. Credit; Creditor.

Crim. Con. Criminal conversa-
tion or adultery.

C.S. Court of Session; Clerk to
the Signet; [*Custos Sigilli*]

Keeper of the Seal.

Cur. Current; this month.

C.W. Canada West.

Owt. [*L. centum*, a hundred,
and English *weight.*] A hun-
dredweight.

Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D. Deputy; Degree; [*Denarius*

or *Denarii*) a penny or pence;
 Duke; Dowager; Dutch.
 D. Dutch.
 d. died; daughter.
 Dan. Danish; Daniel.
 Dat. Dative.
 D.O. [*Da Capo.*] Again; or
 from the beginning.
 D.C.L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon)
 Law.
 D.D. [*Divinitatis Doctor.*] Doctor
 of Divinity.
 Dec. December; declension;
 declination.
 Def. Definition.
 Deg. Degree.
 Del. Delegate.
 Del. [*Delineavit.*] He or she
 drew it—prefixed to the
 draughtsman's name.
 Dem. Democrat.
 Den. Denmark.
 Dep. Deputy; Department.
 Dept. Deponent.
 Deut. Deuteonomy.
 D.F. [*Fidei defensor.*] Defender
 of the faith.
 Dft. Defendant.
 D.G. [*Dei Gratia.*] By the
 grace of God.
 Diam. Diameter.
 Dict. Dictionary.
 Discot. Discount.
 Diss. Dissertation.
 Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
 Div. Division; Dividend.
 D.M. Doctor of Music.
 Do. [*Ditto.*] The same.
 Dols. Dollars.
 Dos. Dozen.
 D.P. Doctor of Philosophy.
 Dr. Debtor; doctor; dram.
 D.S. [*Dal Segno.*] From the
 sign.
 D.T. [*Doctor Theologiae.*] Doctor
 of Divinity.
 Dub. Dublin.
 D.V. [*Deo volente.*] God willing.
 Dwt. [*L. Denarius*, and Eng.
weight.] Pennyweight.

E.

ea. each.
 Ebor. York.
 E.O. Eastern Central (Postal Dis-
 trict, London).
 Ecol or Eccles. Ecclesiastes;
 ecclesiastical.
 Ed. Editor; edition.
 E.E. Errors excepted.
 e.g. [*exempli gratia.*] For
 example.
 E.I. East Indies or East India.
 E.I.C. East India Company.
 E.I.C.S. East India Company's
 Service.
 Elec. Electricity.
 E.Lon. East Longitude.
 Ency. Encyclopædia.
 E.N.E. East-North-East.

E. and O. E. Errors and
 omissions excepted.
 Eng. England; English.
 Engin. Engineering.
 Ent. Entomology.
 Eph. Ephesians.
 Eq. Equal or equivalent.
 E.S.E. East-South-East.
 Esq. or Esqr. Esquire.
 Esp. or esp. Especially.
 E.T. English translation.
 et al. [*et alibi.*] And else-
 where;—[*et alius* or *alias.*] And
 others.
 Eto. or Eto. [*et ceteri, cetera,* or
cetera.] And others; and so
 forth.
 et seq. [*et sequentes* or *et*
sequentia.] And the following.
 Etym. Etymology.
 Ex. Example.
 Exc. Excellency.
 Exch. Exchequer; Exchange.
 Exec. Executor.
 Execx. Executrix.
 Exod. Exodus.
 Ezek. Ezekiel.
 Ez. or Ezr. Ezra.

F.

F. Fellow; franc; florin; French.
 Fahr. Fahrtheit.
 Far. Farriery; farthing.
 F.A.S. Fellow of the Society
 of Arts; Fellow of the Anti-
 quarian Society.
 F.B.S.E. Fellow of the Botani-
 cal Society of Edinburgh.
 Pop. Foolscap.
 F.O.P.S. Fellow of the Cam-
 bridge Philosophical Society.
 Feb. February.
 Fem. Feminine.
 F.E.S. Fellow of the Entomo-
 logical Society; Fellow of the
 Ethnological Society.
 Fig. Figure; figuratively.
 Fir. Firkin.
 F.G.S. Fellow of the Geologi-
 cal Society. [Society.
 F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnean
 F.P. Fire Plug.
 F.M. Field Marshal.
 Fo. or Fol. Folio.
 Fr. France; French.
 F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal
 College of Surgeons.
 F.R.C.P.E. Fellow of the Royal
 College of Physicians, Edin-
 burgh.
 F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal
 Geographical Society.
 Fri. Friday.
 Fris. Frisian. [Society.
 F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal
 F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal
 Society, Edinburgh.
 F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Royal
 Society of Literature; Fellow
 of the Royal Society, London.

F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of
 Arts.
 Ft. Foot; feet; fort.
 F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity
 College, Dublin.
 Fth. Fathom.
 Fur. Furlong.
 Fut. Future.
 F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoolo-
 gical Society.

G.

G. Genitive.
 G. Guinea; Gulf.
 Gael. Gaelic.
 Gal. Galatians.
 Gal. Gallon or gallons.
 G.B. Great Britain.
 G.C. Grand Chapter. [Bath.
 G.C.B. Grand Cross of the
 G.O.L.H. Grand Cross of the
 Legion of Honour.
 G.D. Grand Duke; Grand
 Duchess.
 Gen. Genesis; General.
 Gent. Gentleman.
 Geog. Geography.
 Geol. Geology.
 Geom. Geometry.
 Ger. German.
 Go. Gothic.
 Gov. Governor.
 G.M. Grand Master.
 G.M.K.P. Grand Master of the
 Knights of St. Patrick.
 G.O. General Order.
 G.P.O. General Post Office.
 Gr. Greek; Gross.
 Gram. Grammar.
 G.T. Good Templar.
 Gun. Gunnery.

H.

h. hour.
 H. Hydrogen; High.
 Hab. Habakkuk.
 Hag. Hagai.
 H.B.O. Hudson's Bay Company.
 H.B.M. His (or Her) Britan-
 nic Majesty.
 H.O. House of Commons.
 Herald's College.
 H.C.M. His (or Her) Cathol-
 ic Majesty.
 Heb. Hebrews.
 Her. Heraldry.
 H.G. Horse Guards.
 Hhd. Hogshead.
 H.I.H. His (or Her) Imperial
 Highness.
 Hind. Hindoستان; Hindu-
 tanee.
 Hist. History.
 H.M. His (or Her) Majesty.
 H.M.S. His (or Her) Majesty's
 Steamer, Ship, or Service.
 Hon. Honourable.

Hort. Horticulture.
H.R. House of Representatives.
H.R.E. Holy Roman Empire or Emperor.
H.R.H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.S.S. [*Historia Societatis Socius.*] Fellow of the Historical Society.
Hund. Hundred.
Hyd. Hydrostatics.
Hydraul. Hydraulics.
Hypoth. Hypothesis.

I

I. Island; Iodine.
Ib. *Ibid.* [*Ibidem.*] In the same place.
Icel. Iceland; Icelandic.
Ich. Ichthyology.
Id. [*Idem.*] The same.
I.e. or L.e. [*Id est.*] That is.
I.R.O. Inland Revenue Officer.
I.H.S. [*Jesus or Jesus Hominum Salvator.*] Jesus the Saviour of men.
Imp. Imperial; Imperative.
Inceg. [*Incognito.*] Unknown.
Ind. India; Indian.
Inf. Infinitive.
In lim. [*In limine.*] At the outset.
I.N.R.J. [*Jesus or Jesus Nazareus, Rex Judaeorum.*] Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Ins. Inspector.
Inst. Instant. [*passage.*]
In trans. [*In transitu.*] On the Int. Interest.
Interj. Interjection.
I.O.O.F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I.O.U. I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.
i. q. [*idem quod.*] The same as.
Isa. Isaiah.
It. Ital. Italian; Italic.
I.T. Inner Temple.

J

J.A. Judge Advocate.
Jan. January.
Jas. James.
Jav. Javanese.
J.C. Justice Clerk.
J.C.D. [*Juris Civilis Doctor.*] Doctor of Civil Law. [*Laws.*]
J.D. [*Jurum Doctor.*] Doctor of Jur. Jeremiah.
J.G.W. Junior Grand Warden.
Jno. John.
Josh. Joshua.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of the Probate.
Jr. or Jar. Junior.
J.U.D. [*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*] Doctor of Both Laws; that is, the Canon and Civil Law.

Judg. Judges.
Jul. July; julep.
Jus. Justice.
J.W. Junior Warden.

K

K. King. [King's Bench.
K.B. Knight of the Bath;
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.G. Knight of the Garter.
K.G.O. Knight of the Grand Cross; Knight of the Golden Circle.
Ki. Kings.
Kil. Kilderkin. [of Honour.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion
K.M. Knight of Malta.
K.P. Knight of St. Patrick.
Knt. or Kt. Knight.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle.

L

L. or £. A pound sterling; Lord; Lady; Lake.
Lam. Lamentations. [weight.
L. lb. [*Libra.*] A pound in Lat. Latin; Latitude.
L.O. Lower Canada.
L.c. Lower case; [*loco citato.*] In the place before cited.
L.O.B. Lord Chief Baron.
L.O.J. Lord Chief Justice.
Ld. Lord.
Ldp. Lordship.
Lea. League.
Legis. Legislature.
Lev. Levites; Leviticus.
L.H.A. Lord High Admiral.
L.H.C. Lord High Chancellor.
L.H.T. Lord High Treasurer.
L.I. Light Infantry.
Lib. [*Liber.*] Book.
Lieut. or Lt. Lieutenant.
Lit. Literature; literary.
Lith. Lithuanian.
LL.B. [*Legum Baccalaureus.*] Bachelor of Laws. **NOTE.**—The initial letter of a word is sometimes doubled, as in the present instance, to signify the plural.
LL.D. [*Legum Doctor.*] Doctor of Laws. [and.
L.L.I. Lord Lieutenant of Ire-
Lon., Long. Longitude.
L.P. Large paper.
L.S. Left side;—[*Locus Sigilli.*] Place of the Seal.
L.S.D. [*Libra, Solidi, Denarii.*] Pounds, Shillings, Pence.

M

M. [*Mille.*] Thousand;—[*Meridies.*] Meridian or noon.

M. or m. Masculine; month; mile; morning; Monday; Marquis; minute.
M.A. Master of Arts; Military Academy.
Mac. Macabees.
Madm. Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi.
Man. Manual.
Mas. Masculine.
Math. Mathematics.
M.B. [*Medicine Baccalaureus.*] Bachelor of Medicine.
M.C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant.
M.O.S. Madras Civil Service.
M.D. [*Medicine Doctor.*] Doctor of Medicine.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M.E. Methodist Episcopal; Military or Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.
Mech. Mechanics.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs. [*Messieurs.*] Gentlemen; Sirs.
Met. Metaphysics.
Meteor. Meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
M.G. Major General.
M.H.S. Member of the Historical Society.
Mic. Micah.
Mid. Midshipman.
Mil. Military.
Min. Minute.
Miss. Mississippi.
MM. Their Majesties.
Mme. Madame.
Mod. Modern.
Mons. Monsieur or Sir.
Mo. Months.
M.P. Member of Parliament; Member of Police.
M.P.P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
Mr. Master or Mister. [*Missis.*]
Mrs. Mistress — pronounced
M.R.G.S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
MS. Manuscript.
MSB. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount; Mountain.
Mus.D., Mus. Doc. Doctor of Music.
M.W. Most Worthly.
M.W.G.M. Most Worshipful Grand Master.
M.W.S. Member of the Wernerian Society.
Myth. Mythology.

N

N. or n. Noun; Neuter; North; Note; New; Nitrogen.
N.A. North America.
Nah. Nahum.

Nat. Natural; National.
 Naut. Nautical.
 N.B. New Brunswick; —[*Nota Bene*] Note well, or take notice.
 N.C. North Carolina.
 N.E. North East; North Eastern (Postal District, London).
 Neh. Nehemiah.
 Nem. Gen. [*Nemine Contradicente*.] No one contradicting; unanimously.
 Nem. Diss. [*Nemine Dissentiente*.] No one dissenting.
 Neth. Netherlands.
 Neut. Neuter.
 N.F. Newfoundland.
 N.L. [*Non liquet*.] It appears not; the case is not clear.
 N. Lat. North Latitude.
 N.N.E. North-North-East.
 N.N.W. North-North-West.
 No. [*Numero*.] Number.
 Non obst. [*Non obstante*.] Notwithstanding.
 Non. pros. [*Non prosequitur*.] He does not prosecute—a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute. [does not follow].
 Non. seq. [*Non sequitur*.] It does not follow.
 Nom. Nominative.
 Nor. Norman.
 Norm. F. Norman French.
 Norw. Norway.
 Nos. Numbers.
 N.P. Notary Public.
 N.S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
 N.T. New Testament.
 Num. Numbers.
 Numis. Numismatics.
 N.W. North West; North Western (Postal District, London).
 N.Y. New York.
 N.Z. New Zealand.

O.

O. Old; Oxygen.
 Ob. [*Obiit*.] Died.
 Obj. Objective; Objection.
 Obs. Observatory; Obsolete.
 Obt. Obedient.
 Oct. October.
 O.F. Odd Fellows.
 Olym. Olympiad. [nance].
 Ord. Ordinance; Ordinary; Ordinal.
 Orig. Original.
 Ornith. Ornithology.
 O.S. Old Style.
 O.T. Old Testament.
 Oxon. [*Oxoniam*.] Oxford.
 Oz. Ounce or ounces.

P.

P. or p. Page; part.
 p.a. Participial adjective.

Parl. Parliament.
 Part or part. Participle.
 Pass. Passive.
 P.B. [*Philosophiae Baccalarius*.] Bachelor of Philosophy.
 P.C. Privy Councillor.
 Pd. Paid.
 Pent. Pentecost.
 Per an. [*Per annum*.] By the year.
 Per cent. [*Per centum*.] By the hundred.
 Perf. Perfect.
 Pers. Person; persons.
 Persp. Perspective.
 Peruv. Peruvian.
 P.G. Past Grand.
 Pg. Portuguese.
 Ph.D. [*Philosophiae Doctor*.] Doctor of Philosophy.
 Phil. Philippians; Philemon; Philosophy.
 Philom. [*Philomathes*.] Lover of learning.
 Philos. Philosophy.
 Phot. Photography.
 Phren. Phrenology.
 Phys. Physics; Physical.
 Physiol. Physiology.
 Piaz. Pzt. [*Piazit*.] He or she painted it.
 Pk. Peck.
 P.L. Post Laureate.
 Pl. Plural.
 P.L.O. Poor Law Commissioner.
 Plff. Plaintiff.
 Plup. Pluperfect.
 P.M. Post Master; —[*Post Meridiem*.] Afternoon.
 P.M.G. Post Master General.
 P.O. Post Office.
 Poet. Poetry; Poetical.
 P.O.O. Post Office Order.
 Port. Portuguese.
 Poss. Possessive.
 pp. Pages.
 P.P. Parish Priest.
 p.p. Past participle.
 P. P. O. [*Pour Prendre Congé*.] To take leave.
 Pph. Pamphlet.
 P.pr. Present participle.
 Pr. or Per. By the.
 P.R. Prize Ring.
 P.R.A. President of the Royal Academy.
 Prop. Preposition.
 Pres. Present.
 Pret. Preterit.
 Priv. Privative.
 Prob. Problem.
 Prof. Professor.
 Pron. Pronoun.
 Prop. Proposition.
 Pro tem. [*Pro tempore*.] For the time being.
 Prov. Proverbs; Provost; Province.
 Prox. [*Proxima*.] Next.
 P.R.S. President of the Royal Society.
 Prus. Prussian.

P.S. [*Post scriptum*.] Postscript; a paragraph added to a letter.
 Ps. Psalm or Psalms.
 Pt. Pint; Part; Payment.
 Pub. Public; Publisher.
 Pub. Dec. Public Document.

Q.

Q. or Qu. Query; Question.
 Q.B. Queen's Bench.
 Q.C. Queen's Counsel.
 Q.d. [*Quasi diei*.] As if he should say.
 Q.E.D. [*Quod erat demonstrandum*.] Which was to be demonstrated.
 Q.l. [*Quantum libet*.] As much as you please.
 Q.M. Quartermaster.
 Q.M.G. Quartermaster General.
 Qr. or qr. Quarter (28 pounds); Farthing; Quire.
 Quant. Suf. or Q.S. [*Quantum sufficit*.] A sufficient quantity.
 Qt. Quart; Quantity.
 Ques. Question. [see].
 Q.v. or q.v. [*Quod vide*.] Which

R.

R. Railway; —[*Rex*.] King.
 [Regina.] Queen; road, roads, river.
 R.A. Royal Academy or Academician; Rear Admiral; Right Ascension; Royal Artillery.
 R.D. Royal Dragoon.
 R.E. Royal Engineers.
 Rec. or R. Recipe.
 Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
 Ref. Reformer; reformation, referee; reference.
 Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
 Reg. Registrar. [reporter].
 Rep. Representative; republic.
 Rev. Reverend; revelation, revolution; review; revenue; revise. [Marines].
 R.M. Royal Mail; Royal.
 R.H.G. Royal Horse Guards.
 R.N. Royal Navy.
 Rom. Roman; Romana.
 Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
 R.R. Railroad.
 R.S.S. Royal Society of Edinburgh. [see].
 R.S.L. Royal Society of London.
 Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.
 Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
 Russ. Russian.
 R.W. Right Worshipful.

S.

S. Sign; South; Saint; Sunday; Saturday; Second; Shilling.

S. A. South America.
 Sam. Samuel.
 Sans. Sanscrit.
 Sax. Saxon. [engraved it.
 Sc. [*Sculpeit.*] He or she
 Sc. [*Scillet.*] To wit; namely.
 Sch. [*Scholium.*] A note or
 comment.
 Script. Scripture.
 S.E. South East; South East-
 ern (Postal District, London).
 Sec. Secretary; section.
 Serg. or Serj. Sergeant or
 Serjeant.
 Sep. September.
 Sept. Septuagint.
 Ser. Series.
 Servt. Servant.
 S.G. Solicitor General.
 S. H. S. [*Societatis Historiæ
 Socius.*] Fellow of the His-
 torical Society.
 Sing. Singular.
 S.J. Society of Jesus.
 S.J.O. Supreme Judicial Court.
 S. Lat. South latitude.
 S.M. Short Metre; Sergeant
 Major.
 S.M.I. [*Sa Majesté Impériale.*]
 His or Her Imperial Majesty.
 S.P.Q.R. [*Senatus Populusque
 Romani.*] Senate and People
 of Rome.
 S.S. Sunday School; Saint
 Simplicius (the mark on the
 collar of the Chief Justice of
 England).
 S.S.C. Solicitor before the Su-
 preme Courts.
 S.S.E. South-South-East.
 S.S.W. South-South-West.
 St. Saint; street.
 Stat. Statute; statutory.
 S.T.D. [*Sacra Theologiæ Doc-
 tor.*] Doctor of Divinity.
 Str. or Stg. Sterling.
 Stat. Let it stand.
 S.T.P. [*Sacra Theologiæ Pro-
 fessor.*] Professor of Theology.
 Subj. Subjunctive.
 Subst. Substantive.
 Suf. Suffix.
 Sun. or Sund. Sunday.
 Sup. Superintendent; supple-
 ment; superfine; superior.

Surg. Surgeon; surgery.
 Surv. Surveyor.
 Surv. Gen. Surveyor General.
 S.V. [*Sub Verbo.*] Under the
 word or heading.
 Sw. Swedish.
 S.W. South West; South West-
 ern (Postal District, London);
 Senior Warden.
 Syn. Synonym.
 Syr. Syriac.

T.

T. Township; Ton; Tenor; Tues-
 day;—[*tutti.*] All.
 Tan. Tangent.
 Teut. Teutonic.
 Theol. Theology.
 Theor. Theorem; Theoretical.
 Thess. Thessalonians.
 Tim. Timothy.
 T.O. Turn over.
 Top. Topography.
 Tr. Translation; Transpose;
 Trustee; Treasurer. [tions.
 Trans. Transactions; transla-
 Typ. Typography.

U.

U.C. Upper Canada.
 Ult. [*Ultimo.*] Last, or of the
 last month.
 Univ. University.
 U. P. United Presbyterian.
 U.S. United States; [*Uti supra.*]
 As above.
 U.S.A. United States of
 America; United States Army.
 U. S. M. United States Mail;
 United States Marine.
 U.S.M.A. United States Mili-
 tary Academy.
 U. S. N. United States Navy.
 U.T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Victoria; Verb.

V.a. Verb active.
 V.O. Vice Chancellor.
 V. G. Vicar General; Vice
 Grand.
 V.I. Verb intransitive.
 Vid. [*Vide.*] See.
 Viz. [*Videlicet.*] Namely; to
 wit.
 V.n. Verb neuter.
 Vol. Volume.
 V.P. Vice President.
 V.R. [*Victoria Regina.*] Queen
 Victoria.
 Va. [*Versus.*] Against or in
 opposition.
 V.t. Verb transitive.

W.

W. West; Welsh; Warden.
 W.C. Western Central (Postal
 District, London).
 W. I. West Indies; West
 India.
 W. Lon. West Longitude.
 W.M. Worshipful Master.
 W. N. W. West - North-
 West.
 Wp. Worship.
 W.S. Writer to the Signet.
 W.S.W. West-South-West.

X.

Xm. or Xmas. Christmas.
 Xt. Christ.

Y.

Yr. Year.
 Yd. Yard.

Z.

Zeck. Zechariah.
 Zeph. Zephaniah.
 Zool. Zoology.

































ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.













I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

	or		The Sun.
	or		The Moon.
			New Moon.
	or		First Quarter.
	or		Full Moon.
	or		Last Quarter.
			Mercury.
			Venus.
	or		The Earth.
			Mars.
			Jupiter.
			Saturn.
			Uranus.
			Neptune.
			Comet.
	or		Fixed Star.

The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1.		Aries, the Ram.
	2.		Taurus, the Bull.
	3.		Gemini, the Twins.
Summer Signs.	4.		Cancer, the Crab.
	5.		Leo, the Lion.
	6.		Virgo, the Virgin.
Autumn Signs.	7.		Libra, the Balance.
	8.		Scorpio, the Scorpion.
	9.		Sagittarius, the Archer.
Winter Signs.	10.		Capricornus, the Goat.
	11.		Aquarius, the Waterman.
	12.		Pisces, the Fishes.

3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

- ♌ Conjunction;—indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
- * Sextile;—indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.

- Quadrature;—indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
- △ Trine;—indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
- ♌ Opposition;—indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.
- ♌ Ascending Node;—called also *Dragon's Head*.
- ♍ Descending Node;—called also *Dragon's Tail*.

II. CHEMICAL.

- One equivalent of oxygen;—written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more equivalents; thus, Fe denotes a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of iron; S a compound of three equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur.
- One equivalent of sulphur;—used in the same manner as the preceding; thus, Fe denotes a compound of two equivalents of sulphur and one of iron.

A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it, denotes that two equivalents of the substance represented by the symbol are joined with the number of equivalents of oxygen or sulphur indicated by the dots or commas; thus, Fe represents a compound of two equivalents of iron and three of oxygen, forming sesqui-oxide of iron.

+ indicates, in organic chemistry, a base or alkali, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as, M⁺, morphine; Q⁺, quinine.

— indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as, C[—], citric acid; T[—], tartaric acid.

Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin name; as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol, when used singly, always indicating a single atom or equivalent of the substance represented by it; thus, O stands for one atom or equivalent of oxygen, C for a single equi-

valent of carbon, and the others in like manner. A compound body made up of single equivalents of its constituents is represented by the two symbols of the respective constituents written side by side; as, HO , a compound of one equivalent of hydrogen with one of oxygen, forming water. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is used, either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line; as, 2O , or O_2 , two equivalents of oxygen.

A secondary compound, as a salt, is indicated by writing the symbols of the constituent compounds one after another, with the sign + between them, the symbol of the base being always placed first; thus, $\text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$ represents carbonate of lime. A comma is frequently used instead of the sign +, commonly to express a more intimate union than would be expressed by that sign. The period is also sometimes used to indicate a union more intimate than that denoted by the sign +, but less so than that implied by a comma. A number written before the symbol of a compound designates a corresponding number of equivalents of that compound; as, 3SO_3 , three equivalents of sulphuric acid. When the formula of the quantity contains several terms, those to which the figure applies are included in parentheses or brackets, to which the figure is prefixed; as, $3(\text{CaO} + \text{SO}_3)$, three equivalents of sulphate of lime.

III. MATHEMATICAL.

THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

+ Plus; and; more;—indicating addition; as $a + b = c$;—used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142136+.

- Minus; less;—indicating subtraction; as, $a - b = c$.

\pm , or \mp Plus or minus; ambiguous;—indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or -; as, $a \pm b$.

\times Multiplied by; times; into; as, $a \times b = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$.

\cdot Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors, or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign.

\div , or $:$ Divided by; as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b ; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

$\frac{a}{b}$ Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, a divided by b ; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$.

$=$ Is equal to; equals; as, $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$; $6 + 2 = 8$.

$>$ Is greater than; as, $a > b$; that is, a is greater than b ; $6 > 5$.

$<$ Is less than; as, $a < b$; that is, a is less than b ; $3 < 4$.

\approx Is equivalent to;—applied to magnitudes or quantities which are equal in area or volume, but are not of the same form, or capable of superposition.

\sim The difference between;—used to indicate the

difference between two quantities without designating which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$.

\propto Varies as; is proportional to; as, $a \propto b$.
 \therefore Is to; the } —used to indicate geometrical ratio of; proportion; as, $a : b :: c : d$;
 \therefore As; equals; } that is, a is to b as c is to d .
 \therefore Hence; therefore; on this account.
 \therefore Because.

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infinity.

\circ Indefinitely small; infinitesimal;—used to denote a quantity less than any assignable quantity; also, as a numeral, naught; nothing; zero.

\angle Angle; the angle; as, $\angle A B C$.

\sphericalangle Right angle; the right angle; as, $\sphericalangle A B C$; that is, the right angle $A B C$.

\perp The perpendicular; perpendicular to; as, draw $A B \perp C D$.

\parallel Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, $A B \parallel C D$.

\bigcirc Circle; circumference; 360° .

\triangle Triangle; the triangle; as $\triangle A B C$; that is, the triangle $A B C$.

\square Square; the square; as, $\square A B C D$; that is, the square $A B C D$.

\square Rectangle; the rectangle; as, $\square A B C D$; that is, the rectangle $A B C D$.

$\sqrt{\quad}$ Root;—indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\sqrt{4} = 2$; $\sqrt[4]{4} = 2$. This symbol is called the *radical sign*. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (called the *index*) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed

above the sign; as $\sqrt[2]{a}$, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, &c.

The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a , respectively.

Vinculum, $\{$ indicate that the quantities to which they are applied, or which are inclosed by them, are to be taken together; as, $x + y^2$; $2(a + b)$; $a \times (b + c [e + d])$; $+\frac{x}{y} ; z$;
 () Parenthesis,
 [or] Brackets,
 { }
 | Bar,

f , or F Function; function of; as $y = f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x .

Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions; as f , ϕ , ϕ' , ψ , π , and the like.

d Differential; as, dx ; that is, the differential of x .

δ Variation; as δx ; that is, the variation of x .

Δ Finite difference.

D Differential co-efficient; derivative.

The letters d , δ , Δ , D , and sometimes others, are variously employed by different mathematicians, prefixed to quantities to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential co-efficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above.

\int Integral; integral of;—indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be inte-

grated; as, $\int 2xdx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2xdx$ is x^2 .

☞ It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as \iint , \iiint , &c. For a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m xdx$; that is, the m th integral, or the result of m integrations of xdx .

\int_a^b denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a .

\int^a denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and \int_b that it begins at the value b . These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum;—commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, and in nearly the same manner as the symbol \sum .

ϵ Residual.

π The number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semi-circumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180° .

$^\circ$ Degrees; as, 60° ; that is, sixty degrees.

$'$ Minutes of arc; as, $30'$; that is, thirty minutes.

$''$ Seconds of arc; as, $20''$; that is, twenty seconds.

$'$, $''$, &c. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a' , a'' , a''' , &c., which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, &c.; $a' b' c' + a' b'' c + a'' b c'$.

1° , 2° , 3° , &c. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, a^1 ; that is, the first power of a ; a^2 , the square or second power of a ; a^3 , the cube or third power of a ; and the like.

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\mathfrak{s} Scruple; as, \mathfrak{s} i, one scruple; $\mathfrak{s}\text{ss}$, half a scruple; $\mathfrak{s}\text{ss}$, one scruple and a half; $\mathfrak{s}\text{ij}$, two scruples, &c.

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m Minim, or drop.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

$\&$, $\&$, &c. And.—&c. (*Et cetera*.) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

\mathcal{R} Response;—used in Roman Catholic service-books.

∇ Versicle;—used in service-books in the Roman Catholic church to denote the part recited or sung by the priest.

\ast A character used in Roman Catholic service-books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.

H or $+$ A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In Roman Catholic service-books it is used in those places of the prayers and benediction where the priest is to make the sign of the cross.

\rightarrow Broad Arrow; a British government mark, stamped, cut, or otherwise fixed on all government property used in the royal ships or dockyards, in order to prevent embezzlement of naval stores.

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